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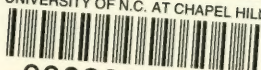
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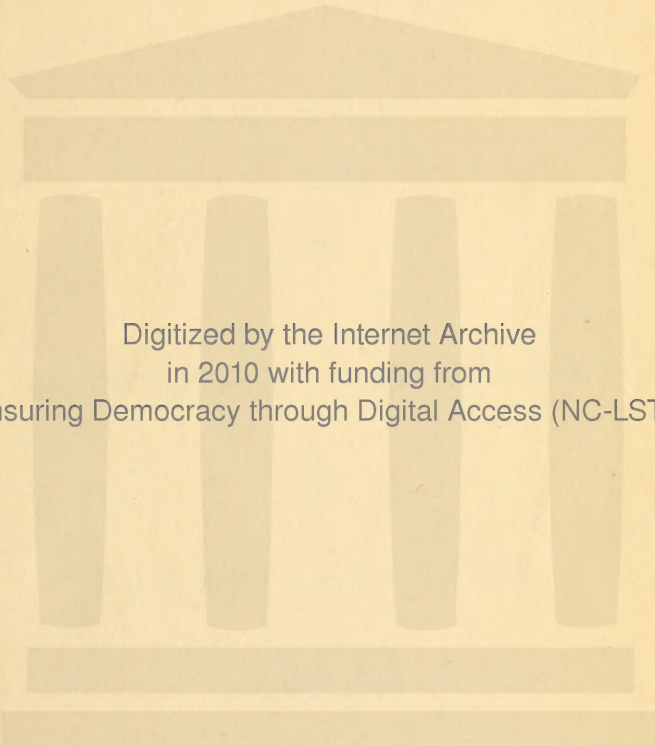
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EXECUTIVE

AND

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

L A I D B E F O R E

T H E

G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y .

O F

N O R T H - C A R O L I N A ,

SESSION 1866-7.

RALEIGH :

WM. E. PELL, STATE PRINTER,

1867.

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Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of North Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN :—The attention of this whole nation is now specially directed, to the anomalous condition of our national affairs. It seems fit, therefore, that our consideration should be primarily directed to the restoration of national order and harmony.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

Although we are now denied any legislative participation in the conduct of the government of the United States, we should not be listless as to passing events, nor unmindful of the benefits to be derived from an occasional review of the past. More than eighteen months ago a bloody sectional war was closed by the total overthrow of the weaker, by the stronger section. Its declared object, on the one side, was to break up the Union;—on the other to preserve it. It ended as might have been expected. The commanders of the Southern armies, after the South was completely exhausted, as to every thing which constitutes strength in war, and after exhibitions of valor in the field which astonished the world, surrendered on the stipulation of impunity to the surrendering forces. Arms had established the supremacy of the Union. Not a guerilla party in the South remained under arms. The whole people of the South, whether they had favored the inception of the war or sympathized

with their section after it began, or not, gave every evidence they could give, of their submission to the result of the conflict, and their willingness to obey the Constitution and laws of the United States.

What was then in the way of an immediate restoration of the Union? The machinery of government in the Southern States, was in the hands of those who had given their adhesion to the rebellion. This was a state of things not contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. Precedent furnished no guidance in altering the machinery of the rebellious State governments, so as to work in harmony with the national government. The President, who owed his elevated position to his reputation for statesmanship, and the consistent devotion of his life to the preservation of the Union, held that he ought not to recognize the officers of the States who had given their adhesion to the rebellion, even so far as to make them the instruments of reorganization; that while the States existed, and the Union had been preserved, there were, in these States, no legislative, judicial or executive officers, lawfully constituted.

To enable the States to reform their Constitutions, and the machinery of their governments, he granted amnesty to the people who had favored the rebellion,—with certain exceptions,—on the condition of their renewing allegiance to the United States by taking an oath to support the Constitution,—reserving the right to grant pardons, upon special petitions, to such individuals of the excepted classes as he might deem deserving of them. He appointed Provisional Governors, under whose orders elections were held for delegates to State Conventions, those only being allowed to vote at such elections, to whom general or special pardon had been granted. The great body of the people complied with the conditions, and voted at such elections.

When our Convention assembled, it was understood that the President, and the people of the dominant States, expected of us three amendments of our Constitution, as essential to harmonious Union, and permanent reconciliation, to wit: the renunciation of the doctrine of secession; the abolition of slavery; and the repudiation

of the debt contracted in the prosecution of the rebellion ; and the ratification by the Legislature, thereafter to assemble, of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed during the war, abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

From all we could learn from the press, the avowals of representative men of the North, and all other sources of information, we entertained no doubt that these views of the President were approved by the great body of those who elected him.

Many of our people deemed some of these terms hard and injurious to the well-being of the State ; but regarding them as the conditions to restored amity, prescribed by our conquerors, they were accepted with remarkably unanimity, and have since been observed with strict fidelity. One of them reduced from affluence to poverty a large number of our people, in nowise responsible for this sectional war. We accepted them, because we thought these terms were required by the victors from the vanquished, as all that was required of us, as preliminaries to the restoration of concord between the late belligerents. We elected Senators and Representatives to Congress, with all the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution.

We were not ignorant that Congress, during the war, had prescribed an oath of office, commonly known as the "test oath," which very few, if any of our people who had remained citizens of the State during the war, could conscientiously take. We regarded this act as unconstitutional. Article 6, Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States, provides that Senators and Representatives and other officers "shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States." If Congress have the power to add to this oath such further oath as it may deem expedient, it is manifest that any *party*, having temporary ascendancy in Congress, can prescribe an oath which will exclude from Congress all who do not agree in sentiment with the dominant party. This principle would destroy the very basis of our national government. It was never intended that a

party, having temporary ascendancy, should have authority to make its ascendancy perpetual.

We believed, from the resolutions of Congress passed during the war, and the manifest requirements of enlightened policy, that the North was willing to restore friendly relations with the South, and nobody could expect any cordiality to be restored, while this statute was held to be in force. We expected it to be repealed, or to be declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which tribunal, fortunately for the cause of civil liberty, partizanship has as yet made but slight inroads. We believed that the constitutional guards, and the virtue and intelligence of the electors, were a sufficient protection against disloyal men finding their way into the national councils, or, if experience should indicate the necessity of others, they would be provided in amendments of the Constitution, and not in partizan legislation. In the matter of electing our Senators and Representatives to Congress, every citizen who had advocated the doctrine of secession before the war, or taken conspicuous part in the military conflict, delicately forebore to ask for a seat in Congress. Although human experience has taught that those who (right or wrong) have exhibited manly courage in military conflict, rarely disregard the terms of capitulation when conquered; in this State, no one who had favored the initiation of the war, or distinguished himself in the field during its progress, asked to be made a member of Congress. Every Senator and Representative elected had always opposed secession until the United States could no longer protect his person or property. Up to this time, we thought the wise and magnanimous policy of the President was about to produce, at an early day, the beneficent results he contemplated. A few days before the meeting of Congress, after we had complied with all these supposed preliminaries to national reconciliation, speeches of distinguished partizan leaders of the Congress soon to assemble, gave us premonitions of the purposes of the dominant party. I need not remind you of the chilling shock we received when the action of the dominant party in Congress announced that our members, irrespective of their qualifica-

tions, would not be received—and that the Union, for the preservation of which so many lives had been lost, and so frightful a national debt had been created, should be practically dissolved until it should be the pleasure of the dominant party majority to restore it. Up to this time, this fraction of the Congress contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, exercise the legislative power, without declaring when, if ever, or upon what conditions, the people of the other States they govern shall have representation, and the recent elections in the dominant States sanction this action. It is proper to refer to the actions of the people and the authorities of this State, in the interim of these extraordinary national movements. Not a guerrilla party existed in the late rebellious States. In this State not a single instance has occurred where a Sheriff has had occasion, since the surrender, to require a *posse* or other aid to execute civil process. Our bench of Judges have executed their duties in a manner which would have given lustre to the Judiciary of any period in the history of the world. The steadiness with which our Judges have held the scales of justice has at last extorted praise even from those who, at first, studied to malign them. A few of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and I grieve to say, a few of our own people, who seek to propitiate the favor of our conquerors by furnishing aliment to their unjust prejudices, have sought to make the impression, at the North, that freedmen and Union men could not have justice at the hands of our Courts. To this end emissaries have been employed to traverse the country and record *ex parte* statements to cast odium on the administration of justice—petitions have been covertly got up by some of our own citizens and sent to the President of the United States, charging disloyalty to our people and favoritism to our Courts, to embitter against us the virtuous classes of the North. Amongst us these machinations are well understood. The virtuous and intelligent men of the North who have settled among us, and especially the soldiers who stood in front of the fight, on both sides, in the late conflict of arms, despise these slanders. Through the agency of whole-souled men public opinion, it is hoped, will soon reach a healthy state. Our judges, unmoved by

these unworthy imputations and unawed by intimations that they would be suspended from the exercise of their functions, if their adjudications did not accord with the dominant power, have silenced slander itself. No murmur is now heard against the fairness with which justice is administered in our Courts. The fearful increase of crime, a natural sequent of a civil war in which disrespect for the rights of non-combatants was authoritatively countenanced, if not encouraged, is being rapidly repressed, and reverence for justice is having its natural triumph.

Our Legislative Department has been anxiously endeavoring to alter our Code to suit our novel situation, and to bring order out of the chaos produced by the late convulsion. This review of our national affairs brings us to the present period.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

In June last, I received from the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, a communication herewith transmitted to you, covering an attested copy of a joint resolution of Congress, proposing a fourteenth article, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It proposes—*First*,—That “all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.” *Second*,—That “no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.” *Third*,—That “no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of its laws.” *Fourth*,—That “representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is de-

nied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State." *Fifth*,—That "no person shall be a Senator, or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability." *Sixth*,—"That the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned." *Seventh*,—That, "neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void." *Eighth*,—That "the Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

The Constitution provides that "the House of Representatives shall be composed of members, chosen every second year by the people of the several States," and that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State." This proposition is not made to us by a Congress so composed; this State, with ten others, being denied representation in the body which proposed thus to amend the fundamental law. It was the clear intention of the Constitution that every State should have a right to representation in a Congress proposing alterations in the orig-

inal articles of compact ; and on this account, alone, no State, pretending to have rights under the Constitution, can, with proper scrupulousness or dignity, ratify an amendment thus proposed.

It is remarkable that this proposed amendment contemplates, under *one article*, to change the Constitution in eight particulars, some of them altogether incongruous, to be ratified as a *whole*, or rejected as a *whole*. We are not allowed to ratify such of them as we approve, and reject those we disapprove. This is the first attempt to introduce the vice of omnibus legislation into the grave matter of changing the fundamental law. In 1789, Congress proposed to the States, pursuant to the 5th article, of the original constitution, twelve new articles, as amendments. Ten of these were ratified by three-fourths of the States. The resolution, by which these articles was submitted to the States, authorizes the States to ratify "*all or any of them*." Ten of them were ratified—two were rejected. Each of the other three amendments which have been adopted, to wit : the *eleventh*, recommended in 1794, the *twelfth* in 1803, and the *thirteenth* in 1865, was confined to one matter. To some of the provisions of this proposed *fourteenth* article, constitutionally submitted to us, there would probably be no objection. To others, or to the heterogeneous whole, it is hoped the State will never give her assent. A commentary on all the proposed amendments would make this document inordinately long. A few remarks, on one or two of them, may not be inappropriate.

Under our laws, made in conformity to the Constitution of the United States, every one of the following State officers, who entered on the discharge of his duties prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, viz : the Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Public Treasurer, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, Clerks and Masters in Equity, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Constables, County Trustees, Coroners, Registers, entry-takers, processioners, rangers, standard-keepers, surveyors, every officer of the militia, Attorney-General, State

and County Solicitors, every member of the General Assembly, and every other officer holding any office of trust or profit in this State; every lawyer was likewise required to take it, though the right to practice law has not been held to be an office of trust or profit. The persons who had held these offices prior to the war, comprise a vast proportion of the population of the State. All postmasters and others who had held office under the United States, had also taken this oath. These classes embraced the great body of the intelligence of the State.

When war had been inaugurated,—when one section confronted the other in military conflict,—when personal security compelled obedience to those in *de facto* authority, who, of all these classes of officers, who remained in the State, did not join his own section in the fight, or give “aid and comfort” in the technical sense of this phrase, or in the sense which future interpretation may assign to it, to those who did join in it? Scarcely a man remained among us who can conscientiously say that he gave no “aid and comfort” to the Southern soldiers, during that conflict. But strange to say!—this amendment leaves eligible to office any one who went into a convention, and voted for the ordinance of secession, and any one who voluntarily took up arms and fought on the side of the South to the end of the war, or held a seat in the Confederate Congress, provided such person had never taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

If it be held that a deeper shade of guilt attaches to those who had held office and taken this oath, than to others who owed like allegiance to the United States, is a lawyer who had taken the oath and afterwards joined in the rebellion, less guilty than a constable or a postmaster, or other inferior officer, who had taken the oath and afterwards given aid to the rebellion? If it be said that the dispensing power reserved to two-thirds of Congress may be relied on to prevent any special hardship, it is inconceivable how so large a body, charged with so many more important duties, could exercise this power with justice or discretion. If this amendment should be ratified, it is believed that not a single one could

be found in the State who was, before the war, a Governor, a Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court, a member of Congress, or member of the General Assembly of this State, who would be eligible as a county register or village postmaster, without this dispensation of two-thirds of Congress.

The advocates of this amendment urge that if we ratify it, representation in Congress will be conceded to us ; and that, if we reject it, we must expect, from the dominant party in Congress, calamities still more dire than we have yet felt. There is no warrant for either assertion. It would have been as unbecoming in Congress to offer it to us under any such promise, or such threat, as it would be degrading to us to ratify it under such circumstances. It should be considered solely in reference to its fitness to form a part of the fundamental law of a country claiming high position among enlightened and Christian nations.

The fifth section of this proposed article has the same import, and is intended to convey as much power, as if it were repeated at the end of each one of the four preceding sections. The original Constitution, in closing the catalogue of the powers of Congress, gives the authority "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States or any department or officer thereof. This authority has always been understood to apply to power conferred on the government of the United States, by amendments subsequently made, and has repeatedly received the consideration of the judiciary. If the design of this fifth section is simply to re-affirm the long established principle of power necessarily implied under the provision just recited, it is needless surplusage ; but if, as its special insertion indicates, it is intended to amplify the various powers which would be reasonably implied from the sections which precede it, and to give to Congress a peculiar authority over the subjects embraced in the proposed fourteenth article, it is mischievous and dangerous.

If there be any feature in the American system of freedom which gives to it practical value, it is the fact that a munici-

pal code is provided under the jurisdiction of each State, by which all controversies as to life, liberty or property, except in the now limited field of Federal jurisdiction, are determined by a jury of the county or neighborhood where the parties reside and the contest arises; but, if Congress is hereafter to become the protector of life, liberty and property in the States, and the guarantor of equal protection of the laws, and by appropriate legislation to declare a system of rights and remedies, which can be administered only in the Federal Courts, then the most common and familiar offices of justice must be transferred to the few points in the State where these courts are held, and to judges and other offices, deriving and holding their commissions, not from the authority and people of the State as heretofore, but from the President and Senate of the United States. The States, as by so much, are to cease to be self-governing communities as heretofore, and trespasses against the person, assaults and batteries, false imprisonments and the like, where only our own citizens are parties, must be regulated by the Congress of the Nation and adjudged only in its courts. I cannot believe that the deliberate judgment of the people of any State or any section will approve such an innovation, for although its annoyances may be ours to-day, they must expect them to be theirs to-morrow. The people of this State with a singular approach to unanimity, are sincerely desirous of a restoration of their constitutional relations with the American Union. In the face of circumstances, rendering it nearly impossible, they have paid its government the taxes of former years, laid when another *de facto* government, whose powers they could not have resisted if they would, was making levies in money and in kind almost greater than they could bear; they acquiesced in the extinction of slavery, which annihilated more than half their wealth; they have borne with patience the exclusion of their Senators and Representative from the halls of Congress, where they have had no one to contradict or explain the most exaggerated misrepresentations, or even to make known their grievances. How long this unnatural condition of our relations is to continue, it seems we shall be allowed to have no share in determining. No time has

been set, and no conditions proposed, on which it may be terminated. In the meantime, I trust, we shall meet events as they arise with a reasonable and manly fortitude, ready at all times to fulfil our duties as patriotic citizens, but under no circumstances willing to sacrifice the honor and rights of the State, as a member of the Union ; not in the sense of the advocates of secession, but as taught by Iredell and Marshall and Story and Kent and Webster, and in which moderate men everywhere, North and South, before the war, were supposed to concur. Anxious as I was to avert the late war, and have at all times been to compose our troubles on the basis of the Union as our fathers framed it, I can perceive in this proposed amendment nothing calculated to perpetuate the Union ; but its tendency seems to me better suited to perpetuate sectional alienation and estrangement, and I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending that it be not ratified.

THE AFRICAN RACE.

Most of the African race among us were lately slaves. Their masters cared for their subsistence. Their habits illy fit them to provide for their indispensable daily wants. Nothing can be more absurd than the supposition that the great body of them can participate in governmental affairs with any discretion. A very few of them are discreet and virtuous, and have considerable intelligence ; and when the State shall be left free to manage her internal affairs, without extraneous interference, I do not doubt that the question as to what share ought to be granted them, in the elective franchise, will be candidly considered. To grant universal suffrage to them now is manifestly absurd.

What ought to be done in reference to this race, if its consideration could be approached apart from passion and party politics, would embarrass the wisest statesman and philanthropist. Unhappily, our present condition does not allow such calm consideration. At present it blends itself with our national affairs. From the earliest period of our history under the National Union, it has been the cause, or the pre-

text, for sectional strife. Disunionists, North and South, have constantly used it to alienate one section of our country from the other. When these strifes at last culminated in war, and slavery was suddenly abolished, and the South thereby grievously impoverished and constrained to accommodate itself to a violent change, more suddenly introduced than the teachings of experience would seem to warrant, all patriotic men looked for national repose, as a set-off. The one great theory of our government, which was supposed to be settled, was that each State should manage its own internal affairs; but so far from the abolition of slavery having composed our sectional differences, it has only intensified them,—the negro being still the subject of strife. The North claimed that humanity required its interposition to protect the recently emancipated slaves from aggression on the part of the white people of the South, and new and strange tribunals were instituted among us to manage this race, claiming and exercising, long after hostilities had ceased, exclusive jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over whites and blacks, as to all matters to which a freedman was a party, and resting their decisions and modes of proceeding on no known rules. It behooves every patriotic mind to solve the problem, what is best to be done to avoid this sectional strife in relation to the negro. Is it possible, in entire consistency with the well being of the African race, to avoid this enduring source of animosity between the sections? It seems to me that the course to be pursued is obvious, if the parties to the controversy sincerely desire reconciliation. The cause of the trouble is the unequal distribution of the race between the sections. The plain and practical remedy is their more equal diffusion. Existing circumstances invite such diffusion. The people of the South (whether from prejudice or not is immaterial, to the view I take) do not regard the negro as their equal. He is not allowed the right of suffrage. The North insists that this prejudice of the South does cruel wrong to the African. Among us they are very poor, and few of them have acquired local attachments by ownership of land. The results of emancipation and war have made the whites poor also; and the uncertain condition of our federal relations prevents the influx

of capital or population. Enterprise is paralyzed. Few are able to employ laborers and pay them liberally. On the other hand the dominant States are rich. In all of them the wages of labor are much greater than we can pay. In many of them are public lands of great fertility which the laws give to the actual settler at a nominal price. In one of these States a portion of the people has given a substantial earnest of the principles they profess, by electing two Africans as members of their State Legislature. Everything seems to invite their emigration to the dominant States;—but most of them are too poor to pay the expenses of moving. This difficulty may be overcome by diverting the appropriation made to sustain the Freedman's Bureau, to defraying the traveling expenses of those who may choose to move, allowing each one to choose the State or territory to which he would go. When thus left free and aided to go where they may think their condition will be bettered, no grounds will be left for further sectional strife as to their government. Who that would avoid the rock on which our ship of State is threatened with wreck, will object to this scheme of reconciliation? It is clear that the Northern States will not object to it. It will place the negroes, voluntarily emigrating to them, under their immediate guardianship, where they can look after their personal protection and mental and moral culture, much more discreetly than they can by a Freedman's Bureau, or any other machinery while they remain here.

I am sure North Carolina will not object to this scheme. If it be objected that the emigration would be so universal as to leave us for a time, without a sufficiency of laborers, and if it be conceded that this would be the result, who would not prefer to perform servile labor until other labor could be procured, to the inquietude and humiliation to which we are now subjected? But such would not be the result. North Carolina means to treat her freedmen with justice and humanity. Very many of them retain the feelings of kindness and confidence which they formerly felt towards their late masters, and these reciprocate the feeling and pay them fair wages, and give them every reasonable aid to better their condition; although we may be unable to perceive anything to encour-

age our efforts in the past history of the race. I respectfully recommend that you propose this plan of national reconciliation to the Congress of the United States. Whether this suggestion be carried out or not, it behooves us to consider what the welfare of the State requires us to do in special reference to the African race among us. The task which the sudden emancipation of so many slaves imposes, if we were allowed to undertake it without interference, would be a most difficult one. We must face it as it is, and do the best we can for the common weal of the white and black.

The most prominent subjects demanding new legislation are crime and pauperism. Our courts have been so occupied with the criminal side of the dockets that little attention could be given to civil suits, and our jails are still crowded. Stealing, formerly regarded as the meanest of crimes, and of infrequent occurrence in this State, from the manner in which the late war was conducted and other causes, came to be regarded as a rather venial offence. The action of our courts has done much to check it. It is still frightfully common. Negroes compose much the larger class of these offenders. Much the larger number of convicts, of all colors, are insolvents, and the expenses of their prosecution and imprisonment swell largely the frightful burden of taxation under which our impoverished people are laboring. This evil must be remedied, if possible.

Under our existing laws recently enacted, power is conferred on the Justices of the Peace to erect work houses for their respective counties, in which insolvent convicts should work out the fines imposed and the costs of prosecution. The erection of proper buildings will cost much. Counties cannot bear the expense of erecting around them sufficient walls to prevent the escape of the prisoners. The salary of the Superintendent and other employees must be considerable. How can the convict be compelled to labor? What is he to work at? If a mechanic, is it contemplated to supply each County work shop with the necessary tools and materials? Is leather to be provided for the shoemaker and saddler; coal, anvil, hammer and bellows for the blacksmith; plank and planes for the carpenter, &c.? If not, what is he to work at? Certainly

not at farming. This would require the keeping of mules and horses, with uncertainty whether any, or how many convicts would be sent to the work-house. The Superintendent could not pitch his crop in uncertainty whether he would have any hands, or how many he would have, and almost a certainty that when he put his convict in the field to work he would run away. I submit whether it would not be better to keep up our highways by taxation, and to compel insolvent vagrants and others, convicted of misdemeanors, to work with ball and chain, on the highways or other public works of the Counties, allowing them, as provided in our County work house act, to raise the fine and costs by apprenticing themselves.

PENITENTIARY.

As to convicts for the higher grades of crime, I think a Penitentiary should be erected. This mode of punishment has been in long use in most of the States. It has never been discontinued, so far as I am informed, in any State which has adopted it, and I regard this experience as decisive in favor of this plan. If this recommendation be approved, I further recommend that provision be made for employing convict labor, as far as practicable, in the construction of the necessary buildings, and that a proper commission be constituted to carry out the design in the best manner.

PAUPERISM.

The number dependent for subsistence on public charity is vastly greater than it ever was in any past period of our history. A benevolent feature of the Freedmen's Bureau was the issuing of rations to indigent blacks. This, I understand, will be, or has been discontinued. Large numbers of them, too old or infirm to labor, and a still larger number of children, too young to labor, and without parents, or with parents not providing for them, must be cared for. In addition to these is the large number made dependent by the loss or the maiming of their fathers in the late war. As to the number

of these last I cannot furnish the statistics, contemplated by the resolution of the General Assembly of the tenth of March last, the chairmen of the County Courts of some three or four counties only, having sent me any returns, and these do not profess to be full and accurate. The pauper negroes, formerly supported by the master, must now go to the poor houses. I recommend a revision of the poor laws. I am not prepared to suggest any specific alterations of them, but hope your wisdom may be able to devise some plan of lightening the heavy burden which the proper care of the poor must soon impose upon us.

APPRENTICESHIP.

I recommend a revision of our laws in relation to apprenticeship. The future well-being of the State depends much upon the manner in which our children and youth are brought up. Great numbers of the rising generation, white and black, are growing up without proper training in the habits of steady industry essential to make them moral and useful citizens. Some of them, children, having no father to guide them; many of them, (in the language of one of our statutes) where "the parents with whom such children may live, do not habitually employ their time in some honest industrious occupation." But to attain the proper ends of apprenticeship, no pains should be spared, in selecting the masters to whom the tutelage of such children is committed. In this, I think the administration of our laws requires amendment. When a child is to be bound apprentice, I fear that our County Courts, to which this duty is confided, and which are expected to act *in loco parentis*, often neglect to look properly to the fitness of the master to bring up the child. Now, when the welfare of the State requires the exercise of this power much more extensively than formerly, it is well to inquire whether something may not be done for the better protection and rearing of this class. In practice I fear, that the eminently wise and beneficent provision of our Statute, Rev. Code, Chap. 54, Sec. 18, has not been sufficiently observed. It requires the Grand Jury of every County annually, at the orphan's court, to pre-

sent to the Court, in writing, the names of all orphan children within their County, "that have not guardians, if not bound out to some trade or employment; and also all abuses, mismanagement and neglect of such guardians as are appointed by the Court of their County," I recommend that the provisions of this section be enlarged, so as to embrace all children whom you may declare fit subjects of apprenticeship, and that the Jury report at every term of the Court, and that it be made the duty of the County Attorney, at each term, to give the act in charge to the Grand Jury. I suggest further, that it would tend much to the security and proper care of apprentices, if it were made the special duty of the County Solicitor to attend to the binding of each apprentice and attest the indentures, with power in every case where he may deem it expedient, to carry the case by appeal to the Superior Court, and that proper provision be made for his compensation for this service.

I have received from Thos. P. Devereux, Esq., an aged citizen, distinguished for his intelligence, and long the owner and manager of a large number of slaves, a letter on this subject, presenting many views and reflections, the result of his experience. I transmit his letter with this message, and commend his suggestions to your consideration.

It has been the policy of the General Assembly, since the ordinance of emancipation, to so reform our laws, as to personal rights, that no distinction should exist to the prejudice of the blacks. I find some distinction still exists as to apprenticeship, inadvertently overlooked I presume. Our laws require the binding of white females to the age of eighteen, and colored females to the age of twenty-one years; and power is conferred on the Court to bind as apprentices, "the children of free negroes, when the parents with whom such children may live, do not habitually employ their time in some honest industrious occupation." There is no provision for binding white children so neglected by their parents. I hope the law will be so altered as to abolish these discriminations, and all others, if any others be found to exist.

An embarrassing difficulty, as to the binding of negro children, has lately presented itself. I was lately notified by a

citizen, to whom negro children had been bound as apprentices by the County Court, that he had been notified by an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, that such binding would not be respected, and that he was required to surrender such children, the indentures having been declared null by authority of the officers of the Bureau, I had had no previous notice that such interference was contemplated. In reply to a letter of inquiry which I thereupon addressed to Brevet Major General Robinson, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, he sent me a copy of the order under which his subordinate acted, in these words: "The civil Courts will not be allowed to make any discrimination between whites and blacks, in the apprenticing of children. No child whose parents are able and willing to support it, can be bound without the consent of the parents; children over fourteen years of age will not be bound out as apprentices under any circumstances. Col. Rutherford will see that the above rules are strictly carried out, and will at once cancel all indentures not made in conformity therewith." This order, if carried into effect, substantially annuls, as I conceive, the powers of our Courts over minor children of color. The correspondence on the subject is not concluded. I hope the order will be revoked. As soon as a final decision shall be reached I will communicate it to you.

Note

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

* Soon after the adjournment of our Convention, I addressed a communication to General Robinson, calling his attention to the fact that our laws had been so reformed that no discrimination existed as to the administration of justice, to the prejudice of free persons of color. He promptly issued an order, a copy of which accompanies this communication, dated July the 13th, 1866, restoring to our courts, with one exception, all cases to which freedmen are parties. This order relieved our people from one source of great annoyance. It has been faithfully observed on the part of the bureau, and the powers so justly and wisely exercised by our courts, that nobody now doubts that the change of jurisdiction was a proper one.

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Our anomalous condition, the boundaries of jurisdiction between the military and civil authorities being illy defined, has led to much correspondence between the Executive and Military Commandants of the State. It is spread out on my letter book, subject to your inspection. It shows, as I think, a disposition on both sides, to avoid unnecessary conflict.

For a time I was distressed by a portion of our people, who, by petitions addressed to the President and otherwise, charged upon our courts partiality and favoritism, to the prejudice of the United States' soldiers and negroes; and by reports tending to the same end, made to me by the military commandant of the State, covering complaints made to him, by certain of our citizens, who represented that they could not have justice in our courts. Investigation has shown these complaints to have had no just foundation, and the manifest fairness with which our judicial officers have held the scales of justice, has won the admiration of all. At one time these complaints seemed alarming. I deemed it of vital importance to ascertain whether there was any just grounds for them, and if they were found to be unfounded, to counteract their baneful influence. And, upon receiving from the military commandant of the State, a complaint from a citizen of Wilkes county, imputing grossly disloyal conduct to certain persons being organized as State militia, I deemed it necessary to send an agent, in conjunction with one appointed by the military commandant, to enquire into the truthfulness of these allegations. I appointed William S. Mason, Esquire, of this city. His report, as well as that of the officer sent with him by General Robinson, showed the groundlessness of the complaint. Mr. Mason bore his own expenses and performed this service, with the knowledge that I had no power to give a warrant for his compensation. His services were valuable to the State, and I trust you will have no hesitation in giving him suitable compensation.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The term for which the Honorable John Pool was elected United States Senator will expire on the fourth of March next. Although we have no indications how long it will be

the pleasure of the dominant party in Congress, to exclude us from any participation in national legislation, we ought, as I think, to continue to perform on our part, all our constitutional duties, among which is the election of a Senator, with all the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution; and I, therefore, deem it proper to call your attention to an act of Congress, approved July 25th, 1866, entitled "An Act to regulate the times and manner for holding elections for Senators in Congress," a copy of which accompanies this message.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Under the resolutions authorizing the furnishing of maimed soldiers with artificial legs, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, devolving on the Governor the duty of carrying the same into execution, I addressed a letter to the Sheriff of each county of the State, requesting him to report to me at an early day the number in his county who had lost limbs, distinguishing those who had lost legs from those who had lost arms. I also addressed letters to a number of manufacturers of artificial limbs, whose patents had been approved, and who were manufacturing limbs for the maimed soldiers of the United States, requesting them to send me samples of their manufacture, and to submit proposals for supplying the State. Many specimens were sent and proposals made. After a careful examination and extensive inquiry, I closed a contract with Jewitt & Co., at seventy dollars for each leg and fifty dollars for each arm to be supplied. To insure an easy fit, it was necessary that the soldier should be in the shop and there have the leg fitted to the stump, and the contract, therefore, required the manufacturer to make them in a shop in this city. To enable the soldiers to come here without cost, I wrote to the Presidents of each of the railroads and transportation companies, requesting free passage for them, coming and going, to which all of them promptly assented. I caused to be fitted up a house with suitable bedding, &c., for such of them to occupy as might choose to do so, they being at no expense except for provisions, which they could bring with them or otherwise procure.

I employed Mr. S. G. Ryan to attend to the details, whose report to me accompanies this message. The Sheriffs, without exception, have given me their prompt co-operation.

The government of the United States pays the same contractors seventy-five dollars for each leg. It will not cost the State more than this sum, including all the incidental expenses. The manufacturers are executing their undertaking faithfully, and giving, so far as I have heard, entire satisfaction to the maimed soldiers. I am much gratified with the successful and satisfactory manner in which this work is progressing, which gave me much anxiety and solicitude in the selecting of the patent, and arranging the beginning of the work. I refer you for further particulars to the accompanying report of Mr. Ryan, who has faithfully and diligently kept the books and attended to all the details.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The close of the war left the Lunatic Asylum in a most deplorable condition. On the occupation of this city by the United States army, the benevolent design of this Institution did not protect it from spoliation. The fencing which inclosed its grounds, some — acres, was torn away and used for fuel, or other purposes. The orchard and garden were exposed. Its stock of milch cows, hogs, corn, pork, &c., was seized and taken away. It is just to the United States officers in command here, to say, that they prevented the disbanding of the Institution and the turning out of the poor maniacs by furnishing the needful supplies until, by the partial restoration of the civil authorities, the State could resume her guardianship over it.

Under the act ratified the tenth day of March last, "to secure a better government for the Insane Asylum," vesting the government of the Institution in five supervisors, to be biennially appointed by the Governor, and the Governor to be *ex officio* Chairman of the Board, I solicited and obtained the consent of five gentlemen, distinguished for capacity and benevolence, and all resident in Raleigh, to serve as supervisors, to wit: Thos. Bragg, Geo. W. Mordecai, Dr. E. Burke

Haywood, T. H. Selby, and C. Dewey, and, upon the resignation of Dr. Haywood, after a few months service, I obtained the consent of Dr. Charles E. Johnson, and appointed him to fill the vacancy. These gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of the State for their diligent effort, requiring much of their time, often upon sudden call, in the discharge of their duties. The journal of our proceedings are open for your inspection. We have endeavored to do every thing we deemed compatible with the laws and consistent with enlightened benevolence, to diminish the expenses of the Institution. Your attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent, Dr. E. C. Fisher, which I herewith transmit to you, indicating the particulars as to which we deem additional legislation necessary. It is believed that it presents a full and fair showing of the management of this great charity, and its future wants. The whole of the appropriation for its support has been exhausted. A further appropriation will be needed at an early day to lay in supplies for the coming year. We did not construe the act making the appropriation for the support of the Institution this year, as contemplating the payment of sundry debts contracted for supplies, salaries, &c., towards the close of the war and afterwards. We have had much trouble in scaling these debts, mostly contracted on the basis of Confederate money. If adjusted according to the scale of depreciation established by the General Assembly, some of them would get much more and others much less, than we deemed equitable. We submit a report of the amount which, we think, ought to be paid to each of these creditors—and I recommend that an appropriation be made for their payment.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It will be seen by the able report of our Public Treasurer, which, I herewith transmit, that we received some months ago, the scrip for one hundred and seventy thousand (170,000) acres of Public lands, being our share of a donation of public lands, by Congress, to aid in establishing colleges in the several States and territories, to impart instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. By the second section of an

Act of the General Assembly, ratified the fifth day of March, 1866, the Public Treasurer is empowered, by and with the advice of the Governor, to sell this land and invest the proceeds in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or other safe stocks, yielding not less than five *per centum* interest. Owing to the Homestead law, which grants limited quantities of the public lands to actual settlers, at a nominal price, our scrip, if now put in market, will bring little more than fifty (50) cents *per acre*. If sold at this price, the endowment of the proposed college would be very small, and in the present unsettled condition of our country, the election of the Stocks in which the investment should be made, is most embarrassing. The low price of our *ante bellum* bonds invites investment in them, if the State shall be allowed to recuperate and keep faith with her creditors, which I hope and believe will be the case; but, in the painful uncertainty which clouds the future, as no damage could be foreseen from a little delay, we have declined the responsibility of making a sale, and deciding in what stocks the proceeds should be invested; and we respectfully ask for more specific instructions from your honorable body. I am sure the State will heartily co-operate in adopting the most efficient means of carrying out the designs of Congress, to wit: giving the aids of science to the chief elements of American strength and prosperity. The inquiry arises, how can this object be most efficiently carried out in this State?

Our University, which our Constitution requires us to sustain, has lost the bulk of its endowment, by the insolvency of the Bank of North Carolina. It has buildings adapted to the accommodation of four hundred (400) students on a tract of land containing many hundred acres of good agricultural land, with only about one hundred students, with large libraries, a very extensive Geological Cabinet, and other facilities for imparting scientific knowledge. It appears to me that the best mode of carrying out the will of Congress, will be the engrafting on our University of an Agricultural and Mechanical Department. A like course has been adopted, or is under consideration, in several of the Northern States. Our indefatigable Public Treasurer has corresponded with

the Treasurers of many of these States on the subject, and will take pleasure in giving to any committee, to whom you may give this matter in charge, the benefit to be derived from the action of other States. The subject deserves your special consideration.

INTERCHANGE OF LAWS, SUPREME COURT REPORTS, &C.

Our statutes and the decisions of our Supreme Court, since the re-organization of the State government, have been forwarded to the several States and territories; and we have received, and are constantly receiving, large numbers of volumes in exchange. New York sent us one hundred and fifteen (115) volumes, and many of the other States a considerable number. Massachusetts, and some other States, through their proper officers, have asked us to make their sets of our Supreme Court Reports complete, by sending them the reports of the decisions made by our Court during the war. We have been unable to comply with these requests, because, if they were printed in sufficient numbers, they have been lost. Many of them were unbound and poorly printed on bad paper. I suggest the expediency of re-printing new editions of them.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I learn from the Librarian that he will soon require more space for the reception of books. Besides the annual addition of literary, historical and scientific works being made under the law appropriating five hundred dollars (\$500) a year, for the increase of the public Library, we are continually receiving large accessions by our interchanges with the States and the National government. Additional space should be provided for them. As to how this may be best effected, I have no specific recommendation to submit.

The old arsenal building, at an inconsiderable expense, (now entirely useless) might be made available for some public purpose.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

I call your attention to the condition of the buildings and

grounds, provided by law as the residence of the Governor. They have been occupied as the head-quarters of the Military Commandant of the State, since the capture of the city by Gen. Sherman's army, in April, 1865. The fencing has been removed, the garden, the fruit trees and shrubbery are exposed to stock, some of the ornamental trees cut down and the buildings damaged and defaced. I have not asked to occupy these buildings. They require essential repairs to make them a suitable residence, and nearly all the furniture has been lost or destroyed, and no appropriation has been made to repair and refurnish the premises.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On entering upon the discharge of my official duties, I found that the standards of weights and measures, belonging to the State were missing. Many counties which had lost a part or all of their standards of weights and measures heretofore supplied by the State, were applying for new ones. On application to the Secretary of the Treasury, a new supply was sent; and in the meantime, I addressed a circular to the Chairman of each County Court in the State, to ascertain what measures it would be my duty to provide for them, under the provisions of chapter 117 Revised Code.

I could not contract, with discretion, for the manufacture of these measures, until I knew the whole number to be supplied. Very many of the chairmen did not respond. I sent a second circular, to the county court clerks, and have now an answer from nearly all of them. I respectfully submit that the details of this duty ought not to be imposed on the Governor, or that he should be authorized to employ and pay a suitable agent to attend to it. I refer you to a letter on this subject from Prof. A. D. Bache, which accompanies this message.

MILITIA.

A well regulated militia is essential to the administration of the State government; as well as to the discharge of her duties as a member of the Union. At the beginning of my administration, total disorganization of the militia existed.

Under the act of the General Asssembly, passed the 12th day March last, I appointed John A. Gilmer, Jr., Adjutant General, with instructions to carry out the provisions of said act. The duties to be performed were twenty times greater than they were before the war. Nearly five thousand officers had to be elected, commissioned and qualified—proper records to be kept—a correspondence to be conducted with every county in the State, and innumerable other difficulties to be overcome. The salary allowed to this officer, when the services were comparatively light, was two hundred dollars (\$200) a year. This was not altered by the act of last March. Believing that this was an oversight, and that you would make him adequate compensation, he entered zealously upon the discharge of his duties. I herewith submit his report and commend it to your careful consideration.

AUDITOR AND COMPTROLLER.

By an act of the General Assembly these officers were consolidated and no Clerk allowed. The duty of auditing claims, imposed on this officer, his decisions being final, and subject to no supervision, requires an officer of firmness and capacity, and the extensive book-keeping, and methodical arrangement of the papers pertaining to his duties as Auditor and Comptroller, require much labor. I recommend an inquiry whether judicious economy does not require an increase of salary and the aid of a Clerk.

COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

I have considered it my duty in a few instances, under existing laws, to designate Judges to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer; but after full inquiry and careful examination of the laws, I am in doubt as to what is the legislative will in reference to the compensation of a Judge for such special service. I ask such action on your part as shall leave no grounds for doubt.

REPAIRS ON THE STATE HOUSE.

Under the provisions of the resolution passed by the General Assembly, in March last, authorizing the Governor to

make needful repairs on the State House, and under the powers conferred upon the Governor, Secretary of State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, by chapter 103 of the Revised Code, we have caused such repairs to be made to the Capitol, and such additional furniture supplied to the Halls and offices as we deemed necessary ; and the Governor and Public Treasurer, in obedience to a resolution of the Convention of the 20th of June, 1866, have had the necessary gas fixtures put up for the lighting of the Halls and rooms of the Capitol. We have executed these duties with as much economy as possible.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

I have received a communication from Gen. R. E. Colston, Superintendent of the Hillsboro' Academy, which accompanies this message, generously offering gratuitously one scholarship in his Academy to one young man from each Congressional District in the State, and one scholarship to one young man from the State at large, to be designated by the Governor. The Institution asks no pecuniary aid from the State. Poor young men will be unable to avail themselves of this opportunity to acquire a scientific and military education in this distinguished Seminary of learning, without aid to pay their board. I submit this subject to you, in the hope that you may be able to offer some aid or encouragement to this generous design.

ASYLUM FOR DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND.

It should be matter of just pride that, in spite of the exhausting drafts of the war and its impoverishing results, the State has never ceased to care for the unhappy inmates of her Asylums, and that both are still performing their works of beneficence. The reports of the President, Directors, Principal, Auditor and Treasurer, of our Asylum for deaf mutes and the blind, which I herewith transmit to you, exhibit this Institution as steadily executing, with undiminished vigor, the benevolent purposes for which it was created. I commend their reports to your careful consideration.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

As President of the Boards of Literature and of Internal Improvements, I shall submit to you additional messages, at as early a day as practicable, touching the matters committed to the charge of these boards.

FINANCES, CURRENCY, &C.

I have not commented on our finances, the expediency of establishing Banks, or other means of supplying a currency and relieving the debtor class of our people, because my administrative duties have so fully engrossed my time, that I have been unable to mature any plans on these subjects, which I could confidently recommend as proper to be adopted. As to our finances, I have nothing to add to the suggestions of the Public Treasurer, which I endorse. ✓

For the large number of persons reduced from affluence to poverty, without fault of theirs, and still oppressed with debt, and the still larger class, who still have a moderate competency, but are beset to find the means of supplying their indispensable wants, and meeting the inexorable demand of the tax collector, I feel the most profound sympathy, but I fear you can do little for their relief. They should place their great reliance upon individual industry, and economy and sobriety, and arrangements and compromises between debtor and creditor, and expect little from the government beyond the protection of their rights. The mutual interest of debtor and creditor, generally indicate the proper basis of settlement. In the case of a "Shylock" creditor, the existing law furnishes the debtor with a remedy, by a deed of trust and otherwise, for bringing the creditor to terms by preferring the more lenient ones. The peculiar circumstances of each case will indicate the best adjustment between debtor and creditor. The wholesome provision of the Constitution of the United States, which forbids a State to pass any law impairing the obligation of a contract, should be faithfully observed, as should be all our constitutional obligations; and in the end, the State and individuals will reap the reward which always

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follows a steadfast adherence to duty. Let us so act, that, hereafter, as heretofore, our hearts may swell with pride at the mention of the "good old North State."

CONCLUSION.

There is much to occasion the gloom prevailing throughout the State. It has been exhibited in various ways. The growing indifference of our people, in all the elections which have lately occurred, is greatly to be deplored. Let us never despair of the Republic. Our time-honored axiom "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only," will have become an unprofitable declaration of principle, when the people shall cease to take an interest in the elections. There is much in the review of the recent past to forbid despondency and encourage hope. Our State has not been afflicted with war, or pestilence, or famine. Although we have not been blest everywhere with propitious seasons, in much the larger part of the State, the toils of the farmer have been abundantly rewarded. Our Courts, for months, have been exercising full jurisdiction, without interference by the military of the United States, (except in the matter of apprenticing colored children, which it is hoped will be soon satisfactorily arranged,) and as a consequence, crime is being repressed, and the orderly citizen feels the protection of the law. Time and the action of the courts have done much to moderate the animosities and restore the good feeling which existed among us. We have made much advance towards restoring the respect for law and order, which formerly distinguished our people, and all classes are becoming more steadily industrious. Our institutions of learning are reviving, and their increasing number of pupils is highly encouraging. We should be profoundly thankful for the blessings we enjoy, and endeavor, by mutual forgiveness and charity, and in all our actions, to deserve the future favor and guidance of Divine Providence.

JONATHAN WORTH.

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER CCXLV. AN ACT TO REGULATE THE TIMES AND MANNER
OF HOLDING ELECTIONS FOR SENATORS IN CONGRESS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of each State, which shall be chosen next preceeding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected, to represent said State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress, in the place of such Senator going out of office, in the following: Each house shall openly, by a *viva voce* of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each house shall be entered on the Journal of each house by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; but if either house shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, that fact shall be entered on the Journal. At twelve o'clock, meridian, of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two houses shall convene in Joint Assembly and the Journal of each house shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each house, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each house, or if either house shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the Joint Assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said Joint Assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on

the first day, the Joint Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, meridian, of each succeeding day during the session of the legislature, and take at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, said Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement and organization of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner herein-before provided for the election of a Senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized and shall have notice of such vacancy.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid, to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

Approved, July 25th, 1866.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, November 19th, 1866.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of the operations of this department since the inauguration of the permanent State government, January 1st, 1866.

Table A exhibits the public accounts. The large aggregates of the debits and credits result from the requirement of the Funding Act of March 10th, 1866, that I shall sell the new bonds, and with the proceeds discharge the past due bonds and coupons, in consequence of which the entries are made on the fiction of an actual sale and payment, instead of a mere exchange of securities.

The small amount of public taxes paid in, arises from the postponement by the General Assembly of the return day, from the 1st of October to 1st November, subsequently by the Convention to 1st January, 1867.

CONVENTION TAXES.

Table B exhibits the returns of the taxes under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention. Total \$231,123 02. This sum will be hereafter, to some extent, increased. In several Counties, i. e., Pasquotank, Burke and Jackson, no person was qualified as collector of taxes under the Ordinance, and

by Act of Assembly the present Sheriffs were charged with the duty, with directions to make returns when the other State taxes are payable into the Treasury.

Again, sundry persons have refused to answer as to their liability to taxes under said Ordinance, on the ground, that for business done, while martial law prevailed, they could not legally be taxed under authority of the State. Cases of indictment under the Ordinance are now pending in our Supreme Court, and involve important questions as to the powers of the Convention in enforcing the Revenue Laws during the year 1865.

Table C contains the accounts of the Literary Fund.

PUBLIC DEBT.

There is a very great interest manifested at home and abroad in the financial condition of North Carolina. At the same time, I am convinced from the numerous letters to my department for information, that the absorbing events of the last six years have left in the minds of but few of our people an accurate remembrance of the public debt, and of the public assets. I think it proper, therefore, to enter more into detail on these subjects than has heretofore been usual, that it may be known precisely where we stand.

Table D contains a descriptive list of the bonds outstanding against the State, dated prior to May 20th, 1861, and since 1865. Total amount, \$11,433,000; the amount of annual interest on which is \$685,950. Adding the estimated amount of interest due on said debt, still unfunded, say \$1,600,000, up to and inclusive of October 1st, 1866, we have the total ante-war and post-war debt, on 1st October, 1866, \$13,033,000. The exact amount of interest unfunded cannot be ascertained, because coupons of old bonds and of those issued during the war, were paid during the war, without a separate record being kept of the amounts of each, but the above estimate is believed to be accurate.

The following statistics of table D will be noticed:

1st. Of the bonds dated before May 20th, 1861, \$141,500 are due and unpaid.

2nd. \$133,000 are "registered certificates" not bearing coupons, payable principal and interest at the Treasury.

3rd. \$11,299,500 are coupon bonds, principal and interest payable at the National Bank of the Republic in New York.

4th. \$7,194,500 were issued in payment for stock subscribed for by the State in different works of Internal Improvement.

5th. \$1,450,000 were exchanged with Rail Road Companies for the bonds of those Companies, and the State holds a mortgage on the works for the same, with power to foreclose in case of failure to pay principal or interest.

6th. \$231,500 were executed by the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company as principal, and the State as surety. The Company having failed to meet the interest as the same became due, the State has for many years paid the interest, and has also paid \$68,500 of the \$300,000 first issued, reducing the debt as above stated.

By virtue of powers conferred by the Act of 1858, chapter 142, the franchise and property of this Company were purchased, and are now held by the State.

7th. \$250,000 dated April 1st, 1861, issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company, were not actually signed by the Governor until after May 20th, 1861, but the Company was entitled to them before that time.

8th. Of the total amount of ante-war and post-war bonds, \$8,538,000 were issued for the purposes of building Rail and Plank Roads, digging Canals, and improving the navigation of rivers. \$96,000 for the construction of the Insane Asylum, and \$1,374,000 for "certain purposes," that is, to pay debts of the State, maturing about 1848 and 1858; \$1,425,000 were issued to fund past due bonds and coupons.

9th. The \$430,000 issued in aid of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, dated January 1st, 1866, were delivered to that Company in exchange for a like amount of bonds, issued to the Company during the late war. To make this issue, as also that, for funding bonds and coupons past due, conform with those heretofore made, I caused the principal and coupons to be payable at the National Bank of the Republic, New York.

10th. \$50,000 were issued to the Western North Carolina Rail Road, under date of July 1st, 1866, in compliance with an order of the Board of Internal Improvements, based on a certificate of the President and Secretary, under the charter of the company.

11th. \$1,000 bond was issued to Mrs. Catharine Kendall, under Resolution of 1866-'67, under the following circumstances: Mrs. Kendall surrendered a past due ante-war bond of \$1,000, on 24th February, 1863, and took in payment a certificate reciting that she was entitled to a six per cent. State bond, which bond she never received. The General Assembly instructed me to issue a new bond to her in place of the original bond, bearing interest from said date.

It is inexpedient, in my judgment, to issue separate bonds in isolated cases. The cost of engraving is so considerable, that in the absence of specific instructions, I thought proper to adopt the less costly mode, of altering a blank, engraved for a different purpose. Such a bond has much less market value, than those of neat appearance, and I therefore respectfully recommend that if similar cases are brought before you, the Funding Act of March 10, 1866, shall be extended to cover them.

While on this subject, I will state, that many of the old bonds, for various reasons, have endorsements on them which injuriously affect their sale, commonly called "scratched bonds." Many of these endorsements were under the registration law of 1856-'57; nearly all were made with a view to security from loss. In my judgment, it would be to the interest of the State, to give in exchange to all bona fide holders of these "scratched bonds," new bonds of longer dates, on payment by the holder of a small sum to cover the expenses of the new issue.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS ISSUED DURING THE WAR.

Table E is a descriptive list of the bonds issued for Internal Improvement purposes, during the late war, dated since May 20th, 1861, and prior to the year 1866, amounting to \$1,189,000. These are coupon bonds, payable, principal and interest,

in Raleigh, in "good and lawful money of the Confederate States of America."

They were, however, with the exception of those for the Chatham Railroad Company, issued under acts passed prior to May 20th, 1861, to the respective companies.

1st. The \$200,000 to the Western Rail Road Company were issued to that Company in exchange for a like amount of bonds of that Company.

2d. The \$220,000, for the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, were issued in payment for Stock in that Company, in compliance with a certificate to the Board of Internal improvements.

3rd. The Bonds of \$520,000 in aid of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, were issued to that Company in exchange for the same amount of bonds of that Company, under the Act of 1860, chapter 142, which authorized a State loan of \$1,000,000, (\$660,000 for the Eastern Division and \$340,000, for the Western Division) one-fourth on April 1st, 1861, one-fourth on October 1st, 1861, and the remaining half on July 1st, 1862. This issue was originally \$950,000, but, as has been before explained \$430,000 being still in the possession of the Company, by Act of 1865, chapter 3, they were surrendered to the State, and the same amount of new bonds, dated January 1st, 1866, were given in exchange, so that, as stated, only \$520,000 of bonds issued to this Company during the war, payable in "money of the Confederate States," are now outstanding, of which \$4,000 are the property of the Literary Fund.

4th. The \$249,000 for the benefit of the Chatham Rail Road Company, under an Ordinance of the Convention, ratified February, 1862, were not delivered directly to that Company, \$200,000 were issued to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, and \$49,000 to the city of Raleigh, in exchange for the same amount of bonds to those corporations, and by them were paid to the Chatham Rail Road Company, for capital stock of the latter Company. By permission granted in the Ordinance authorizing this exchange, the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company paid the State \$180,000 during the war, and the city of Raleigh, \$1,000. I am informed that the

Chatham Rail Road Company has still in its possession \$47,000 of these State bonds, leaving \$202,000 in the hands of its assignees.

The above mentioned bonds (except those for the Chatham Rail Road Company) were issued under Acts passed before the war. All were used in prosecution of our works of Internal Improvements. Many of these were issued when currency was less depreciated than at the present time. Nearly all being unsaleable, are held by our own citizens. It is but just that new bonds should be given in exchange for them on such terms as may be right.

Table F. exhibits the year of maturity of the bonds of the State dated prior to May 20th, 1861, and since the year 1865, and where payable. From this table it appears, that in the fiscal years of 1867 and 1868, \$56,000, will become due, to wit: \$15,000, on April 1st, 1867, and \$41,000, on January 1st 1868.

Table G. shows the Bonds and Treasury notes issued during the war, for general purposes, and Table H. debts not funded, to Banks and individuals.

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Bonds, | \$ 12,871,500,00 |
| Treasury Notes, | 5,246,336,25 |
| Banks, &c., | 508,423,00 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total, | \$ 18,626,259,25 |

Of this amount \$1,000,000, are reported by Mr. John White, former State Agent, as being on special deposit in the Manchester & County Bank, Manchester, England, having never been used for the purpose for which they were issued, i. e. as collaterals in negotiating loans.

The Sinking Fund has to its credit in war bonds, \$2,372,500, and \$130,000, were redeemed during the war, by sale of the Steamer Advance.

Deducting these items, aggregating \$3,502,500, we have, as far as is exhibited by the Books of the Treasury, the debt of the State, contracted during the war, for general purposes, outstanding, \$15,123,759,25. The loans contracted abroad for blockade operations, were not negotiated through this

Department, and I have no official information of their amount.

It is impossible to designate, the various objects for which, the above debt was contracted. Proceeds of sales of Bonds, Treasury notes, taxes, &c., were paid out of the Treasury, indiscriminately, for all purposes, civil and military. Some issues were made in payment of old bonds and coupons, of the State maturing, others for salaries of judicial and other civil officers, and others in support of our charitable institutions. Some \$2,000,000, of notes, which can be identified, were paid out towards the support of indigent families of Soldiers. In some cases the securities, issued for objects not in aid of the war, can be identified, but for the most part, it is impossible to prove for what purpose they left the Treasury.

STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE STATE.

Table I. gives a statement of the stocks and securities held by the State, viz. Stocks in Rail Road and Canal Companies, \$5,934,500, Bonds with interest on various corporations, \$3,412,955,22. Total, \$9,347,455,22.

Some explanation is necessary to give an accurate idea of the status of these securities.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

1. The capital stock of this Company was originally by the Charter (Act of 1848, Chapter 82,) \$3,000,000, of which the State owned \$2,000,000. In 1854, (Chapter 32,) the State subscribed for \$1,000,000 more Stock, on condition that while the property of the State, it should be "preferred," i. e., the State should receive \$60,000, out of any dividends earned, before the other \$3,000,000 stock should be entitled to dividends. To pay for the Stock of the State \$3,000,000, coupon bonds were issued in 1853, 1854, and 1855, secured by pledge of the stocks in addition to the faith of the State.

2. ATLANTIC & NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

By Act of 1854, Chapter 232, incorporating this Comdany,

the capital stock was fixed at \$1,600,000, of which the State owns two-thirds or \$1,066,500.

To pay for the stock, in 1856 and 1857, \$1,066,500, coupon bonds were issued, secured by pledge of the stock, as well as by the faith of the State. By Act of 1856, Chapter 76, the State loaned this Company \$400,000, on mortgage of the franchise and property of the Company, and on the agreement that the excess of receipt over income, should be invested as a sinking fund, to pay the mortgage debt and interest. To raise funds for this loan \$400,000, coupon bonds were sold in 1857, which bonds are still outstanding.

During the late war the Company paid part of its debt to the State, reducing it to \$176,894.03, with interest from April 7th, 1865.

The Company now offers to pay this debt in bonds of the State at par, and urges in support of the offer, that the original loan was made in State bonds, which were worth only eighty cents in the dollar.

3.—WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Under the Charter of this Company (Act of 1854, Chapter 228) and the amendments (Act of 1856, Chapter 68, and 1860, Chapter 170,) wherever individuals subscribe for and pay in cash or labor for any sum equal to and exceeding \$25,000, the State agrees to become a subscriber for stock equal to double the amount; this stock to be paid for by the sale of coupon bonds. Prior to 1861, \$1,198,000, stock was secured in this manner, and the same amount of bonds issued by the State at various dates. In October 1861, \$220,000 more bonds were issued, in the manner stated in my comment on Table E.

Certificate was made in June 1866, under which the Board of Internal improvements, ordered a further payment of \$50,000, which was done by the sale of State Bonds, of like amount to the Company, so that the State now owns \$50,000 more stock in this Company, in the aggregate, including the \$220,000 subscribed in October 1861, \$1,468,000.

4. ALBEMARLE & CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY.

The State by Act of 1856, chapter 46, became a subscriber to the stock of this Company to the extent of \$350,000, and coupon bonds were sold in 1857 and 1859 to pay for the same.

5. WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

With this Company by Acts of 1858, chapter 168, and 1860, chapter 142, the State has exchanged bonds up to April 1st, 1861, to the amount of \$1,050,000. Although as has been before explained, the bonds dated April 1st, 1861, \$250,000, were not actually signed by the Governor until June of that year. Of this 200,000 were under the Act of 1858, and \$50,000, under that of 1860.

An exchange was made under date of July 1st, 1862, of \$950,000, but as has been before explained \$430,000, have been since the war, exchanged for new bonds.

For the payment of these bonds the State has a lien on all the works of the road.

6. WESTERN RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Under Act of 1858, chapter 165, \$400,000, coupon bonds were exchanged with the Company, secured by lien on the works. By Act of 1860, chapter 137, the State exchanged \$200,000, additional in the same manner, for the security of this issue to have lien on the Eastern Division, from Egypt to Fayetteville. This last issue was made in October, 1861, and the bonds and coupons are payable in Raleigh in "money of the Confederate States."

7. RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The \$20,000 bond held on this Company, is dated January 1st, 1863, and is the residue of bonds for \$200,000, for which the State issued to that Company, the same amount of bonds, which latter were paid to the Chatham Rail Road Company, for stock.

8. CITY OF RALEIGH.

The \$48,000 on the City of Raleigh is residue of \$49,000, in like manner exchanged with the city. These transactions were fully explained in my comments on Table D.

9. ROANOKE NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The State owns \$50,000 stock in this Company, for which no bonds are now outstanding. This stock is supposed to have considerable value, how much is uncertain.

10. CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The State is owner of the works of this Company, for which \$300,000, Company bonds were endorsed, and then assumed by the State, and \$100,000, State Bonds were issued directly.

These works were bought by the State, under the Act of 1858, chapter 142, on a mortgage sale.

Besides the above the State is owner of various stocks and interests in Plank Roads, and other works, of uncertain value.

I have given a full statement of the liabilities of the State, and of the assets, for which those liabilities, mostly were created. It will be noticed that the annual interest, even after the past due bonds and coupons are funded, and if the bonds issued during the war to the Rail Road Companies be included, will not exceed \$8,660,000.

The stocks and bonds held by the State, amount to \$9,347,455.22. Many of which under the revival of travel and production, will contribute to relieve the public burden. A State as great in all the resources, which swell a nation's wealth, when capital shall regain confidence, and give its potent aid to industry, will bear this small tax, not one third of one per cent of the \$300,000,000, of our property, without perception of its weight.

Whether the State has sufficiently recovered from the losses of the late disastrous struggle, and the embarrassments caused by the sudden change of the labor system, to be able to enter now, on the regular payment of the interest on the Public

debt, rests peculiarly within the knowledge, and within the decision of the representatives of the people, who are familiar with their condition.

I know you will realize the importance of an early return to a prompt fulfillment of our obligations. By every consideration of enlightened public policy, by regard to the pecuniary and social standing of our citizens, wherever in the civilized world, the pursuit of business or pleasure may lead them, in respect to the fair name of North Carolina, whose plighted word only the sternest necessity, has ever been able to break, we are bound as soon as God gives us the strength, to redeem our promise.

The vast wealth of our Western Counties, now locked up, within their rocky barriers, appeal to us, not to let our Rail Roads, come to disgraceful ruin after penetrating to the base of the mountains they were designed to cross.

The benefits of the works already built by the credit of the State, are immeasurably greater, than the capital stock which represents their cost. They have added millions to our taxable property. They still transport to the markets of the world, the work of our hands and the produce of our soil. They are every day becoming stronger for future development. All nations which desire not to fall behind in the march of civilization, are toiling to multiply and extend such highways. When we are ready to cast away these aids to progress, and have no share in the victories of science and industry over the material world, then we may ingloriously throw aside all care, for our fast increasing debt, until its accumulated weight is too grievous for our strength.

Table K gives a list of the stocks and bonds held by the Literary Board.

FUNDING ACT OF MARCH 10TH, 1866.

Table L exhibits in detail the operations of this department, in executing the above Act. Under this law, new six per cent. coupon bonds, dated January 1st, 1866, interest payable at the National Bank of Republic in the city of New York, semi-annually, on the 1st day of July and January of each

year, have been issued in exchange for bonds and coupons of bonds, issued under Acts passed prior to May 20th, 1861, to the amount of \$1,425,000 on October 1st, 1866.

The Act requires me to sell the new bonds, at not less than par, and with the proceeds pay the past due bonds and interest, and the entries on the books of this department, are according to this fiction.

The effect is to require interest to be charged from January 1st, 1866, on the new bonds, but to allow none, on the coupons offered in exchange. This produces many complaints, holders contending that coupons due January 1st, 1866, and anterior thereto, should justly bear interest in the same manner, as by the Act, past due bonds bear interest from maturity until paid.

The construction of the law, adopted by me, is in accordance with the settled practice of this department for many years. In deference to holders of coupons, whose position is, I think, reasonable, I bring the matter to your attention, as in your power only, lies the remedy.

As the operation of the Act is on the fiction of an actual payment for the new bonds, I felt bound to require applicants for the exchange to pay the accrued interest in coupons or currency. In this way \$1,409,99 in currency have been received, which is deposited in the Treasury.

EXCHANGE OF STOCKS FOR BONDS.

The Ordinance of the Convention, ratified 16th June, 1866, entitled, "An Ordinance to exchange the Stocks of the State for bonds issued prior to May 21st, 1861," required me to advertise in such newspapers as I should select, for sealed proposals for the exchange of stocks, bonds and other interests held by the State, for the principal of bonds issued before the 20th May, 1861.

Accordingly, I advertised in newspapers in different portions of this State, Virginia, Washington, New York, Baltimore and Boston, for such exchange, fixing the day for opening bids, as late as November 1st, 1866, in order that parties desirous of making the exchange, might have opportunity of

seeing the annual reports by the different Rail Road and other corporations, whose stocks were offered. The bids were opened in presence of the Governor and Comptroller as directed by law. The only stock for which offers were made, was that of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, the whole of which was taken at an aggregate premium of \$3,333,87½.

Table M shows the names of the successful bidders and the premiums offered.

As the bonds secured by liens held by the State, are in part transactions had during the war, I have postponed the offering them for exchange under the law, until I could lay the matter before you, that the interest claimed by the State, may be ascertained, and declared by you, if you think advisable. I respectfully recommend that these transactions be validated on such terms as may be deemed just to the State and to the holders of securities, issued for Internal Improvement purposes during the war.

AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP.

In compliance with the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the Public Treasurer, to receive and invest the land scrip donated to this State, for the establishment of an Agricultural College," I commissioned Hon. D. L. Swain to proceed to Washington and procure the issue. In this he was successful, and on the 8th day of August, 1866, the scrip was forwarded to Raleigh, and is now in the Treasury.

Under the Act of Congress granting the scrip, the States, who have no public lands, within their limits, are not allowed to locate their scrip, but must sell the same. The Act of Assembly directs the Public Treasurer to sell the scrip, "by and with the advice and consent of the Governor." In view of the depressed state of the land market, fifty cents per acre being the usual selling price for large amounts, the Governor did not advise a sale, but preferred to leave the matter open for your action, which course met with my approval.

BURKE SQUARE.

Burke Square, in this city, the property of the State, is by resolution ratified February, 1865, placed under the charge of the Public Treasurer. For twenty-three years it has been occupied by J. M. Lovejoy, Esq., who has, during that time, in peace and in war, carried on a large and popular school for boys. Previous to the year 1864, Mr. Lovejoy occupied the buildings by consent of the officers of the State, who had official control in the matter, at a reasonable rent, agreed on between them. In February, 1865, the General Assembly, after carefully considering the proposition to lease the Square at public auction, decided that he should be allowed its continued use, for the purposes to which it had theretofore been devoted, at a rent fixed by law at \$600,00, in Confederate currency (about \$12,00 in gold). Under these circumstances, I have felt instructed to lease the premises for the years 1866 and 1867, at the price established before the war. I think, however, that there is no propriety in such property being managed by the Public Treasurer, and I therefore, respectfully recommend that Burke Square be donated to the Literary Board, to be used by them as they may deem best, for the promotion of education.

Special reports will be submitted in a few days, on subjects committed by law, to this department.

1st. On the Revenue System, accompanying a bill drafted in accordance with the requirements of Resolution of 1856-'7.

2nd. On the collection and sale of State property.

3rd. On the securities issued during the war, counted and and in part burned under resolution of the Convention.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----|----|-----------|----|
| Balance in hands of Public Treasurer, January 1st, 1866. | | | \$ | 5,964 | 38 |
| Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1866, | \$ | 776 | | | |
| Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1866. | 1,966,994 | 26 | | 1,967,770 | 26 |
| | | | | 1,973,734 | 65 |
| Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1866. | | 544 | 60 | | |
| Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1866, | 1,849,984 | 12 | | 1,850,528 | 72 |
| Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer October 1st, 1866.* | | | \$ | 123,205 | 93 |

* Of this amount \$9,531 are Coupons due July 1st, 1866, cut from new bonds, and not issued with the bonds.

TABLE A.
PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

| | | | |
|--------|--|--------------|---------------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Jan. | Public Taxes, | \$ 72,246 38 | |
| | Sales State Property, | 32,255 07 | \$ 104,501 45 |
| Feb. | Public Taxes, | 146,027 79 | |
| | Sales State Property, | 7,244 68 | 153,272 47 |
| Mar. | Public Taxes, | 775 35 | |
| | Sales State Property, | 5,609 36 | |
| | Tax on Corporations, | 25 | |
| | Interest on Coupon Bonds of Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Com- pany, | 95,010 | |
| | Contingencies, | 298 75 | 101,718 46 |
| April. | Public Taxes, | 167 35 | |
| | Sales State Property, | 22,662 76 | 22,830 11 |
| May. | Public Taxes, | 3,274 41 | |
| | Sales State Property, | 3,463 10 | |
| | Contingencies, | 15 | 6,752 51 |
| June. | Accrued Interest on <i>six per</i> <i>cent</i> , State Coupon Bonds, | 13,254 98 | |
| | Public Taxes, | 1,064 18 | |
| | State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per</i> <i>cent</i> . | 507,200 | |
| | Tax on Corporations, | 100 | |
| | Contingencies, | 1 05 | 521,620 21 |
| July. | Accrued Interest on <i>six per</i> <i>cent</i> , State Coupon Bonds, | 12,764 31 | |
| | Premium on 7 ³⁰ United States Treasury Notes. | 1 | |
| | Public Taxes, (1865) | 354 35 | |
| | " " (1866) | 10,256 13 | |
| | State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per</i> <i>cent</i> , issued for funding, | 411,100 | |
| | State Coupon Bonds, West- ern North Carolina Rail Road Company. | 50,000 | |
| | Tax on Corporations, | 100 | 484,575 79 |
| Aug. | Accrued Interest on <i>six per</i> <i>cent</i> State Coupon Bonds, | 9,469 51 | |
| | Public Taxes, (1865) | 1,453 66 | |
| | " " (1866) | 35,802 91 | |

TABLE A.—CONTINUED.

| | | | | |
|-------|---|------------|--------------|----|
| 1866. | | | | |
| Aug. | State Coupon bonds, <i>six per cent.</i> | \$ 270,800 | | |
| | Contingencies, | 32 85 | \$ 317,558 | 93 |
| Sept. | Accrued interest on <i>six per cent</i> State Coupon Bonds, | 9,500 86 | | |
| | Insane Asylum Tax, | 304 55 | | |
| | Public Taxes, (1865) | 325 79 | | |
| | “ “ (1866) | 7,733 13 | | |
| | Rent of Burke Square, | 100 | | |
| | State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per cent.</i> | 236,200 | 254,164 | 33 |
| | | | \$ 1,966,994 | 26 |

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------|-----------|----|
| 1866. | | | | |
| Jan. | Binding Laws, | \$ 404 80 | | |
| | Congressional Election, | 241 78 | | |
| | Copying Laws, | 56 65 | | |
| | Council of State, | 114 60 | | |
| | General Assembly, | 344 | | |
| | Governor's Election, | 387 50 | | |
| | Insane Asylum, | 847 80 | | |
| | Judiciary, | 170 | | |
| | Senatorial Election, | 95 69 | | |
| | Sheriffs for Settling Taxes, | 1,432 91 | | |
| | Transfer to Provisional Government Fund, | 988 73 | | |
| | Contingencies, | 6,509 80 | \$ 11,594 | 26 |
| Feb. | Capitol Square, | 100 | | |
| | Congressional Election, | 475 69 | | |
| | Executive Department, | 76 66 | | |
| | Fugitive from Justice, | 350 | | |
| | General Assembly, | 1,107 60 | | |
| | Governor's Election, | 587 50 | | |
| | Indian Grave Gap Turnpike Company. | 1,200 | | |
| | Insane Asylum, | 2,411 10 | | |
| | Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind, | 2,000 | | |

TABLE A.—CONTINUED.

| | | | | |
|--------|---|----|-----------|--------------|
| 1866. | | | | |
| Feb. | Senatorial Election, | \$ | 181 55 | |
| | Sheriffs for settling Taxes, | | 2,556 08 | |
| | University of North Carolina, | | 7,000 | |
| | Contingencies, | | 2,349 49 | |
| | State Library, | | 38 | \$ 20,433 67 |
| Mar. | Binding Laws, | | 412 50 | |
| | Congressional Election, | | 13 35 | |
| | Executive Department, | | 51 92 | |
| | Fugitive from Justice, | | 10 70 | |
| | General Assembly, | | 67,615 60 | |
| | Governor's Election, | | 37 50 | |
| | Insane Asylum, | | 2,000 | |
| | Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind, | | 3,000 | |
| | Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind, Special Approp- riation, | | 1,500 | |
| | Judiciary, | | 126 | |
| | Interest on State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per cent.</i> | | 95,010 | |
| | Public Printing, | | 3,747 99 | |
| | Public Tax Refunded, | | 260 | |
| | Resolutions of General As- sembly, | | 420 | |
| | Sheriffs for Settling Taxes, | | 33 80 | |
| | Senatorial Election, | | 10 | |
| | Treasury Department, | | 100 | |
| | Contingencies, | | 8,052 53 | 182,401 89 |
| April. | Capitol Square, | | 75 | |
| | Copying Laws, | | 788 | |
| | Council of State, | | 365 60 | |
| | Executive Department, | | 1,407 88 | |
| | Insane Asylum, | | 10,000 | |
| | Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind, | | 2,000 | |
| | Judiciary, | | 1,350 | |
| | Appropriation for Artificial Limbs, | | 5,000 | |
| | Public Printing, | | 126 25 | |
| | State Department, | | 312 50 | |
| | State Library, | | 175 | |
| | Superintendent of Public Buildings, | | 125 | |

TABLE A.—CONTINUED.

| | | | | |
|--------|--|----|-----------|--------------|
| 1866. | | | | |
| April. | Treasury Department, | \$ | 875 | |
| | Transfer to Literary Fund, | | 100 | |
| | Contingencies, | | 792 49 | \$ 23,492 72 |
| May. | Appropriation for Artificial Limbs, | | 79 30 | |
| | Congressional Election, | | 37 17 | |
| | Governor's Election, | | 12 50 | |
| | Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind, | | 2,000 | |
| | Judiciary, | | 1,345 | |
| | Sheriffs for Settling Taxes, | | 115 80 | |
| | Transfer to Literary Fund, | | 100 | |
| | Contingencies, | | 2,243 74 | 5,933 51 |
| June. | Appropriation for Artificial Limbs, | | 280 | |
| | Board of Internal Improvements, | | 134 | |
| | Commissioners to prepare Freedmens' Code, | | 500 | |
| | Congressional Election, | | 6 67 | |
| | Convention, | | 29,751 20 | |
| | Geological Survey, | | 1,000 | |
| | Governor's Election, | | 12 50 | |
| | Insane Asylum, | | 5,000 | |
| | Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind, | | 2,000 | |
| | Interest on State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per cent.</i> | | 396,344 | |
| | Interest on Coupon Bonds Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, | | 17,430 | |
| | Interest on State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per cent.</i> , since maturity, | | 1,821 99 | |
| | Interest on Coupon Bonds, Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, since maturity, | | 4,560 50 | |
| | Interest on State Registered Bonds, | | 203 34 | |
| | Interest on State Registered Bonds, since maturity, | | 4,858 42 | |

TABLE A.—CONUINUED.

| | | | | |
|-------|---|----|---------|---------------|
| 1866. | | | | |
| June. | Interest on Bonds Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, | \$ | 2,970 | |
| | Judiciary, | | 3,540 | |
| | Public Printing, | | 4,873 | 20 |
| | Senatorial Election, | | 5 | 83 |
| | State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per cent.</i> | | 26,000 | |
| | Coupon Bonds Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co. | | 52,500 | |
| | State Registered Bonds, | | 19,000 | |
| | State Department, | | 75 | |
| | State Library, | | 48 | |
| | Contingencies, | | 3,357 | 79 |
| | | | | \$ 576,272 44 |
| July. | Appropriation for Artificial Limbs, | | 583 | 88 |
| | Adjutant General, | | 46 | 70 |
| | Binding Laws, | | 600 | 75 |
| | Commissioners to prepare Freedmens' Code, | | 250 | |
| | Convention, | | 734 | 80 |
| | Executive Department, | | 1,340 | |
| | Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind, | | 2,000 | |
| | Interest on State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per cent.</i> | | 333,264 | |
| | Interest on Coupon Bonds Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. | | 4,530 | |
| | Interest on State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per cent.</i> , since maturity, | | 3,215 | 01 |
| | Interest on Coupon Bonds Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, since maturity, | | 815 | 50 |
| | Interest on State Registered Bonds, | | 494 | 50 |
| | Interest on State Registered Bonds, since maturity. | | 5,177 | 67 |
| | Interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, | | 3,645 | |

TABLE A.—CONTINUED.

| | | | | |
|-------|--|----|---------|---------------|
| 1866. | | | | |
| July. | Judiciary, | \$ | 5,470 | 95 |
| | Public Printing, | | 174 | 75 |
| | State Library, | | 175 | |
| | Superintendent Public Build- ings, | | 125 | |
| | State Coupon Bonds, | | 38,000 | |
| | Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Naviga- tion Company, | | 9,000 | |
| | State Registered Bonds, | | 21,000 | |
| | Treasury Department, | | 437 | 50 |
| | State's subscription in part to Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, | | 50,000 | |
| | Contingencies, | | 956 | 48 |
| | | | | \$ 482,037 49 |
| Aug. | Appropriation for Artificial Limbs, | | 1,308 | 88 |
| | Binding Laws, | | 1,560 | 84 |
| | Congressional Election, Convention, | | 14 | 33 |
| | Distributing Laws, | | 263 | 85 |
| | Executive Department, | | 40 | |
| | Geological Survey, | | 2,000 | |
| | Insane Asylum, | | 5,000 | |
| | Interest on State Coupon Bonds <i>six per cent.</i> | | 235,809 | |
| | Interest on Coupon Bonds Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, | | 825 | |
| | Interest on State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per cent.</i> since maturity. | | 1,936 | 16 |
| | Interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company since maturity. | | 260 | 74 |
| | Interest on Bonds of Fay- etteville and Western Plank Road Company, | | 3,338 | |
| | Judiciary, | | 1,180 | |
| | Public Printing, | | 1,802 | 25 |
| | Land Scrip, | | 4 | |

TABLE A.—CONTINUED.

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------|---------------|--|
| 1866. | | | | |
| Aug. | State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per cent</i> , | \$ 29,000 | | |
| | Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, | 3,000 | | |
| | State Library, | 130 | | |
| | Treasury Department, | 500 | | |
| | Contingencies, | 5,434 74 | \$ 293,435 79 | |
| Sept. | Appropriation for Artificial Limbs, | 3,580 50 | | |
| | Distributing Laws, | 125 | | |
| | Fugitives from Justice, | 300 | | |
| | Insane Asylum, | 5,000 | | |
| | Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind, | 2,000 | | |
| | Interest on State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per cent</i> , | 212,082 | | |
| | Interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, | 2,580 | | |
| | Interest on State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per cent</i> , since maturity, | 1,494 50 | | |
| | Interest on Coupon Bonds Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company since maturity, | 373 08 | | |
| | Interest on State Registered Bonds, | 30 | | |
| | Interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, | 1,185 | | |
| | Judiciary, | 100 | | |
| | Land Scrip, | 63 55 | | |
| | Sheriffs for Settling Taxes, | 77 60 | | |
| | State Coupon Bonds, <i>six per cent</i> , | 21,000 | | |
| | Coupon Bonds Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co. | 4,000 | | |
| | State Library, | 40 25 | | |
| | Contingencies, | 350 87 | 254,382 35 | |
| | | | 1,849,984 12 | |

TABLE B.

Showing the nett taxes paid by the Counties of the State, under the Ordinance of the Convention, to raise revenue for the year 1865.

| COUNTIES. | TAXES. | COUNTIES. | TAXES. |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Alamance, | \$ 8,496 45 | Gaston, | \$ 4,727 52 |
| Alexander, | 690 97 | Gates, | 984 02 |
| Alleghany, | 173 67 | Granville, | 5,597 99 |
| Anson, | 5,111 64 | Greene, | 2,343 36 |
| Ashe, | 585 75 | Guilford, | 8,093 66 |
| Beaufort, | 1,755 95 | Halifax, | 8,148 72 |
| Bertie, | 3,977 73 | Harnett, | 308 26 |
| Bladen, | 1,249 20 | Haywood, | 445 58 |
| Brunswick, | 770 | Henderson, | 567 89 |
| Buncombe, | 855 90 | Hertford, | 1,736 55 |
| Burke, | | Hyde, | 729 20 |
| Cabarrus, | 8,192 08 | Iredell, | 3,251 38 |
| Caldwell, | 778 68 | Jackson, | |
| Camden, | 406 75 | Johnston, | 900 |
| Carteret, | 4,476 04 | Jones, | 189 58 |
| Caswell, | 2,978 67 | Lenoir, | 3,125 74 |
| Catawba, | 1,786 26 | Lincoln, | 2,100 30 |
| Chatham, | 670 42 | Macon, | 234 80 |
| Cherokee, | 235 18 | Madison, | 209 95 |
| Chowan, | 1,149 60 | Martin, | 3,413 90 |
| Clay, | 114 77 | McDowell, | 255 78 |
| Cleveland, | 1,803 91 | Mecklenburg, | 9,754 05 |
| Columbus, | 3,172 40 | Mitchell, | 380 71 |
| Craven, | 2,646 45 | Montgomery, | 2,902 34 |
| Cumberland, | 11,803 17 | Moore, | 1,268 42 |
| Currituck, | 495 70 | Nash, | 3,477 17 |
| Davidson, | 1,794 09 | New Hanover, | 20,321 69 |
| Davie, | 450 | Northampton, | 3,794 71 |
| Duplin, | 2,796 14 | Onslow, | 663 15 |
| Edgecombe, | 6,736 27 | Orange, | 1,270 |
| Forsythe, | 2,358 73 | Pasquotank, | |
| Franklin, | 2,411 39 | Perquimans, | 513 05 |

TABLE B.—CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | TAXES. | COUNTIES. | TAXES. |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Person, | \$ 1,066 24 | Transylvania, | \$ 314 48 |
| Pitt, | 1,760 03 | Tyrrel, | 861 56 |
| Polk, | 399 35 | Union, | 3,281 96 |
| Randolph, | 4,893 86 | Wake, | 7,507 15 |
| Richmond, | 3,300 06 | Warren, | 7,131 75 |
| Robeson, | 1,788 52 | Washington, | 2,292 72 |
| Rockingham, | 2,332 10 | Watauga, | 332 29 |
| Rowan, | 5,271 71 | Wayne, | 2,704 23 |
| Rutherford, | 932 16 | Wilkes, | 446 99 |
| Sampson, | 1,990 78 | Wilson, | 4,979 66 |
| Stanly, | 564 80 | Yadkin, | 846 |
| Stokes, | 974 02 | Yancy, | 322 56 |
| Surry, | 2,194 61 | | |
| | | Total, | \$ 231,123.02 |

TABLE D.

Showing different Classes of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, Authority under which issued, date of Bonds, when due, etc.

| FOR WHAT PURPOSE. | AUTHORITY. | DATE OF BONDS. | WHEN DUE. | AMOUNT. | TOTAL. | WHAT CLASS. | REMARKS. |
|--|--|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------|---|--|
| To pay debts of the State to Banks &c. | Acts of 1848-9, chap. 37, sec. 1., & 1850-1, chap. 58. | | | | \$ | 13,000 Registered (Due and unpaid.) | Six per cent., |
| Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, | Do, chap. 89, sec. 20, | 1849 | 1869 | 26,500 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | 1850 | 1870 | 23,500 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | 1851 | 1871 | 40,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | 1852 | 1872 | 20,000 | | | |
| Gaston & Weldon Rail Road, and Neuse & Tar River, | Act of 1848-49, chap. 82, sec. 49 and 51. | July 1, 1854 | July 1, 1864 | 16,000 | | 120,000 Registered (Int. & Prin. payable at Treasury) | Six per cent., |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1855 | Jan'y 1, 1865 | 24,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1855 | July 1, 1865 | 27,000 | | | |
| North Carolina Rail Road, | Act of 1848-49, chap. 82, sec. 38. | Jan'y 1, 1853 | Jan'y 1, 1863 | 500,000 | | 67,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1853 | July 1, 1863 | 500,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1854 | Jan'y 1, 1864 | 500,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1854 | July 1, 1864 | 193,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1855 | Jan'y 1, 1865 | 370,000 | | | |
| Do. | Act of 1854, chap. 32. | April 1, 1855 | April 1, 1865 | 1,000,000 | | 3,000,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, | Act of 1854, chap. 183, sec. 4. | April 1, 1855 | April 1, 1875 | 20,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1856 | July 1, 1876 | 10,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | April 1, 1857 | April 1, 1877 | 2,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1858 | Jan'y 1, 1878 | 4,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Oct. 1, 1858 | Oct. 1, 1878 | 9,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1858 | July 1, 1878 | 5,000 | | 50,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road, | Act of 1854, chap. 201, sec. 1 & 2. | July 1, 1855 | July 1, 1875 | 4,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1857 | Jan'y 1, 1877 | 6,000 | | 10,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| Tar River, | Act of 1854-55, chap. 32, sec. 6. | Jan'y 1, 1856 | Jan'y 1, 1886 | 15,000 | | 15,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| Insane Asylum, | Act of 1854, chap. 3. | Jan'y 1, 1856 | Jan'y 1, 1866 | 80,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | April 1, 1857 | April 1, 1867 | 15,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1858 | Jan'y 1, 1868 | 6,000 | | | |
| Do. | Act of 1856, chap. 5. | Jan'y 1, 1858 | Jan'y 1, 1868 | 35,000 | | | |
| Do. | Act of 1858, chap. 2, sec. 10. | July 1, 1859 | July 1, 1869 | 10,000 | | 95,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road, | Act of 1854, chap. 232, sec. 5. | Jan'y 1, 1856 | Jan'y 1, 1886 | 533,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1857 | Jan'y 1, 1887 | 235,000 | | | |
| Do. | Act of 1856, chap. 74. | July 1, 1857 | July 1, 1867 | 227,500 | | | |
| Do. | Act of 1856, chap. 76. | Oct. 1, 1857 | Oct. 1, 1887 | 400,000 | | 1,466,500 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, | Act of 1856-57, chap. 46, sec. 2. | April 1, 1857 | April 1, 1867 | 250,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | April 1, 1859 | April 1, 1869 | 100,000 | | 350,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| Western Rail Road, | Act of 1858-59, chap. 165, sec. 1. | April 1, 1859 | April 1, 1869 | 200,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1860 | Jan'y 1, 1890 | 100,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Oct. 1, 1860 | Oct. 1, 1890 | 100,000 | | 400,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| Western North Carolina Rail Road, | Act of 1854, chap. 228, sec. 35. | Oct. 1, 1856 | Oct. 1, 1886 | 200,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1857 | July 1, 1867 | 100,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1858 | Jan'y 1, 1868 | 100,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | April 1, 1858 | April 1, 1868 | 50,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1858 | July 1, 1868 | 100,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Oct. 1, 1858 | Oct. 1, 1868 | 50,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1859 | Jan'y 1, 1869 | 80,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | April 1, 1859 | April 1, 1869 | 50,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1859 | July 1, 1869 | 100,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Oct. 1, 1859 | Oct. 1, 1869 | 150,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | April 1, 1860 | April 1, 1890 | 100,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1860 | July 1, 1890 | 50,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Oct. 1, 1860 | Oct. 1, 1890 | 68,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1866 | July 1, 1896 | 50,000 | | 1,248,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, | Act of 1859, chap. 168. | Jan'y 1, 1860 | Jan'y 1, 1890 | 200,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1860 | July 1, 1890 | 200,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Oct. 1, 1860 | Oct. 1, 1890 | 400,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | April 1, 1861 | April 1, 1891 | 200,000 | | | |
| Do. | Act of 1860, chap. 142. | April 1, 1861 | April 1, 1891 | 50,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1866 | Jan'y 1, 1892 | 430,000 | | 1,480,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| For Certain purposes. | Act of 1858, chap. 43. | April 1, 1859 | April 1, 1889 | 366,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1859 | July 1, 1889 | 134,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Oct. 1, 1859 | Oct. 1, 1889 | 112,500 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1860 | Jan'y 1, 1890 | 580,500 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | April 1, 1859 | April 1, 1869 | 34,000 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1859 | July 1, 1869 | 15,400 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Oct. 1, 1859 | Oct. 1, 1869 | 22,700 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | Jan'y 1, 1860 | Jan'y 1, 1870 | 94,900 | | 1,360,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| Cape Fear & Deep River Nav. Co., | Act of 1858, chap. 142, sec. 3. | July 1, 1860 | July 1, 1890 | 100,000 | | 100,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| Do. | Act of 1854, chap. 5. | July 1, 1855 | July 1, 1865 | 31,500 | | | |
| Do. | Do. | July 1, 1856 | July 1, 1876 | 100,000 | | | |
| Do. | Act of 1858, chap. 142. | July 1, 1855 | July 1, 1885 | 100,000 | | | |
| To provide for Funding State Debt, incurred under Acts passed prior to May 20th, 1861, | Act of March 10, 1866 | Jan'y 1, 1866 | Jan'y 1, 1900 | | | 231,500 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., assumed by the State. |
| In favor of Catharine Kendall, | Resolution March 10, 1866. | Jan'y 1, 1863 | Jan'y 1, 1893 | | | 1,425,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent., |
| | | | | | | 1,000 Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.) | Six per cent. interest from Feb. 24, 1861. |
| The books do not show the date, &c., of these bonds, but they are known to be due. | | | | | \$ | 11,433,000 | |

THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
January 1, 1907.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1906.

ALBANY: J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER, 1907.

TABLE C.

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.

| | PRINCIPAL. | INCOME. |
|---|------------|--------------------|
| 1866. April. | | |
| Entries of Vacant Lands, Transfer from Public Fund, | 1 | \$ 100 |
| “ “ “ | | 100 |
| May. Sept. | | |
| Deaf and Dumb and Blind Tax, Retailers Tax, | | \$ 225 350 |
| Total Income Receipts, Total Receipts Principal, Total Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1866, | | \$ 775 1 776 |

LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

| | PRINCIPAL. | INCOME. |
|--|------------|-----------|
| 1866. April. | | |
| Expense Account, | | \$ 31 60 |
| “ “ | | 102 |
| May. Aug. | | |
| “ “ | | 219 |
| Sept. | | 192 |
| Total receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1866, | | \$ 544 60 |

TABLE E.

Showing amount in detail of Bonds issued for Internal Improvement purposes since May 20th, 1861, and prior to the year 1866.

| FOR WHAT PURPOSE. | AUTHORITY. | DATE OF BOND. | WHEN DUE. | AMOUNT. | TOTAL. | REMARKS. |
|---|--|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Western (Coalfield) R- Western North Carolina Rail Road, Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. | Act of 1860-1, Chap. 137, Sec. 2. Act of 1860-1, Chap. 228, Sec. 35, Act of 1860-1, Chap. 42. | Oct. 1, 1861 Oct. 1, 1861. July 1, 1862, | Oct. 1, 1891. Oct. 1, 1891. July 1, 1892, | | \$ 200,000 220,000 *520,000 | { Exchanged with City of Raleigh, \$49,000, and with Raleigh & Gas- ton R. Road \$200,000. |
| Chatham Rail Road, Do. | Ordinance of Con'n, Paragraph 7. Do | Jan. 1, 1863, Jan. 1, 1863, | Jan. 1, 1883, Jan. 1, 1883, | 49,000 200,000 | 249,000 | |
| | | | | | \$1,189,000 | |

* This issue was originally \$850,000, but \$430,000 were surrendered to the State in exchange for new bonds dated Jan. 1st, 1866,

TABLE F.
ANTE-WAR AND POST-WAR DEBT NOT DUE.

| WHEN DUE. | WHERE PAYABLE. | AMOUNTS. |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| 1867 | New York, | \$ 15,000 |
| 1868 | " " | 41,000 |
| 1869 | " " | 72,100 |
| " | Raleigh, | 26,500 |
| 1870 | New York, | 94,900 |
| " | " " | 33,500 |
| 1871 | Raleigh, | 40,000 |
| 1872 | " | 20,000 |
| 1875 | New York, | 24,000 |
| 1876 | " " | 110,000 |
| 1877 | " " | 8,000 |
| 1878 | " " | 18,000 |
| 1883 | " " | 1,000,000 |
| 1884 | " " | 630,000 |
| 1885 | " " | 1,470,000 |
| 1886 | " " | 748,000 |
| 1887 | " " | 1,283,500 |
| 1888 | " " | 300,000 |
| 1889 | " " | 1,302,500 |
| 1890 | " " | 1,898,500 |
| 1891 | " " | 250,000 |
| 1896 | " " | 480,000 |
| 1900 | " " | 1,425,000 |
| | Total, | \$ 11,290,500 |

TABLE G.

Showing Treasury Notes and Bonds of the State issued during the War for General Purposes.

TREASURY NOTES.

| WHAT CLASS. | AUTHORITY. | AM'T. ISSUED. | AMOUNT WITH-DRAWN. | IN CIRCULATION. |
|--|---|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Bearing int. at 6 per cent, fundable in 8 per cent. Bonds, | Ordinance of Convention, | \$ 343,080 | \$ 216,620 | \$ 126,460 |
| Fundable in 8 per cent. Bonds, non-interest bearing, | " " | 1,578,900 | 1,918,565 | 380,335 |
| Stamped, fundable only in 6 per cent Bonds, | Act of Assembly, | 956,660 | 675,545 | 281,115 |
| Fundable on 1st January, 1866, | " " | 2,327,220 | 1,040,385 | 1,286,835 |
| Unfundable from 5 cents to \$3, | Sundry Ordinances of Convention and Acts of Assembly, | 3,301,987 50 | 130,396 25 | 3,171,591 25 |
| | | \$ 8,507,847 50 | \$ 3,261,511 25 | \$ 5,246,336 25 |

BONDS.

| WHAT CLASS. | AUTHORITY. | AM'TS ISSUED. |
|------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Ways and Means for Defense, | Ordinance Convention, ¶ 36, | 136,500 |
| * To provide Ways and Means. | Act of 1862-'63, chap. 29 and 71, | 6,941,500 |
| Payment of Confederate Tax, | Ordinances of Conven- tion, Nos. 21 and 35, | 1,364,500 |
| + Ways and Means for Defense | Ordinances of Conven- tion, ¶ 35, | 4,429,000 |
| | Add Treasury Notes in Circulation, | 12,871,500 |
| | Total, | 5,246,336.25 |
| | | 18,117,836.25 |

* Of this amount \$1,000,000, was sent to Europe for Hypothecation.

753,000, was issued for Treasury Notes.

5,160,000, was issued to pay Bank debt and supply the Treasury.
28,500, was exchanged for 8 per cent bonds.

+ Of this amount \$ 500,000, was sent to Europe for Hypothecation.

TABLE H.

Showing Amount Due by the State to Sundry Banks in the State and Individuals, on account of temporary loans, on the 1st of October, 1864.

| BANKS. | | | AMOUNT. |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Bank of Cape Fear, Salem, Bank of Cape Fear, Washingt'n, Bank of Wadesboro', Farmers' Bank of N. C., Miners' and Planters' Bank, | | | \$ 30,000 245,000 108,871 75,000 12,497 |
| Total due Banks, | | | \$ 471,368 |
| INDIVIDUALS. | AMOUNT. | | |
| David Hinton, Henry Mordecai, D. G. Fowle, C. Perkins, | \$ 12,000 15,000 3,000 7,055 | | \$ 3,705 |
| Total due Banks and Individ'ls, | | | \$ 508,423 |

TABLE I.

Showing amount of Stock held by the State in Bonds of Railroads and Canal Companies.

1st Stock, as follows:

* North Carolina Railroad Company,
 Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road Company,
 † Western North Carolina Rail Road Company,
 Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company,
 Roanoke Navigation Company,

| | |
|----|-----------|
| \$ | 3,000,000 |
| | 1,066,500 |
| | 1,468,000 |
| | 350,000 |
| | 50,000 |
| \$ | 5,934,500 |

Total,

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

| | DATE OF BONDS | WHEN DUE. | AMOUNT. | TOTAL. |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 2d Bonds as follows: | | | | |
| City of Raleigh, | Jan. 1, 1863, | Jan. 1, 1883, | | 48,000 |
| Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, | Jan. 1, 1863, | Jan. 1, 1883, | | 20,000 |
| Western (Coalfield) Railroad Company, | Ap'l. 1, 1859, | Ap'l. 1, 1889, | 200,000 | |
| Do., | Jan. 1, 1860, | Jan. 1, 1890, | 100,000 | |
| Do., | Oct. 1, 1860, | Oct. 1, 1890, | 100,000 | |
| Do., | Oct. 1, 1861, | Oct. 1, 1891, | 200,000 | 600,000 |
| Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., | Jan. 1, 1860, | Jan. 1, 1890, | 200,000 | |
| Do., | July 1, 1860, | July 1, 1890, | 200,000 | |
| Do., | Oct. 1, 1860, | Oct. 1, 1890, | 400,000 | |
| Do., | Ap'l. 1, 1861, | Ap'l. 1, 1891, | 250,000 | |
| Do., | July 1, 1862, | July 1, 1892, | 520,000 | |
| Do., | Jan. 1, 1866, | Jan. 1, 1892, | 430,000 | |
| Accrued Interest on these Bonds to October 1st, 1866, | | | | 2,000,000 |
| Balance due on Bonds of Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road Company, | | | | 552,200 |
| | | | | 192,755.22 |
| | | | Total, | \$ 3,412,955.22 |
| | | | Total Stocks and Bonds, | \$ 9,347,455.22 |

* Of this amount \$1,000,000 is "preferred Stock."

† Of this amount \$220,000, Stock was subscribed for October 1, 1861.

TABLE K.

Showing the condition of the Literary Fund.

| | | |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Certificates of stock in the following Corporations : | | |
| Bank of North Carolina, | \$ 502,700 | |
| Bank of Cape Fear, | 544,400 | |
| Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, | 400,000 | |
| Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, | 200,000 | |
| Cape Fear Navigation Company, | 32,500 | |
| Total Stocks, | | \$ 1,679,600 |
| Bonds issued prior to May 20th, 1861, and during the year 1866, as follows : | | |
| Six per cent State Coupon Bonds, | 133,000 | |
| Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, endorsed by the State, | 116,000 | |
| Two Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, | 9,000 | |
| Coupon Bonds issued under Funding Act of March 10th, 1866. | 46,600 | |
| Interest on Bonds from January 1st, to July 1st, 1866. | 1,398 | |
| Total Bonds, | | 305,998 |
| College Bonds and Individual Notes : | | |
| Mount Pleasant Academy Bond, | 2,000 | |
| Interest on Mount Pleasant Academy Bond to September 30th, 1866. | 408 | |

TABLE K.—CONTINUED.

| | | | | |
|--|----|---------|----|-----------------|
| Two Notes Wm. G. Perry and others, | \$ | 714 | 12 | |
| Interest on do, to September 30th, 1866, | | 469 | 54 | |
| Copies of three Notes J. W. Keeling and others, | | 2,265 | | |
| Interest on do to September 30th, 1866, | | 2,359 | 38 | |
| Note of Wm. Clark and Wm. J. Martin, \$1,592 less credit of \$710 84, | | 881 | 16 | |
| Interest on do to September 30th, 1866, | | 601 | 10 | |
| Total Bonds, Notes and Interest, | | | | \$ 9,698 30 |
| Securities issued since May 30th, 1861 : | | | | |
| Four State Coupon Bonds issued on account of Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherfordton Rail Road Company, dated July 1st, 1862, | | 4,000 | | |
| Six and eight per cent State Coupon Bonds and State Treasury Notes (burned and certificate left in this office,) | | 380,025 | 60 | |
| Confederate Bonds and Treasury Notes, | | 140,127 | 73 | |
| | | | | * 524,153 33 |
| Total assets, | | | | \$ 2,519,449 63 |

* This is the true amount of War Securities. Owing to the confusion attending the removal and restoration of the State effects in 1865, part of the Public Fund was mixed with the assets of the Literary Fund and counted with the latter by the Secretary of State and Comptroller.

TABLE L.

Showing operations of Funding Act of March 10th, 1866.

| | AMOUNT. | TOTAL. |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| Bonds issued for past securities as follows: | | |
| State Coupon Bonds, | \$ 114,000 | |
| Coupon Bonds Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, | 68,500 | |
| State Registered Bonds, Amount Bonds, | 40,000 | \$ 222,500 |
| Interest on State Coupon Bonds, | 1,177,499 | |
| Interest on State Coupon Bonds, since maturity, | 8,467 66 | |
| Interest on Bonds Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, | 25,365 | |
| Interest on Bond Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company since maturity, | 6,009 82 | |
| Interest on State Registered Bonds, | 727 84 | |
| Interest on State Registered Bonds since maturity, | 10,036 09 | |
| Interest on Bonds Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, Amount Interest, | 11,138 | \$ 1,239,243 41 |
| Bonds and Interest, Deduct accrued Interest on new Bonds (\$44,989.66) less \$9,531 Coupons of new Bonds not issued, | | \$ 1,461,743 41 |
| | | 35,458 66 |
| | | * \$ 1,425,284 75 |

* This exceeds the amount of Bonds actually issued, (\$1,425,000) because of receipts given for Coupons deposited in the office before the Bonds were ready for issue, some of which receipts are still outstanding.

TABLE M.

Showing the names of successful bidders for Stock owned by State in Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., and amount of premium bids.

| NAMES. | NO. OF SHARES. | PREMIUM. | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Bradley T. Johnson, | 115 | 8 1-8 pr. ct. | |
| W. A. Caldwell, | 5 | 8 | |
| Do. | 10 | 6½ | |
| Asa Biggs, | 30 | 5½ | |
| J. W. B. Watson, | 10 | 3 | |
| William Grimes, | 270 | 2 | |
| Mrs. L. F. Kingsbury, | 40 | 2 | |
| Jno. P. Branch, | 1,345 | 1 1-10 | |
| J. M. Heck, Agt., | 5,000 | Par. | { Whole 5000 shares or none. |
| | 6,825 | | |

The foregoing tables exhibit in detail much information, as appeared to me to be of general interest. They show statistics relating to the public expenditures and the public debt. I have thought best to reserve for a separate report, my observations on the administration and defects of the Revenue system of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Public Treasurer.

ERRATTA.

After this report had been printed, my Chief Clerk, who is in general very accurate, discovered that he had charged against the Treasurer a 30 days \$10,000 draft, by my predecessor on New York, (which was taken up and cancelled, and a sight draft for \$10,000 substituted,) *as well as the substituted draft*, thus making a charge of \$20,000 instead of \$10,000. The amount reported on hand the 1st of October, 1866, should be \$113,205,93, instead of \$123,205,93.

Also, on page 10, near the middle, read \$860,000 for \$8,660-000.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 1, 1866.

*To the Governor and Board of Supervisors
of the Insane of North Carolina :*

Gentlemen : In compliance with obligations imposed upon me by law, I respectfully submit the following as my report of the operations and results of the Asylum for the past year. The task is rendered the more agreeable because those operations have been attended by no distressing event, but on the contrary, have been marked by numerous blessings bestowed by the Giver of all good. As compared with the previous four or five year's transactions, there is this striking difference, that in the one just closed, all the substantials of living have been entirely accessible, and abundant means have been at command for their procurement, hence a degree of satisfaction and comfort in conducting the affairs of the institution has been experienced, which were unknown to its management in the period above named.

In an especial degree is there cause of thankfulness for the uniform good health which has prevailed over the entire household during the year, as there has existed within that time nothing like epidemic or endemic disease, and even an exemption of the ordinary sporadic cases incident to the usual variations of the seasons.

In addition to these other sources of satisfaction, are to be found in the general fidelity with which the officers and em-

ployees of the institution have performed their duties, and thereby contributed in no small measure to the general welfare and happiness of the household.

OF ADMISSIONS:

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| There were in the Asylum, Nov. 1, 1865, | 81 | 66 | 147 |
| Admitted during fiscal year of 1866, .. | 33 | 32 | 65 |
| Total number under treatment, | 114 | 98 | 212 |
| Discharged during the year, | 32 | 15 | 47 |
| Remaining November 1st, 1866, | 82 | 83 | 165 |

OF DISCHARGES:

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Recovered, | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Improved, | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Unimproved, | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Eloped, | 3 | | 3 |
| Died, | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Total | 32 | 15 | 47 |

Per centage of Recoveries on total discharged, 29 37-47.

“ “ “ “ “ “ admissions, 21 35-65.

Of the admissions during the year, eleven were of ten year's duration; seventeen were of five years duration; nine were of two years duration; eight were of one year's duration; five unknown; fifteen were of less than one year—making a total of fifty whose ascertained and unknown duration is more than one year. Seventy-four per cent of chronic cases of total admissions, from which it appears that the institution continues to be, as it always has been, the recipient of a large number of unfavorable cases, and of persons whose physical systems and energies have become

greatly enervated, if not materially exhausted, by mental and bodily ailments.

On many accounts it is well that its doors are thus thrown open to all grades of suffering, while on others it is to be regretted that such continues to be the necessity. As the institution has been supplied chiefly by the joint aid of the State at large, and those counties from whence indigent patients are sent, with the board of paying patients, it would seem to be fair and just that the counties should have the privilege of committing their insane, of whatever degree or duration: while, at the same time, sound policy suggests that a proper discrimination should be exercised in reference to the classes sent, according to the wise intent of the law, which expressly provides for a preference being given to such as are more likely to derive benefit from medical treatment. Nor does the experience of the institution demonstrate that public opinion has thus far learned to appreciate the value of early admission into it, as will be fully attested by the character of admissions for the entire period of time which the institution has been in operation. It is a well ascertained fact that the successful treatment of the insane is to a very large degree, dependent upon early admissions; while the contrary is not the less true, to wit: that the ratio of cures is inversely as the duration of the disease. On every account therefore, it is desirable that the victims of this terrible malady shall be brought, as soon as possible after its onset, under hospital treatment.

A reply to the enquiry why such a large number of chronic cases were sent to the institution in the past year, may be found partly in the impoverished condition of the families to which many of them belong, and who find themselves unable to take further care of them, and partly in others having overcome a groundless prejudice against such institutions, as well as a false sense of apprehended disgrace on the part of relatives and friends, from placing their unfortunate ones in Institutions of the kind.

But, be the cause of their detention from the Institution whatever it may, the consequences to the individuals them-

selves are indeed likely to be most calamitous, in dooming them as inmates for life to this or some other charity, while to the counties they are to become a burthensome tax. The cost per capita of each indigent insane person to their respective counties, being now two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, the support of its own patients in the Institution may prove a very serious burthen to any county.

Every consideration, both with respect to the welfare of the individual, as well as of a pecuniary bearing upon the community, urgently demand the speedy removal of the patient to the Institution, and it is hoped that an enlightened public opinion will in future demand it.

From the report of the Treasurer of the Asylum, it appears that one thousand and eight dollars and forty-one cents, was expended in the restoration of a portion of the fencing and fixtures which had been removed by the U. S. army, while the further sum of six thousand, four hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents, was expended in miscellaneous items not strictly chargeable to support account: all of which being deducted from the aggregate amount spent, leaves thirty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-seven cents, as being consumed in the direct support of the patients, or an average cost of each of \$246.83, for the year.

The above statement is set forth in order that all who take an interest in the affairs and management of the Institution, may have at their command the proper data for forming a satisfactory opinion for themselves.

Toward the procurement of supplies within that period, no article has been purchased which was not deemed of absolute importance and necessity, in some one of the departments; and in their disbursement, the utmost economy was practiced which prudence and vigilance could ensure. Auxiliary towards these means and ends, and sanctioned by your approval, a daily Bill-of-Fare was adopted early in the year, based upon the received estimates by army Surgeons for their hospitals, and specially designed for convalescents. Under this per capita allowance, while a sufficiency has been served

to each one, there has been no wasteful expenditure of the supplies.

It is universally conceded that Institutions of this kind, require a liberal allowance for their support, or else they fail of effecting the ends desired in their construction. As a general rule, the inmates, from the nature of their maladies require, and do consume, more aliment than a similar number of sane persons, while the unavoidable destruction of material of all kinds, is a hundred fold greater than will be found in the ordinary domestic consumption. In view, therefore, of these considerations, and of the very high prices fixed upon every article of support and necessity, the average cost of the patients for the past year, certainly does not seem to be extravagant.

Anterior to the late war the average cost per capita approximated very nearly to two hundred dollars per annum; and even as late as 1860, when prices were, perhaps, lower than any of the preceding years, the average cost of each patient was one hundred and ninety-one dollars and forty-eight cents.

In an appendix to this report will be found a tabular statement of the weekly cost of the inmates, in eighteen different Institutions of this country. Upon an inspection of the same it will be ascertained, that the rate per capita in this, falls below that of a number of the same, and does not exceed the average of the remainder, provided they were charged with salaries to officers, as is the case with the North Carolina Institution.

In connection with this subject it may be stated, that a very considerable portion of the thirty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-seven cents, expended during the year, will be returned to the State Treasury, partly by the counties and partly by paying patients. From these two sources the sum of twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, will be realized, and which being deducted from the thirty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-seven cents, leaves twelve thousand

six hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents, as the sum actually paid by the State at large.

This subject has been dwelt upon with more length, because of complaint being made on account of the sum required for the support of the Institution, and which was based especially upon the (admitted large appropriations) during the four years of war. The extraordinary and almost fabulous prices of that period, are too well known to require any explanation of the necessity for such appropriations as were asked for and made; but it is respectfully submitted, were those circumstances proper grounds by which to judge of the degree of economy, exercised in the management of the operations of the Institution? We humbly think not, and feel confident that the charge of extravagance cannot be sustained under the circumstances.

For the future, or at least during the continuance of the present law, requiring the counties to pay into the State Treasury for each indigent patient, and without limitation of numbers, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the Institution will be a self-supporting one, at least, so far as the State Treasury is concerned. The effect of this law may, and probably will be, to restrict the benefits of the Institution to a smaller number, than now compose the household.

That such should be the effect, is not to be wondered at, in view of the general poverty of the community, and of course their inability to meet the necessary taxation, for the support of the indigent insane.

If such should be the consequence, it will be much to be lamented, since that very class will be deprived of the benefit of the Institution, for which it was especially designed.

Another provision of the same law, directs that all moneys belonging to the Institution, shall, on and after October 1st, of the present year, be paid into the Public Treasury of the State, so that the Institution will no longer have the benefit of the fund arising from paying patients—that accruing from county patients having always gone into the Public Treasury. For the certain support of the institution, the same law also

provides that an annual appropriation shall be made by the General Assembly.

Estimating the number of inmates of the next year at one hundred and sixty, and the cost of each at two hundred and fifty dollars, the sum of forty thousand dollars will be required for their support, and it is therefore respectfully suggested, that application be made for that amount to the next General Assembly.

It must, however, be borne in mind that no portion of this amount can be applied to any other purpose than that of support account. For the necessary repairs and other requirements essential to the well-being and prosperity of the Institution, an additional sum of five thousand dollars will be required.

Before dismissing this subject, allow me to call the attention of the Board to difficulties which have on former occasions arisen, from the operations of the fiscal year, terminating as it does on the 30th September, and the session of the Legislature commencing on the 19th of November. As might be expected would be the case, when founded upon estimates, the annual appropriation for several years past proved inadequate for the support of the Institution, and as no officer of the State was clothed with authority to advance the means for that purpose, serious embarrassment was experienced.

By way of obviating any difficulty of the kind in future, it is respectfully advised that the fiscal year of the Institution, be made to correspond with the calendar year, so as to begin on the 1st of January and terminate the 31st of December. Ample time will then be afforded for providing against such contingencies, as well as for the ensuing year.

By the "fortunes of war," or more strictly speaking, it may be said, by the misfortunes of the late war, there are a few patients now in the Asylum, whose friends are wholly unable to continue to furnish the means for their support here or elsewhere, and two colored insane (the last of those who were committed by the military,) for whom no provision is made.

They are all natives of the State, though, two of them were

residents of other States at the time of their commitment to the Institution. With one exception they are violent ; and some of them dangerous, and of course unfit to be discharged, except to be sent to a place not less secure than this.

The question for their disposal is a most difficult and delicate one, and is now referred to your attention for the adoption of such a course, as in your wisdom, may seem best. It is not to be wondered at in view of the general impoverishment of the citizens of this, as well as other Southern States, that some of the obligors of Bonds belonging to the Institution should prove insolvent. That there should be so few is rather cause of congratulation. Hence it is expected that a very small portion of the claim, held by the Institution will be lost. It is known to you that the proper, legal steps for their collection have been instituted in all cases, where the parties are deemed responsible.

Under the authority and instructions of your Board, a portion of the fencing which had been removed, has been replaced in part by a ditch and board fence placed upon its embankment; thus making a durable, as well as substantial enclosure upon the outer line of the property in part; while an ordinary board fence of planks and posts located upon another portion of the grounds, (the whole embracing about one half of the entire area of the property,) with the garden, wood yard, and stables enclosed within the limits.

The amount expended for this enclosure is one thousand and eighty dollars and forty one cents.

The adjoining half of the grounds which were likewise deprived of their fencing, remain a barren waste, and continue to be used by the public as a common highway. Nor is this by any means the chief evil resulting from their exposure, as well as that of the main building, which has also been deprived of the only barrier it had in the form of an enclosure. Since its removal, the building has become the almost constant object of curiosity with indiscreet visitors who attract the inmates, (especially the females,) to the windows for conversation, and thus invade the privacy of their more unfortunate fellow-beings. The restoration of the fence is obvi-

ously very desirable to prevent this publicity to the household; besides being very important on account of securing immediate use and benefit to the Institution of the possession of the land, as well as for its protection from further injury and depredation.

Somewhat extensive repairs were required, and have been made upon the roofing of the principal building, and also upon that of the kitchen and boiler house.

On the 27th of April, during a violent storm of wind, a portion of the tin sheeting over the south wing was removed and of course its immediate replacement was rendered necessary. The execution of this, and the repairing of other breakages over its extensive surface (the result of alternate expansions and contractions upon the tin covering, involved an outlay of some three hundred and twenty eight dollars.

In connexion with this subject, it is proper to state that the entire roofing of all the buildings, is greatly in need of a coat of paint; that which was put on more than twelve years since, having become much worn under the effects of atmospheric and other influences. It is possibly, owing to the want of this protection, that breakages, and consequently leaks, are so frequently occurring in the roofing.

Besides these, other repairs within the house and also upon the apparatus and various fixtures connected with the several domestic operations, such as cooking, washing, warming, &c., have claimed attention, and absorbed a portion of the general fund. Others are still needed and require speedy attention, both on account of the greater facilities secured in conducting the several operations, and also to arrest further injury.

Additions to the furniture of the entire establishment are also greatly needed. The supply originally small and barely sufficient for the more needful purposes, under the wasting effects of the hard usage and without any addition in the same time, has of necessity become entirely insufficient for the accommodation and comfort of the household. In the item of bedding, as also that of clothing, the supplies of each have become so meagre, as to render it at times extremely difficult

to provide what is necessary for the daily wants of the patients.

The approach of cold weather finds the Institution in great destitution in these several important items, and unless adequate means with which to replenish the exhausted supplies are speedily provided, much suffering must ensue.

Since it has been made known to the authorities of the Freedmen's Bureau, of a readiness on the part of the Board of Supervisors to admit colored insane into the Institution, a number of applications for patients of that class have been made, but which have been rejected for the want of apartments.

By way of increasing these in the female department, it is proposed to furnish the vacant ward as soon as possible, so that an entire ward shall be appropriated to this class.

An outlay of several hundred dollars will be required for that purpose, and unless specially, appropriated, must be withdrawn from the general appropriation.

The appropriation of a ward for the same purpose, will necessarily diminish accommodation for white males to that extent and also to crowd them into five wards.

Objectionable as this plan is on many accounts, it seems to be the only one which can be devised to meet the demands upon the Institution by the colored insane; and at the same time to preserve the necessary separation between the two races. It is but due to the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, in this State to inform you, that for the future, in all cases where its officers will be called upon to act in the committal of colored patients, the expenses of the same will be paid for by the Bureau during its existence. In consequence of the removal on their part from their respective counties, there are several colored insane now provided for, by the Freedmen's Bureau, who, by their removal, have forfeited their citizenship in their respective counties, and are necessarily without legal claims upon the communities in which they are temporarily residing. Hence the action of the Bureau, in assuming to pay for the support of this class of patients.

Under the head of Garden and Dairy, will be found a tab-

ular statement of the products of each, during the past year. It must be borne in mind, that the enclosures of the entire grounds having been removed of course operations in the former could not be resumed until some protection was afforded to it by an enclosure. From various causes this delay was not overcome until April, since which time, the Institution has been supplied with an abundance of vegetables. Under a liberal use of fertilizers with judicious culture, it is hoped that both, it and that portion of the grounds appropriated to farming purposes, will in future, yield much more abundantly.

Among the many influences which are attempted to be used as moral means upon our inmates, the most important one is that of manual labor under their respective attendants.

The several classes of males are regularly assigned to certain daily employments, in which some participate with earnest zeal, while others work with less energy.

No effort has been made to keep an accurate estimate of the number of hours in which this manual labor has been performed, and still less the amount of work executed. But it will suffice to mention that all the fuel consumed has been corded and cut, and afterwards delivered at the respective places needing it, by the male patients; also the principle part of the culture of the farm and garden performed by them. All of which, even if estimated in dollars and cents, would probably reach several thousands. This labor, it should be borne in mind, is entirely voluntary.

Under the head of the sewing department, will be found a statement of the work performed by the females who though pursuing their avocation in a more retired, and in a far different way, are nevertheless equally valuable in rendering important aid to the Institution. It should be mentioned to their praise, that as a class, they are far more industrious, and disposed to employment than the males.

The religious services in the chapel have been kept up with some regularity by Rev. Dr. Lacy, favoring us with two services in each month; the Rev. Mr. Atkinson and Rev. Mr. Hudson one each; to all of whom, we tender our acknowl-

edgments. We are also under obligations to the Weekly Standard, (Raleigh,) and the Western Sentinel of Winston, which are the only newspapers gratuitously furnished the Institution. From the other papers of the State, we would respectfully solicit in behalf of our household, similar favours, feeling assured, that if the editors realized to a small extent the satisfaction afforded by such reading, they would gladly contribute in this way to the enjoyment of those who labour under the heaviest of all afflictions. There being patients from nearly every portion of the State, each one is to some extent, interested in the occurrences as well as local news of that vicinity.

To those who have shared in the management of the affairs of the Institution for the past year, I would here cheerfully bear my testimony as well as thanks. Among these, especially would I notice in high commendation, the services of the Assistant Physician, Dr. F. T. Fuller, whose devotion and fidelity have never abated.

To the conscientious agent, it should at all times be his highest aim and purpose to administer his trust with the utmost economy and judgment. The obligation thus due from him, however, does not impose the necessity, nor will it sanction the exercise of a spirit of parsimony, in causing him to make unjustifiable retrenchments with the view of favoring public approval, if by so doing he thereby fails to secure the ends legitimately belonging to, and reasonably looked for at his hands. He should rather ask and expect the public approval in so administering his judiciary task, as will ensure the greatest amount of good to the greatest number. May your superintendent be pardoned for stating that such has always been the chief aim he has pursued, even at the hazard of popular clamer, in the management of the affairs of this Institution. Though sensible of the fact that a considerable outlay is necessary, in conducting the Institution, (and enormously so during the war,) he can with truth say, that his aim has always been, (and now more especially so, because of the universal impoverishment of the community,) so to disburse the funds provided for its support, as a proper

degree of indulgence of the wants of the household seemed to require. If while acting under this view of his sense of duty the aggregate amount expended seems to be large, it certainly should not be deemed the result of extravagance on the part of your Superintendent.

The Institution should be so conducted as to receive popular approval; and in order to secure it, it must deserve the same. The great beneficent ends sought to be attained; the important influence it is calculated to exert upon the community, are of too grave and important a character to hope to secure upon a too restricted method of conducting its operations.

With the return of the 22d of February last, came the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Institution for the reception of patients. Four years of that period were passed while a terrible and desolating war raged over the land during which, the affairs of this Institution felt most severely the effects produced by the war in many particulars, but especially in the extraordinary efforts which were required for the procurement of the necessities of life, and at the same time the almost fabulous prices paid for the same. No one could, or did regret more the necessity which existed for this seeming extravagance in the use of public money, than he who had all the responsibilities incident to the management and superintending the Institution, during that eventful and trying period. He, however, is not without hope, that a discerning public will extend every proper allowance for this apparent extravagance, and duly estimate the difficulties of procuring supplies, as well as the high prices which had to be paid for them.

During that decade, there have been in the Institution six hundred and ninety-three inmates, who have enjoyed its benefits. In that time no serious accident or misfortune has befallen any one of its inmates or those connected with the management. Especially may it be referred to with satisfaction, that with the exception of two cases of voluntary abstinence from food, which materially aided in bringing on speedy dissolution, no inmate has fallen by his own hand.

Of those who have been discharged, one hundred and

seventy-two have been regarded as restored to such a degree of soundness of mind, as to admit of resuming their former positions in society. and of engaging in the various occupations of life. Many others who, though not restored, were, by the influences of regular systematic treatment, so much improved, as to justify their friends in removing them again to the family circle.

In that same period, many changes have necessarily occurred in the Directors, by which but a single member of the original Board, under which the organization of the Institution was completed, remains connected with your present Board. Some of them though separated from you, are nevertheless warm and zealous friends of the Institution, while others have gone to another and a better life.

Deeply sensible of, and profoundly grateful for the many blessings bestowed by an overruling Providence in the past, and earnestly imploring his guidance and mercies for the future, the Institution is again committed to your care, and to the fostering aid of the State.

E. C. FISHER, *Phy'n. and Sup't.*

November 1st, 1866.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES MADE AND MENDED AT THE INSANE ASYLUM OF
NORTH CAROLINA, DURING THE YEAR 1866.

There were made 144 shirts, 152 pair of pants, 44 coats, 83 bedspreads, 72 quilts, 45 pair of sheets, 68 bedticks, 25 pillows, 59 pair of pillow-slips, 97 dresses, 52 shirts, 92 chemises, 27 gowns, 40 pair of drawers, 82 towels, 8 table cloths, 40 window curtains, 75 pair of socks, 15 pair of sleeves. The average number of pieces mended per week, amounts to 175.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS OF THE INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA, FOR THE YEAR 1866:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Milk, 15,176 pints, at 5 cents, | \$ 758 80 |
| Blackeyed Peas, 100 bushels, at 1 dollar, | 100 00 |
| Cabbage, 19,000 head, at 8 cents, | 1,520 00 |
| Leeks, 5000 head, at 3 cents, | 150 00 |
| Tomatoes, 250 bushels, | 250 00 |
| Salad, 100 bushels, | 40 00 |
| Snaps, 125 bushels, | 125 00 |
| Garden Peas, 45 bushels, | 90 00 |
| Cucumbers, 27 bushels, | 40 50 |
| Onions, 48 bushels, | 48 00 |
| Okra, 50 bushels, | 50 00 |
| Asparagus, 10 bushels, | 40 00 |
| Turnips, 300 bushels, | 150 00 |
| Beets, 470 bushels, | 141 00 |
| Carrots, 104 bushels, | 20 80 |
| Salsify, 52 bushels, | 104 00 |
| Cantelopes, 1000, | 20 00 |
| Watermelons, 400, | 40 00 |
| Irish Potatoes, 130 bushels, | 260 00 |
| Sweet Potatoes, 589 bushels, | 294 50 |
| Lima Beans, 5 bushels, | 20 00 |
| Cymblins, 175 bushels, | 70 00 |
| Roasting Ears, 10 barrels, | 60 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 4,392 60 |

EXPENSES.

| | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| One Gardner at \$30 per month, | \$ 360 00 | |
| Assistant laborer, for six months, | 50 00 | |
| Repairs of farming utensils, | 25 00 | 435 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$ 3,957 60 |

A STATEMENT

*Of the comparative cost of maintaining each person per week,
in the principal Insane Asylums of the United States, in 1860 :*

| | |
|--|---------|
| Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, including officers salaries,..... | \$ 5 00 |
| Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, including officers salaries,..... | 2 77 |
| Asylum for Relief of persons deprived of reason, including officers salaries,... | 4 80 |
| Louisiana Insane Asylum, including officers salaries,. | 3 44 |
| North Carolina Insane Asylum, including officers salaries,..... | 3 61 |
| Butler Hospital for the Insane, R. Island, including officers salaries,..... | 3 69 |
| McLean Asylum for the Insane, including officers salaries,..... | 6 80 |
| Government Asylum for Insane, D. C., including officers salaries,..... | 4 59 |
| Kentucky Eastern Lunatic Asylum, including officers salaries,..... | 2 94 |
| New York Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of officers salaries,... | 3 83 |
| New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of officers salaries..... | 3 24 |
| Bloomington Asylum, New York, exclusive of officers salaries,..... | 5 21 |
| Retreat for the Insane, Connecticut, exclusive of officers salaries,..... | 3 89 |
| Massachusetts Insane Asylum, exclusive of officers salaries,..... | 3 00 |
| Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of officers salaries,..... | 3 20 |
| Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of officers salaries,..... | 3 18 |
| Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of officers salaries,..... | 3 16 |
| Maine Insane Asylum, exclusive of officers salaries,... | 3 42 |

TABLE FIRST.
An Exhibit of Patents received into, containing in and discharged from the Asylum, from October 31st, 1861, to November 1st, 1866.

| NUMBER. | AGE. | SEX. | CIVIL CONDITION. | ADVANTAGE FORM. | SUGGESTED CAUSE. | DURATION, WHEN ADMITTED. | THE IS ASYLUM. | | | CONVULSION. | TENDENCY. | RESULT. |
|---------|------|---------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|-------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | Years. | Months. | Days. | | | |
| 3 | 37 | Female. | Widow. | Melancholy. | Domestic affliction. | 10 years. | 10 | 8 | 25 | Stomachy. | Unfavorable. | Remains. |
| 4 | 31 | Male. | Married. | Mania. | Unknown. | 30 years. | 10 | 8 | 7 | " | " | " |
| 11 | 38 | Male. | Single. | Mania. | " | 7 | 7 | 15 | 5 | " | " | Died. |
| 12 | 33 | Female. | " | Mania. | " | 6 | 9 | 5 | 3 | " | " | Remains. |
| 13 | 24 | Male. | " | Mania. | Blow on head. | 6 | 10 | 6 | 26 | " | " | " |
| 19 | 50 | Female. | " | Mania. | Masturbation. | 3 years. | 10 | 6 | 22 | " | " | Died. |
| 21 | 30 | Female. | " | Mania. | Intemperance. | 11 | 10 | 6 | 21 | " | " | Remains. |
| 24 | 50 | Male. | " | Mania. | Ill health. | 9 | 10 | 6 | 15 | " | " | Remains. |
| 27 | 40 | Female. | Widow. | Melancholy. | Unfettered loves. | 13 years. | 10 | 6 | 15 | " | " | Died. |
| 31 | 31 | Male. | Single. | " | Loss of parents. | 6 | 10 | 5 | 10 | " | " | Remains. |
| 38 | 31 | Male. | " | " | Unfettered loves. | 6 | 10 | 5 | 29 | Improved. | " | " |
| 41 | 43 | Female. | " | Melancholy. | Domestic troubles. | 16 years. | 10 | 4 | 27 | Stomachy. | Unfavorable. | " |
| 42 | 29 | Female. | Married. | Melancholy. | Unfettered loves. | 17 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 47 | 53 | Male. | Married. | Melancholy. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 53 | 41 | Female. | " | Melancholy. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 57 | 48 | Female. | " | Melancholy. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 59 | 29 | Female. | " | Melancholy. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 66 | 29 | Female. | " | Melancholy. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 74 | 38 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 76 | 32 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 77 | 30 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 78 | 30 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 79 | 35 | Female. | " | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 83 | 28 | Male. | " | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 87 | 42 | Male. | " | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 88 | 43 | Male. | " | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 96 | 43 | Female. | Widow. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 98 | 50 | Female. | Widow. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 100 | 27 | Female. | Widow. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 104 | 32 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 113 | 32 | Female. | " | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 114 | 33 | Female. | " | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 116 | 33 | Female. | " | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 123 | 23 | Male. | " | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 125 | 23 | Male. | " | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 130 | 32 | Male. | " | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 140 | 32 | Male. | " | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 142 | 31 | Male. | " | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 161 | 48 | Female. | Married. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 172 | 48 | Female. | Married. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 173 | 48 | Female. | Married. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 175 | 40 | Female. | Widow. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 176 | 50 | Female. | Widow. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 182 | 54 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 187 | 29 | Female. | Married. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 191 | 44 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 203 | 44 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 204 | 18 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 205 | 22 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 210 | 17 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 212 | 17 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 219 | 19 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 224 | 19 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 230 | 40 | Female. | Widow. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 232 | 55 | Female. | Widow. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 233 | 31 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 234 | 30 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 235 | 30 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 241 | 30 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 244 | 30 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 246 | 43 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 247 | 38 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 252 | 35 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 253 | 35 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 259 | 35 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 314 | 47 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 358 | 23 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 362 | 53 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 383 | 33 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 388 | 33 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 381 | 40 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 384 | 51 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 385 | 17 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 389 | 39 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 390 | 20 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 394 | 45 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 396 | 20 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 398 | 43 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 402 | 37 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 403 | 37 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 406 | 20 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 412 | 23 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 417 | 26 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 422 | 53 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 426 | 38 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 432 | 43 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 436 | 43 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 439 | 43 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 441 | 41 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 446 | 40 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 447 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 451 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 463 | 43 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 468 | 28 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 481 | 39 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 483 | 35 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 489 | 32 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 499 | 33 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 509 | 33 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 520 | 29 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 521 | 29 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 526 | 50 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 541 | 30 | Male. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 542 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 543 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 544 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 545 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 546 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 547 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 548 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 549 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 550 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 551 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 552 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 553 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 554 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 555 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 556 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 557 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 558 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 559 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 560 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 561 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 562 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 563 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 564 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 565 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 566 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 567 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 568 | 25 | Female. | Single. | Demencia. | Unfettered loves. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 21 | " | " | " |
| 569 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

| An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in and discharged from the Asylum. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|-------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| SIBBARD. | SEX. | CIVIL CONDITION. | APPEARED FOR. | SUSPECTED CAUSE. | POPULATION. | TIME IN ASYLUM. | | | PROSPECT. | RESULT. | |
| | | | | | | Years. | Months. | Days. | | | |
| 338 | Female. | Widow. | Suicidal. | Loss of husband. | 2 years. | 3 | 4 | 20 | Improved. | Unfavorable. | Remains. |
| 339 | Male. | Married. | Homicidal. | Intemperance. | 17 years. | 3 | 1 | 28 | Stationary. | " | Died. |
| 340 | Male. | Single. | Mania. | Functional Derangement. | 17 years. | 3 | 3 | 9 | Stationary. | " | Removed. |
| 341 | Female. | Married. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Remains. |
| 342 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 343 | Female. | Married. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 344 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 345 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 346 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 347 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 348 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 349 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 350 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 351 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 352 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 353 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 354 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 355 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 356 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 357 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 358 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 359 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 360 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 361 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 362 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 363 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 364 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 365 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 366 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 367 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 368 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 369 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 370 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 371 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 372 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 373 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 374 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 375 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 376 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 377 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 378 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 379 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 380 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 381 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 382 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 383 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 384 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 385 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 386 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 387 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 388 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 389 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 390 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 391 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 392 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 393 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 394 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 395 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 396 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 397 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 398 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 399 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 400 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 401 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 402 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 403 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 404 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 405 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 406 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 407 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 408 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 409 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 410 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 411 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 412 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 413 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 414 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 415 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 416 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 417 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 418 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 419 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 420 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 421 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 422 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 423 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 424 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 425 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 426 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 427 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 428 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 429 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 430 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 431 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 432 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 433 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 434 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 435 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 436 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 437 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 438 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 439 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 440 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 441 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 442 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 443 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 444 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 445 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 446 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 447 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 448 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 449 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 450 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 451 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 452 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 453 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 454 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 455 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 456 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 457 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 458 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 459 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 460 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 461 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 462 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 463 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 464 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 465 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 466 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 467 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 468 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 469 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 470 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 471 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 472 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 473 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 474 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 475 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 476 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 477 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 478 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 479 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 480 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 481 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 482 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 483 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 484 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 485 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 486 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 487 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 488 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 489 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 490 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 491 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 492 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 493 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 494 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 495 | Female. | Single. | " | " | 13 " | 2 | 1 | 21 | Improved. | " | Died. |
| 496 | Female. | Single. | " | " | | | | | | | |

TABLE SECOND,

Shows the number of admissions and the state of the Asylum from October 31st 1864, to November 1st, 1866.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Patients in Asylum during the two years, | | | 287 |
| Males, | 157 | | |
| Females, | 130 | | |
| | | 287 | |
| At the beginning of the years, | | | 180 |
| Males, | 96 | | |
| Females, | 84 | | |
| | | 180 | |
| Admitted during the two years, | | | 107 |
| Males, | 61 | | |
| Females, | 46 | | |
| | | 107 | |
| Remaining November 1st, 1866, | | | 165 |
| Males, | 82 | | |
| Females, | 83 | | |
| | | 165 | |

TABLE THIRD,

Shows the number of discharges, elopements, and deaths, and the condition of those who have left the Asylum during the years 1865 and 1866, ending 31st October, inclusive.

| | | | |
|--|----|-----|-----|
| Patients discharged, including deaths, | | | 121 |
| Males, | 75 | | |
| Females, | 46 | | |
| | | 121 | |
| Recovered, | | | 22 |
| Males, | 15 | | |
| Females, | 7 | | |
| | | 22 | |
| Much improved, | | | 4 |
| Males, | 2 | | |
| Females, | 2 | | |
| | | 4 | |
| Improved, | | | 5 |
| Males, | 5 | | |
| Females, | — | 5 | |
| Unimproved, | | | 20 |
| Males, | 10 | | |
| Females, | 10 | | |
| | | 20 | |
| Died, | | | 59 |
| Males, | 32 | | |
| Females, | 27 | | |
| | | 59 | |
| Eloped, | | | 11 |
| Males, | 11 | | |
| Females, | — | | |
| | | 11 | |

TABLE FOURTH,

Shows the civil condition of patients who have been in the Asylum during the two years, ending 31st October, 1866.

| CIVIL CONDITION. | MALES. | FEMALE. | TOTAL. |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Married, | 56 | 38 | 94 |
| Single, | 96 | 69 | 165 |
| Widowed, | 5 | 23 | 28 |
| | 157 | 130 | 287 |

TABLE FIFTH.

Shows the age at which insanity is supposed to have commenced with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

| AGE. | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Less than five years, | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 years and less than 10 years, | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 10 " " " " 15 " | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 15 " " " " 20 " | 21 | 12 | 33 |
| 20 " " " " 25 " | 16 | 19 | 35 |
| 25 " " " " 30 " | 14 | 23 | 37 |
| 30 " " " " 35 " | 11 | 16 | 27 |
| 35 " " " " 40 " | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| 40 " " " " 50 " | 16 | 11 | 27 |
| 50 " " " " 60 " | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| 60 " " " " 70 " | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Unknown, | 40 | 25 | 65 |
| | 157 | 130 | 287 |

TABLE SIXTH,

Shows the duration of insanity to the present time, or to the date of discharge with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

| DURATION. | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Less than one year, | 16 | 9 | 25 |
| 1 year and less than two years, | 22 | 11 | 33 |
| 2 years " " " 3 " | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| 3 " " " " 5 " | 18 | 8 | 26 |
| 5 " " " " 10 " | 26 | 19 | 45 |
| 10 " " " " 15 " | 21 | 26 | 47 |
| 15 " " " " 20 " | 15 | 16 | 31 |
| 20 " " " " 30 " | 5 | 16 | 21 |
| 30 " " " " 40 " | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Unknown, | 28 | 18 | 46 |
| | 157 | 130 | 287 |

TABLE SEVENTH,

Shows the form of insanity under which those have labored who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

| FORM OF INSANITY. | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Mania, .. . | 98 | 88 | 196 |
| Epilepsy, .. . | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Melancholy, .. . | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Dementia, .. . | 20 | 9 | 29 |
| Imbecile, .. . | 23 | 25 | 48 |
| Suicidal, .. . | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Homicidal, .. . | 2 | — | 2 |
| Puerperal, .. . | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 157 | 130 | 287 |

TABLE EIGHTH,

Shows the supposed duration of insanity at the time of admission with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

| DURATION. | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Less than one month, | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 month and less than 2 months, ... | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| 2 months, " " " 3 " | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 3 " " " " 6 " | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| 6 " " " " 1 year, | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| 1 year, " " " 2 years, | 16 | 13 | 29 |
| 2 years, " " " 3 " | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| 3 " " " " 5 " | 19 | 18 | 37 |
| 5 " " " " 10 " | 25 | 17 | 42 |
| 10 " " " " 15 " | 12 | 18 | 30 |
| 15 " " " " 20 " | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| 20 " " " " 30 " | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| 30 " " " " 40 " | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Unknown, | 29 | 15 | 44 |
| | 157 | 130 | 287 |

TABLE NINTH,

Shows the probable cause of insanity as far as ascertained, with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

| CAUSE. | MALES. | FEMALES. | CAUSE. | MALES. | FEMALES. |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Ill Health, | 5 | 22 | Chorea, | 1 | — |
| Intemperance, | 10 | — | Misfortune, | 2 | — |
| Epilepsy, | 14 | 3 | Unkind Treatment, | — | 1 |
| Fever, | 4 | 1 | Uterine, | — | 1 |
| Hard Study, | — | 1 | Spinal Affection, | — | 1 |
| Religious Excite- ment, | 1 | 3 | Disloyalty, | 1 | — |
| Loss of Father, | — | 1 | Puerperal Fever, | — | 2 |
| Domestic Troubles | 4 | 8 | John Brown Raid | 1 | — |
| Fright, | 2 | — | Congenital, | — | 2 |
| Disappointment in Love, | — | 2 | Loss of Parents, | — | 1 |
| Masturbation, | 9 | — | Convulsions, | — | 1 |
| Loss of Children, | 1 | 4 | Jealousy, | 3 | — |
| Use of Opium, | 1 | 2 | Unrequited Love | 1 | 2 |
| Cong. of Brain, | 1 | — | Fear of Starvation, | 1 | — |
| Child Birth, | — | 2 | Bad Temper, | 1 | 1 |
| Paralysis, | 1 | — | Functional De- rangement, | — | 4 |
| Loss of Husband, | — | 6 | Pecuniary Diffi- culties, | 1 | — |
| Blow on Head, | 3 | — | Disappointment, | 1 | — |
| Loss of Property, | — | 3 | Hereditary, | 5 | 2 |
| “ of Friends, | — | 2 | Grief, | — | 1 |
| Pregnancy, | — | 1 | Unknown, | 65 | 46 |
| The War, | 17 | 1 | | 157 | 130 |
| Maternal Solici- tude, | — | 1 | | | 157 |
| Neuralgia, | — | 1 | | | |
| Tobacco, | — | 1 | Total, | | 287 |

TABLE TENTH,

Shows the number of patients brought from the respective counties, and from other States since the organization of the Asylum.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| Anson, | 13 | Haywood, | 1 |
| Alamance, | 7 | Harnett, | 7 |
| Alexander, | 3 | Henderson, | 1 |
| Alleghany, | 2 | Hertford, | 3 |
| Ashe, | 1 | Hyde, | 2 |
| Bertie, | 7 | Iredell, | 7 |
| Beaufort, | 4 | Johnston, | 7 |
| Burke, | 4 | Jones, | 3 |
| Bladen, | 1 | Lincoln, | 9 |
| Brunswick, | 3 | Lenoir, | 5 |
| Buncombe, | 2 | Mecklenburg, | 28 |
| Chatham, | 18 | Montgomery, | 5 |
| Cumberland, | 15 | Moore, | 6 |
| Cleaveland, | 4 | McDowell, | 1 |
| Chowan, | 5 | Martin, | 3 |
| Columbus, | 4 | Madison, | 1 |
| Caswell, | 9 | Nash, | 4 |
| Craven, | 12 | New Hanover, | 19 |
| Catawba, | 1 | Northampton, | 8 |
| Camden, | 3 | Orange, | 32 |
| Cabarrus, | 18 | Onslow, | 1 |
| Carteret, | 4 | Perquimans, | 9 |
| Currituck, | 1 | Polk, | 2 |
| Clay, | 1 | Pasquotank, | 4 |
| Caldwell, | 3 | Pitt, | 6 |
| Duplin, | 7 | Person, | 6 |
| Davidson, | 5 | Rockingham, | 9 |
| Davie, | 6 | Randolph, | 11 |
| Edgecombe, | 12 | Richmond, | 7 |
| Forsyth, | 21 | Robeson, | 5 |
| Franklin, | 19 | Rowan, | 23 |
| Granville, | 30 | Rutherford, | 6 |
| Guilford, | 15 | Surry, | 5 |
| Gaston, | 14 | Stokes, | 7 |
| Gates, | 5 | Stanly, | 5 |
| Greene, | 4 | Sampson, | 9 |
| Halifax, | 12 | Tyrrell, | 3 |

TABLE TENTH, (*Continued.*)

| | | | |
|-------------------|----|-----------------------|-----|
| Union, | 6 | South Carolina, | 5 |
| Wake, | 54 | Georgia, | 1 |
| Warren, | 16 | Mississippi, | 2 |
| Wayne, | 7 | California, | 1 |
| Washington, | 7 | Tennessee, | 1 |
| Watauga, | 1 | Texas, | 1 |
| Wilkes, | 3 | Alabama, | 4 |
| Wilson, | 4 | Florida, | 2 |
| Yancy, | 1 | Maryland, | 1 |
| Yadkin, | 3 | | |
| Virginia, | 13 | Total, | 693 |

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Supervisors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina for
Fiscal Year, ending 30th September, 1866.*

GENTLEMEN :

| | | |
|---|----|-----------|
| By my report of 30th September, 1865, there remained in my hands a balance of | | 89 |
| Since which time I have received from Public Treasurer of North Carolina, | \$ | 41,258 90 |
| From Pay Patients for board, | | 6,860 92 |
| “ Dr. Fisher, for board of his horse, | | 72 |
| “ G. W. Mordecai, for a horse sold him, | | 50 |
| | \$ | 48,242 71 |

And Expended,

| | | |
|---|----|----------|
| For support of the Asylum for articles coming properly under head of year's support for Fiscal Year, ending 30th September, 1866, | | |
| For Medicines, | \$ | 226 41 |
| “ Beef, | | 2,903 81 |
| “ Meal, | | 189 68 |
| “ Pork, | | 133 93 |
| “ Eggs, | | 386 55 |
| “ Provisions, | | 125 65 |
| “ Molasses, | | 358 85 |
| “ Liquors, | | 502 40 |
| “ Live Stock, | | 115 |
| “ For Butter, | | 893 65 |
| “ Soap, | | 3 20 |
| “ Bacon, | | 4,226 99 |
| “ Tobacco, | | 52 |
| “ Services paid Clergymen, | | 100 |
| “ Lard, | | 499 73 |
| “ Corn, | | 1,259 58 |
| “ Dry Goods, | | 1,744 96 |
| “ Hardware, | | 465 75 |
| “ Crockery, | | 64 10 |
| “ Ice, | | 95 55 |
| “ Mutton, | | 395 |
| “ Wages for services during Fiscal Year, | | 6,078 99 |
| “ Light, | | 343 49 |
| “ Sugar, | | 609 52 |
| “ Potatoes, | | 701 92 |
| “ Poultry, | | 526 74 |

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| " Fruit, | | 65 58 |
| " Peas, | | 106 61 |
| " Coffee, | | 649 93 |
| " Forage, | | 662 73 |
| " Postage, | | 35 63 |
| " Freight and hauling, | | 399 66 |
| " Groceries, | | 189 35 |
| " Clothing, | | 138 38 |
| " Vegetables, | | 17 |
| " Flour, | | 1,736 90 |
| " Salaries for services during Fiscal Year, | | 6,665 10 |
| " Advertising, | | 30 25 |
| " Stationery, | | 24 90 |
| " Household Utensils, | | 242 63 |
| " Wood used during Fiscal Year, | | 3,942 50 |
| " Teams, | | 38 75 |
| " Farm, | | 264 33 |
| " Monies returned to pay patients on leaving, | | 179 |
| " One Ambulance and one Pauline, | | 101 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | \$ | 39,493 67 |
| And for articles otherwise than for actual support of Asylum during Fiscal Year. For those used prior to 1st October, 1865, and for permanent improvements. | | |
| For Fuel, | \$ | 67 05 |
| " Building, | 1,155 10 | |
| " Repairs, | 461 25 | |
| " Enclosure, | 1,008 51 | |
| " Furniture, | 22 02 | |
| " Warming Apparatus, | 116 22 | |
| " Water Works, | 58 56 | |
| " General Expenditure, | 307 24 | |
| " Counties Expenses which are repaid to Public Treasurer, | 102 25 | |
| " Paid on Account Wages for services rendered prior to 1st October, 1865, | 1,835 46 | |
| " Paid on Account Salaries for services rendered prior to 1st October, 1865, | 2,358 63 | 7,492 19 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Making whole am't during Fiscal Year | | 46,985 86 |
| Deduct which am't from whole am't received, | | 48,242 71 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Leaves balance on hand 1st October, 1866, | \$ | 1,256 85 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| It appears from the foregoing that the amount expended strictly in support of the Asylum for the Fiscal Year, excluding debts due prior to its commencement and permanent improvements, is | | 39,493 67 |
| But it should be taken into account that, during the year there was supported by the Asylum, county patients, for which the State receives from the counties, | \$ 15,840 | |
| And pay patient's board amounts to | 11,000 | 26,840 |
| which deducted from the amount expended as above, leaves the Asylum a nett charge upon the State, for its support for the past Fiscal Year, | \$ | 12,653 67 |

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. ANDERSON,
Treasurer.

We, the undersigned, Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors, have examined the foregoing account with the vouchers for the same, as reported by the Treasurer, and respectfully report that we find the same correct.

C. DEWEY,
GEO. W. MORDECAI.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

RULES OF ORDER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SENATE.

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to invite the pastors of the several churches in this city, under such arrangements as they may make among themselves, to perform the service of prayer, at the opening of the daily sessions of the Senate.

2. When the Speaker takes the chair, each member shall take his seat, and, on the appearance of a quorum, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read.

3. After the reading of the Journal of the preceding day the Senate shall proceed to business in the following order: 1. The receiving of petitions, memorials, pension certificates, and papers addressed either to the General Assembly or to the Senate; 2. The Reports of Standing Committees; 3. The Reports of Select Committees; 4. Resolutions; 5. Bills; 6. Bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, pension certificates, and other papers on the table; then, the orders of the day. But motions and messages proposing to elect officers shall always be in order.

4. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalty; and when two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker is to name the one who is first to speak. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question or nomination for office, without leave from the Senate; and when any member is speaking, he shall not be interrupted by any

person, either by speaking, or by standing, or by passing between him and the Chair.

5. All bills and resolutions introduced shall pass, as a matter of course, the first reading.

6. If any member, in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Speaker shall or any member may, call him to order; in which case, the member so called to order, shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Senate shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the Senate.

7. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged; and any motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate; and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order.

8. Questions may be stated by the Speaker sitting, but shall be put standing. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form: "Senators, as many as are of the opinion that, (as the case may be,) say Aye;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Speaker shall call on those in the affirmative of the question, to rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the Speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side, to tell the number in the affirmative, which being reported, he shall then name two others, one from each side, to tell those in the negative, which being also reported, he shall state the decision to the Senate and announce the decision. No member who was without the bar of the Senate when any question was put from the Chair, shall enter his yea or nay without leave, unless he shall have been ab-

sent on some committee; and the row of pillars shall be the bar of the Senate.

9. When any member shall make a motion, which is not of course, he shall reduce the same in writing, if required.

10. In all cases of election by the Senate, the Speaker shall vote; and when, on a division, there shall be an equal number of votes, the Speaker shall decide the question. In no other case shall he vote, unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the decision equal; and when an equal decision is produced by the Speaker's vote, the question shall be lost.

11. No member shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a member for the time he is absent.

12. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the Senate, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place. A brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and the petition, memorial or other paper, shall not be read, unless so ordered by the Senate.

13. Resolutions for the appropriation of public money, and all other resolutions of a public nature, as well as all bills, shall be read the first time for information, and upon this reading shall not be subject to amendment, but may be amended on the second and third readings. And the Clerk shall keep a calendar of all such resolutions and bills, with the order taken on each, in the order in which they are introduced, and they shall be taken up and considered as they stand on the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the calendar shall be daily revised and kept on the Speaker's table for the inspection of members, and all bills shall be numbered and dispatched in the order in which they stand upon the calendar.

14. All bills when ready for the second reading, shall be noted as having been read at least one day previous thereto, and then shall be first read for information, and then paragraph by paragraph, and held open for amendment.

15. After a bill or resolution has been once rejected, postponed indefinitely, or to a day beyond the session, another of like provision shall not be introduced during the session.

16. When a question has been once decided, it shall be in order for any member in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, if the bill, resolution or paper upon which the question has been taken, be in possession of the Senate; and no bill or resolution of a public nature shall be sent from the Senate until 12 o'clock the succeeding day; but when the motion to reconsider is laid on the table, it shall not again be called up.

17. When an amendment to the Constitution is under consideration, a concurrence of two-thirds or three-fifths of the members present, shall not be required to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, short of the final question.

18. When a question may have been decided by the Senate, in which three-fifths or two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of the votes.

19. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read; he shall have the general direction of the Hall; he shall designate who shall compose all committees except when otherwise ordered; and the Select Committees of the Senate shall consist of five members.

20. There shall be appointed by the Speaker the following committees, namely :

A Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

A Committee of Privileges and Elections.

A Committee of Claims.

A Committee on the Judiciary.

A Committee on Internal Improvements.

A Committee on Education and the Literary Fund.

A Committee on Banks and Currency.

A Committee on Corporations.

A Committee on Military Affairs, and

A Committee on Agriculture, consisting of seven members each.

21. When the Senate resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole, the Speaker shall leave the chair and appoint a

Chairman; and when upon any other occasion the Speaker wishes to leave the chair, he shall appoint a Speaker *pro tem*; but such appointment shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

22 When a petition, memorial, or other paper addressed to the Senate shall have been referred either to one of the standing or select committees, they shall, in their report on the petition, memorial or other paper, make a statement in writing of the facts embraced in the case referred.

23 In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, shall have power to have the same cleared.

24. No person except members of the House of Commons, Officers and Clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Officers of State resident at the seat of government, members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature, shall be admitted within the hall of the Senate.

25. Any member dissatisfied with the decision of the Speaker on any question of order, may appeal to the Senate.

26. When the Senate adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker leaves the chair.

27. Saturday in every week shall be set apart for the consideration of private bills and private business, in preference to any other, unless otherwise determined by the majority of the Senate, and the Clerk shall keep a separate calendar of the same.

28. The rules for the government of the Senate, shall not be amended or altered without giving at least one day's notice of such amendment or alteration, nor without the consent of two-thirds of the members present; but the rules may be suspended temporarily for a special purpose, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

M. E. MANLY,

Speaker of the Senate.

By order: J. A. ENGELHARD, *Clerk.*

RULES AND ORDER OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TOUCHING THE DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to invite the Pastors of the several churches of this city, under such arrangements as they may make among themselves, to perform the service of prayer at the opening of the daily sessions of the House.

2. He shall take the Chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House, on the preceding day, adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

3. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order subject to an appeal to the House by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

5. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, namely: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) say Aye;" and, after the affirmative voice has been expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." Upon a call for a division, the Speaker shall count; if required, he shall appoint tellers.

6. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond adjournment, except in case of sickness.

7. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

8. In all elections the Speaker shall vote. In other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given in the minority, will make the division equal; in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

9. All Acts, Addresses and Joint Resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

10. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

11. No person, except members of the Senate, Officers and Clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Officers of the State resident at the seat of Government, members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature, or of the Conventions of the people of the State, shall be admitted within the Hall of the House.

12. Stenographers, wishing to take down debates, may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor, or elsewhere, to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

13. After the reading of the Journal of the preceding day, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz: 1st, the receiving petitions, memorials, pension certificates, and papers addressed either to the General Assembly or to the House; 2d, the reports of Standing Committees; 3d, the reports of Select Committees; 4th, resolutions; 5th, bills; 6th, bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, pension certificates, and other papers on the table. Then the orders of the day; but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

14. The unfinished business, in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have preference of orders of the day, and no motion or any other business shall be received, without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of. All elections by the House shall be *viva voce*, unless there be but one nominee; in which

case appointments may be made on motion, and, on such elections, the roll shall be called a second time for absentees before the result is announced.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATES.

15. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker.

16. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, he shall sit down; as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decide the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House, a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands, but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair, and if, upon the appeal the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed; if otherwise, he shall not, except by leave of the House; and if the case in the judgment of the House require it, he shall be liable to its censure.

17. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.

18. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

19. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, or walk out or across the House; nor, when a member is speaking, entertain private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.

20. No member shall vote on any question touching his right to a seat in the House, or on the passage of any private bill or resolution, in the event of which he is immediately and directly interested, or in the case where he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

21. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is given, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him.

22. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker ; or if written, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members desire it.

24. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

25. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend ; which several motions shall have precedence, in the order they stand arranged ; and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate ; and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting, or some member is speaking.

27. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

29. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two-thirds vote.

30. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

31. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker or by a member in

his place ; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer ; and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

32. No bill, petition, memorial, or other papers that may be introduced, shall be taken out of the possession of the House, or sent to the Senate, until the time of reconsideration shall have elapsed.

33. When the yeas and nays are called for, on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put, and if seconded by one fifth of the members present, the question shall be decided by the yeas and nays ; and in taking the yeas and nays, or on a call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

34. No member shall be called upon for words spoken in the House, but on the day they were spoken. Decency of speech shall be observed, and personal reflections carefully avoided.

35. Any fifteen members, including the Speaker, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House, without leave, unless from sickness or inability.

37. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee at the time of his appointment, if he is a member of two standing committees.

38. If any member shall be necessarily absent on any temporary business of the House, when the vote is taken on any question, upon entering the House he shall be permitted, on motion, to vote.

39. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded, altered, or suspended, without one day's notice given of the motion thereof ; and to sustain such motion, two-thirds of the House shall be required.

40. The members of this House shall uncover their heads upon entering the Hall whilst the House is in session, and shall continue so uncovered during their continuance in the Hall.

COMMITTEES.

41. Upon motion of any member, there shall be a call of the House, a majority of the members present assenting thereto; and upon a call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted; after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed, and those from whom no excuse or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody wherever to be found, by special messengers appointed for that purpose.

42. Eight Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, viz: a Committee on Claims, a Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a Committee on Education, a Committee on Agriculture, a Committee on Internal Improvements, a Committee on Privileges and Elections, a Committee on Corporations, and a Committee on Private Bills. Each of said Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each Congressional District, and four at large, to be appointed by the Speaker.

43. A Select Standing Committee, consisting of eleven members, shall be appointed at the commencement of the session by the Speaker, and be denominated "the Committee on the Judiciary." There shall also be appointed on Monday of each week, a Select Committee of three, to be known as the Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills engrossed by order of the House.

44. Select Committees shall consist of five members. It shall be the duty of the persons first named on any Committee to cause the members of the Committee to convene when necessary, and when so convened, they may appoint some one of their number Chairman.

45. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

46. Upon bills committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk,

and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered; the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections, before a question on its passage be taken.

47. All questions, whether in Committee or in the House, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

48. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking.

49. In a Committee of the whole House, a motion that the Committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

50. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House on the report of a Committee.

51. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House previous to its passage, and the Speaker shall give notice at each, whether it be its first, second or third. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without question.

52. Upon the second reading of the bill, the speaker shall state it as ready for commitment or amendment.

53. The Clerk of the House shall keep a *separate* calendar of the *public and private* bills, in the order in which they are introduced; and all *private bills and private business only shall be considered on Saturday of each week, and then in preference to all other business, unless the House shall otherwise direct—and all bills shall be disposed of in the order they stand upon the cal-*

endar, except the revenue bill, and bills otherwise specially ordered.
No public bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

54. All resolutions, which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of a public nature, shall be treated, in all respects, in a similar manner with public bills.

55. When a bill is introduced to repeal a public law, or any part thereof, the law, or part intended to be repealed, shall be read at the second reading of the repealing bill; and shall not be read at any other reading of the said repealing bill, unless required by one-third of the House.

56. When a bill has been once rejected, no other of the same purport shall be introduced again during the session.

57. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

R. Y. McADEN,

Speaker House Commons.

By order: SEATON GALES, *Clerk.*

JOINT RULES OF BOTH HOUSES.

1. Each House shall perfect and finally act on all bills, resolutions and orders, before the same shall be communicated to the other for its concurrence ; and if amended in the House to which it is transmitted, it shall be communicated to the House in which it originated, asking the concurrence of that House in which it originated.

2. In any case of amendment of a bill, resolution or order agreed to in one House, and disagreed to in the other, if either House shall request a Conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, each committee shall consist of an equal number, and they shall meet and state to each other the reasons of their respective Houses, for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon, and make a report in writing to their respective Houses, of the result of their conference.

3. Messages from one House to the other shall be sent by the Assistant Clerk of each House, unless otherwise ordered.

4. When a message shall be sent from one House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent by the door-keeper, and shall be respectfully delivered to the Chair, by the person by whom it may be sent.

5. After a bill shall have passed the House in which it originated, it shall be under the signature of the clerk, and engrossed under his direction and inspection, before it shall be communicated to the other House.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled, on suitable paper, by the Engrossing Clerks, before it shall be presented for ratification.

7. When bills are enrolled, they shall be carefully examined by a Joint Committee of three from the Senate, and five from the House of Commons, whose duty it shall be to carefully compare the enrollment with the Engrossed Bills, as passed in the two Houses, and to correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, and make their report of the said bills to the House.

8. After examination and report, each bill shall be ratified and signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and then by the Speaker of the Senate.

9. All orders, resolutions and votes of the House shall be examined, engrossed and signed in the same manner as bills.

10. When a bill or resolution, which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

11. The Committee in each House shall in all cases make in writing a statement of facts on which their report is founded; which statement, with all other papers on which any bill or resolution may be formed, shall be transmitted to the other House.

12. The Committee on Finance shall be joint, consisting of eight members from each House; the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds shall be a joint Committee of two from the Senate and three from the House of Commons; the Library Committee shall be a joint standing committee, consisting of three members from each House, appointed by the Speakers thereof respectively; the Committees on the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, the Insane Asylum, Military Affairs, Swamp Lands, and on Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes, shall be joint standing committees, consisting each of three members from the Senate and five from the House of Commons.

13. In all Joint Committees, the member first named on the committee, on the part of the House proposing to raise such committee, shall convene the same, and when convened they shall choose their own Chairman.

14. Either House may make reference to any Joint Committee, and all reports shall be made to the House ordering such reference.

15. Whenever either House shall order any paper or document to be printed, it shall be printed in octavo form, on good paper, and with fair type; and those documents ordered to be printed by the Senate, shall be printed as "Senate Documents," and those ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, shall be printed as "House Documents," and num-

bered in regular order, except when communications are made to either House by the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller or Secretary of the State, and ordered to be printed, they shall be designated "Executive Documents," and said papers and documents shall be distributed in the following manner: One copy thereof to each member of the General Assembly, one copy to the Clerks of each House for the use thereof, and two copies shall be deposited in the Public Library, and the Public Librarian required to have them neatly bound.

16. All elections requiring a joint vote shall be *viva voce*, and a Select Committee of two members in each House shall be appointed to superintend the same in their respective Houses. After the vote shall have been taken, said select committee shall confer together, and report first to the House of Commons, stating the number of votes in each House, and the number given to each person voted for, and the House of Commons after acting upon it, shall transmit it to the Senate, for its concurrence. The Speakers shall make a joint certificate of all elections thus made to the Governor: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to the election of United States Senators, but that such elections shall take place in conformity to the Act of Congress prescribing the mode of conducting the same.

17. The foregoing Rules shall be permanent Joint Rules of the Legislature of North Carolina, until altered or amended.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1866-67.

SENATE.

Speaker,

HON. MATHIAS E. MANLY, Newbern, Craven County.

Principal Clerk,

J. A. ENGELHARD, Wilmington, New Hanover County.

Assistant Clerk,

Q. BUSBEE, Raleigh, Wake County.

Principal Doorkeeper,

JAMES PAGE, Ashboro', Randolph County.

Assistant Doorkeeper,

C. C. TALLY, Pittsboro', Chatham County.

Engrossing Clerks,

SILAS M. STONE, Pacific, Franklin County.

W. S. RAMSAY, Pittsboro', Chatham County.

JOHN A. HAMPTON, Hamptonsville, Yadkin County.

| NAMES. | POST OFFICES. | COUNTIES. |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| Adams, Peter, | Greensboro', | Guilford, |
| Avery, A. C. | Morganton, | Burke, |
| Battle, L. N. B. | Nashville, | Nash, |
| Barnes, James | Murfreesboro', | Hertford, |
| Berry, John | Hillsboro', | Orange, |
| Brown, Livingston | Locust Hill, | Caswell, |
| Bullock, J. D. | Franklinton, | Granville, |
| Clark, Henry T. | Tarboro', | Edgecombe, |
| Covington, D. A. | Monroe, | Union, |
| Coward, J. H. | Kinston, | Lenoir, |
| Cowles, A. C. | Hamptonsville, | Yadkin, |

SENATE—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | POST OFFICES. | COUNTIES. |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Cunningham, J. W. | Cunningham's Store, | Person, |
| Edwards, H. C. | Murfreesboro', | Northampton, |
| Etheridge, Jasper | Onslow C. H., | Onslow, |
| Ferebee, W. B. | Camden C. H., | Camden, |
| Gash, L. G. | Hendersonville, | Henderson, |
| Hall, E. D. | Wilmington, | New Hanover, |
| Hand, Ulysses, | Madison, | Rockingham, |
| Harris, Washington | Louisburg, | Franklin, |
| Harris, C. L. | Rutherfordton, | Rutherford, |
| Hill, J. H. | Statesville, | Iredell, |
| Johnston, R. F. | Mocksville, | Davie, |
| Jones, W. D. | Forestville, | Wake, |
| Kelly, Isaac B. | Kenansville, | Duplin, |
| Koonce, Calvin, | Trenton, | Jones, |
| Leach, J. M. | Lexington, | Davidson, |
| Love, Jas. R. | Webster, | Jackson, |
| Lloyd, Salter | Black Rock, | Brunswick, |
| Marshall, Jos. | Albemarle, | Stanly, |
| Matthews, Jas. E. | Walnut Cove, | Stokes, |
| McCorkle, M. L. | Newton, | Catawba, |
| McLean, Arch'd. | Fayetteville, | Cumberland, |
| McRae, M. | Shoe Heel, | Robeson, |
| Moore, J. E. | Williamston, | Martin, |
| Outlaw, David | Windsor, | Bertie, |
| Paschal, R. B. | St. Lawrence, | Chatham, |
| Perkins, C. | Pactolus, | Pitt, |
| Respass, Isaiah | Washington, | Beaufort, |
| Richardson, W. B. | Carthage, | Moore, |
| Robins, M. S. | Ashboro', | Randolph, |
| Snead, Thos. D. | Smithfield, | Johnston, |
| Speed, R. K. | Elizabeth City, | Pasquotank, |
| Spencer, Jones | Sladesville, | Hyde, |
| Thompson, W. A. | Goldsboro', | Wayne, |
| Thornton, F. A. | Macon, | Warren, |
| Wiggins, M. L. | Ringwood, | Halifax, |
| Wiley, H. | Gatesville, | Gates, |
| Williams, John C. | Clinton, | Sampson, |
| Wilson, Jos. H. | Charlotte, | Mecklenburg. |

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker.

R. Y. McADEN, Alamance, Graham.

Principal Clerk.

SEATON GALES, Wake, Raleigh.

Assistant Clerk.

W. M. HARDY, Buncombe, Asheville.

Principal Doorkeeper.

WALLACE H. ALEXANDER, Lincoln, Lincolnton.

Assistant Doorkeeper,

JNO. H. HILL, Randolph, Ashboro'.

| No. | NAMES. | COUNTY. | POST OFFICES. |
|-----|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | D. C. Allen, | Brunswick, | Black Rock. |
| 2 | Joel Ashworth, | Randolph, | Ashboro'. |
| 3 | G. W. Autry, | Sampson, | Clinton. |
| 4 | J. H. Baker, | Edgecombe, | Tarboro'. |
| 5 | John Barden, | Sampson, | Clinton. |
| 6 | J. W. Beasley, | Bertie, | Colerain. |
| 7 | Wm. M. Black, | Moore, | Carthage. |
| 8 | E. T. Blair, | Randolph, | Bush Hill. |
| 9 | Jas. Blythe, | Henderson and Transylvania, | Hendersonville. |
| 10 | A. H. Boyd, | Alamance, | Graham. |
| 11 | Wm. B. Bowe, | Caswell, | Yanceyville. |
| 12 | W. A. Bradsher, | Person, | Roxboro'. |
| 13 | R. F. Bright, | Lenoir, | Kinston. |
| 14 | Dr. M. L. Brown, | Lincoln, | Lincolnton. |
| 15 | T. D. Bryson, | Jackson, | Webster. |

HOUSE.—CONTINUED.

| No. | NAMES. | COUNTY. | POST OFFICES. |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 16 | Dr. J. M. Carson, | Alexander, | Taylorsville. |
| 17 | S. W. Chadwick, | Craven, | Newbern. |
| 18 | D. C. Clark, | Halifax, | Enfield. |
| 19 | J. H. Clement, | Davie, | Mocksville. |
| 20 | R. H. Cowan, | New Hanover, | Wilmington. |
| 21 | J. G. Crawford, | Macon, | Franklin. |
| 22 | W. H. Crawford, | Rowan, | Salisbury. |
| 23 | A. J. Dargan, | Anson, | Wadesboro'. |
| 24 | W. A. Daniel, | Halifax, | Weldon. |
| 25 | J. J. Davis, | Franklin, | Louisburg. |
| 26 | H. H. Davidson, | Cherokee, | Murphy. |
| 27 | Plato Durham, | Cleaveland, | Shelby. |
| 28 | J. H. Everett, | Wayne, | Goldsboro'. |
| 29 | Tilman Farrow, | Hyde, | Ocracoke. |
| 30 | O. G. Foard, | Rowan, | Rowan Mills. |
| 31 | H. Freeman, | Granville, | Franklinton. |
| 32 | John Galloway, | Pitt, | Greenville. |
| 33 | Robert Gambril, | Ashe and Alle- ghany. | Gap Civil. |
| 34 | Green Garrett, | Haywood, | Richland Valley. |
| 35 | G. C. Garriss, | Wayne, | Pikeville. |
| 36 | Perry Godwin, | Johnston, | Mitchener's. |
| 37 | J. C. Gorham, | Beaufort, | Washington. |
| 38 | W. G. Granberry, | Currituck, | Currituck C. H. |
| 39 | W. W. Guess, | Orange, | Durham's. |
| 40 | J. C. Harper, | Caldwell, | Patterson. |
| 41 | Henry Harding, | Beaufort, | Washington. |
| 42 | R. B. Henderson, | Rockingham, | Madison. |
| 43 | Dr. P. T. Henry, | Bertie, | Colerain. |
| 44 | B. R. Hinnant, | Johnston, | Beulah. |
| 45 | Phillip Hodnet, | Caswell, | Yanceyville. |
| 46 | Joseph Holderby, | Rockingham, | Reidsville. |
| 47 | Wm. Horton, | Watauga, | Boon. |
| 48 | Phineas Horton, | Wilkes, | Elkville. |
| 49 | J. A. Houston, | Guilford, | Greensboro'. |
| 50 | J. M. Hutchison, | Mecklenburg, | Charlotte. |
| 51 | D. A. Jenkins, | Gaston, | Dallas. |
| 52 | W. H. Jenkins, | Granville, | Franklinton. |
| 53 | J. S. Jones, | Pasquotank, | South Mills. |
| 54 | Allen Jordan, | Montgomery, | Troy. |
| 55 | T. J. Judkins, | Warren, | Warren Plains. |

HOUSE.—CONTINUED.

| No. | NAMES. | COUNTIES. | POST OFFICES. |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 56 | N. Kelsey, | Madison, | Ivy. |
| 57 | Thos. S. Kenan, | Duplin, | Kenansville. |
| 58 | W. P. Kendall, | Anson, | Wadesboro'. |
| 59 | A. C. Latham, | Craven, | Newbern. |
| 60 | Charles Latham, | Washington, | Plymouth. |
| 61 | W. H. Lee, | Gates, | Suffolk, Va. |
| 62 | G. W. Logan, | Rutherford and Polk, | Rutherfordton. |
| 63 | J. M. Long, | Cabarrus, | Concord. |
| 64 | C. F. Lowe, | Davidson, | Lexington. |
| 65 | E. B. Lyon, | Granville, | Fairport. |
| 66 | T. S. Lutterloh, | Cumberland, | Fayetteville. |
| 67 | G. W. May, | Chatham, | Pittsboro'. |
| 68 | E. A. Martin, | Northampton, | Boykin's Depot Va |
| 69 | J. S. McArthur, | Robeson, | Lilesville. |
| 70 | C. W. McClammy, | New Hanover, | Wilmington. |
| 71 | Dr. J. M. McGougan, | Columbus, | Fair Bluff. |
| 72 | W. McL. McKay, | Cumberland, | Fayetteville. |
| 73 | Peter McRae, | Richmond, | Rockingham. |
| 74 | Rory McNair, | Robeson, | Lumberton. |
| 75 | R. Y. McAden, | Alamance, | Graham. |
| 76 | G. P. Moore, | Chatham, | Pittsboro'. |
| 77 | Dr. G. C. Moore, | Hertford, | St. John's. |
| 78 | J. T. Morehead, Jr., | Guilford, | Greensboro'. |
| 79 | L. C. Morton, | Stanly, | Albemarle. |
| 80 | W. J. Morrissett, | Camden, | Camden C. H. |
| 81 | A. J. Murrill, | Onslow, | Jacksonville. |
| 82 | J. M. Neal, | McDowell, | Marion. |
| 83 | Montraville Patton, | Buncombe, | Asheville. |
| 84 | R. B. Beebles, | Northampton, | Jackson. |
| 85 | J. M. Perry, | Carteret, | Beaufort. |
| 86 | R. S. Perry, | Wake, | Raleigh. |
| 87 | W. P. Reinhardt, | Catawba, | Newton. |
| 88 | J. A. Richardson, | Bladen, | Elizabethtown. |
| 89 | C. J. Rogers, | Wake, | Raleigh. |
| 90 | J. A. Rosebro, | Iredell, | Statesville. |
| 91 | Dr. F. M. Rountree, | Greene, | Hookerton. |
| 92 | J. P. H. Russ, | Wake, | Raleigh. |
| 93 | Nathan Scoggin, | Rutherford and Polk | Moorsboro'. |
| 94 | J. F. Scott, | Jones, | Trenton. |

HOUSE.—CONTINUED.

| No. | NAMES. | COUNTIES. | POST OFFICES. |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 95 | Dr. J. H. Shelton, | Davidson, | Arcadia. |
| 96 | R. D. Simpson, | Chowan, | Ballard's Bridge. |
| 97 | Zach. Smith, | Duplin, | Kenansville. |
| 98 | W. R. Smith, | Guilford, | Gibsonville. |
| 99 | J. H. Stevenson, | Iredell, | Statesville. |
| 100 | J. M. Stone, | Nash, | Castalia. |
| 101 | J. R. Sudderth, | Burke, | Morganton. |
| 102 | E. B. Teague, | Forsythe, | Kernansville. |
| 103 | Jonathan Trull, | Union, | Richardson's Cr'k. |
| 104 | J. R. Turnbull, | Warren, | Warrenton. |
| 105 | S. D. Umstead, | Orange, | Flat River. |
| 106 | T. M. Vestal, | Yadkin, | Yadkinsville. |
| 107 | W. W. Walker, | Tyrrell, | Columbia. |
| 108 | H. M. Waugh, | Surry, | Dobson. |
| 109 | Dr. S. Westmoreland, | Stokes, | Germanton. |
| 110 | G. W. Whitfield, | Cleaveland, | Shelby. |
| 111 | R. D. Whitley, | Mecklenburg, | Charlotte. |
| 112 | P. A. Wilson, | Forsythe, | Winston. |
| 113 | Thos. Wilson, | Perquimans, | Hertford. |
| 114 | Dr. B. C. Williams, | ■arnett, | Lillington. |
| 115 | A. S. Williams, | Martin, | Williamston. |
| 116 | W. R. Williams, | Pitt, | Falkland. |
| 117 | Edward Williams, | Yancey, | Burnsville. |
| 118 | T. W. Womble, | Chatham, | Grove. |
| 119 | J. S. Woodard, | Edgecombe and Wilson, | Wilson. |
| 120 | Dr. Tyre York, | Wilkes, | Trap Hill. |

STANDING COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Cunningham,
Kelly,
Covington,
Harris, of Franklin,

Messrs. Jones,
Brown,
Willey,

CLAIMS.

Messrs. Gash,
Johnston,
Bullock,
Coward,

Messrs. Ferreebee,
McRae,
Edwards.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Battle,
Etheridge,
Spencer,
Harris, of Rutherford,

Messrs. Hand,
Perkins,
Snead.

JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Wilson,
Leach,
McCorkle,
Moore,

Messrs. Brown,
Avery,
Robins.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Avery,
Hall,
Wiggins,
Speed,

Messrs. Koonce,
McLean,
Love.

EDUCATION AND LITERARY FUND.

Messrs. Hall,
Edwards,
Thornton,
Williams,

Messrs. Hill,
Lloyd,
Matthews.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Messrs. Cowles,
Berry,
Marshall,
Adams,

Messrs. Matthews,
Ferebee,
Paschal.

CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Clark,
Moore,
Paschal,
Johnston,

Messrs. Willey,
Thompson,
Respass.

AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Covington,
Barnes,
Clark,
Thornton,

Messrs. Perkins,
Richardson,
Koonce.

HOUSE COMMITTEES, 1866-'67.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON JUDICIARY.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Messrs. McKay, | Messrs. Everett, |
| Dargan, | Logan, |
| Davis, | Whitfield, |
| Kenan, | Jordan, |
| Morehead, | Durham, |
| Perry, of Carteret, | Peebles. |
| Richardson. | Woodward, |
| | Long, |
| | Williams, of Martin. |

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Messrs. Cowan, | Messrs. Patton, |
| Clark, | Bryson, |
| Lutterloh, | Logan, |
| Umsted, | Chadwick, |
| Houston, | Foard. |
| Horton, of Wilkes. | |

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Messrs. Waugh, | Messrs. Ashworth, |
| Jones, | Trull, |
| Williams, of Pitt, | Gambril, |
| Bardin, | Rosebro, |
| Daniel, | Kendall. |
| Womble, | |

EDUCATION.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Messrs. Jenkins, of Granville, | Messrs. McRae, |
| Lee, | Williams, of Martin, |
| Bright, | Brown, |
| Beasley, | Bowe, |
| Hinnant, | Harding. |
| Wilson, of Forsythe, | |

CLAIMS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Messrs. Perry, of Carteret, | Messrs. Rogers, |
| Smith, of Guilford | Long, |
| Boyd, | Lyon, |
| Murrill, | Reinhardt, |
| Granberry, | Williams, of Yancey. |
| Allen, | |

AGRICULTURE.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Messrs. Russ, | Messrs. Neal, |
| Wilson, of Perquimans | Whitley, |
| Galloway, | Horton, of Watauga, |
| Autry, | Blythe, |
| Stone, | Clement. |
| Blair, | |

CORPORATIONS.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Messrs. McNair, | Messrs. Scoggin, |
| Morrissett, | McArthur, |
| Scott, | May, |
| Perry, of Wake, | Smith, of Duplin, |
| Henderson, | Stevenson. |
| Jenkins, of Gaston, | |

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Messrs. Latham, of Craven, | Messrs. Teague, |
| Henry, | Bradsher, |
| Simpson, | Vestal, |
| Garriss, | Garrett, |
| Williams, of Harnett, | Gorham. |
| Judkins, | |

PRIVATE BILLS.

Messrs. Morrissett,
McClammy,
Martin,
Rountree,
Black,
Lyon,

Messrs. Westmoreland,
Morton,
Godwin,
Moore, of Chatham,
Woodward,

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Wiggins,
Hall,
Covington,
McLean,
Berry,
Gash,
Adams,
Etheridge.

House Branch.

Messrs. Harper,
Patton,
Latham, of Wash'ton,
Cowan,
Lutterloh,
Guess,
Lowe,
Holderby.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Thornton,
Barnes.

House Branch.

Messrs. Boyd,
Houston,
Freeman.

CHEROKEE LANDS AND WESTERN TURNPIKES.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Gash,
Love,
McCorkle.

House Branch.

Messrs. Bryson,
Crawford, of Macon.
Sudderth,
Davidson,
Kelsey.

SWAMP LANDS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Koonce,
Spencer,
Coward.

House Branch.

Messrs. Latham, of Wash'ton.
Murrill,
Harding,
Chadwick,
Farrow.

LIBRARY.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Clark,
Outlaw,
Cunningham.

House Branch.

Messrs. Long, of Cabarrus,
Williams, of Martin,
Umsted.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Speed,
Wilson,
Berry.

House Branch.

Messrs. Crawford, of Rowan,
Carson,
Shelton,
Baker,
York.
Westmoreland.

DEAF & DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Hall,
Harris, of Rutherford,
Robins.

House Branch.

Messrs. Hutchison,
McGougan,
Moore of Hertford,
Woodard.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Leach,
Battle,
Richardson,
Bullock,
Love,
Williams,
Kelly.

House Branch.

Messrs. Morehead,
Davis,
Turnbull,
Kenan,
Davidson.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

| <i>Senate Branch</i> | <i>House Branch.</i> |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Messrs. Leach, | Messrs. Perry of Carteret, |
| McLean, | Davis, |
| Covington, | Morehead, |
| Clark, | Kenan, |
| Jones, | Wilson of Forsythe, |
| | Russ, |
| | Waugh, |
| | Hodnett. |

AFRICAN RACE AND APPRENTICES.

| <i>Senate Branch.</i> | <i>House Branch.</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Messrs. Berry, | Messrs. Moore of Hertford, |
| Thornton, | Logan, |
| Covington. | Waugh, |
| | Davis, |
| | McKay. |

PENITENTIARY.

| <i>Senate Branch.</i> | <i>House Branch.</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Messrs. Gash, | Messrs. Hutchison, |
| McCorkle. | Lowe, |
| | Judkins. |

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

| <i>Senate Branch.</i> | <i>House Branch.</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Messrs. Clark, | Messrs. Foard, |
| Gash. | Blair, |
| | Boyd. |

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Nov. 20, 1788.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this house, a new convention be recommended, for the purpose of reconsidering the new constitution held out by the Federal convention as a government of the United States.

Resolved, That it be recommended to such of the inhabitants of this State as are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, at the annual election to be held in each county on the third Friday and Saturday in August next, to vote for five persons in each county, and one person in each borough-town having a right to representation agreeable to the constitution of this State, to sit as a State Convention, for the purpose of deliberating and determining on the proposed federal constitution for the future government of the United States, and on such amendments, if any, as shall or may be made to the said constitution by a Convention of the States previous to the meeting of the said Convention of this State; which election shall be conducted agreeable to the mode, and conformable to the rules and regulations prescribed by law for conducting the elections of members of the General Assembly; and every citizen within this State, being a freeholder, shall be eligible to a seat in the said Convention, sheriffs and returning officers excepted.

Resolved, That the sheriffs of the counties in this State do advertise and notify the people of their counties and borough towns, of the time, place, and purpose of holding said election, at the same time, and in the same manner, as the law requires them to advertise elections for members of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the persons so elected to serve in a State Convention, do assemble and meet together on the third Monday in November, at such place as shall be appointed for the

meeting of the General Assembly, then and there to deliberate and determine on the said Constitution, and on the amendments, if any; and if approved of by them, to confirm and ratify the same on behalf of this State, and make report thereof to Congress and to the General Assembly.

Resolved, That it be recommended by this Assembly, to the Convention which is to meet on the third Monday in November to reconsider the new Constitution, that they also consider the propriety of allowing the town of Fayetteville a member to represent the said town, on the same terms with the other district towns in this State.

ALEX. MARTIN, S. S.

JOHN SITGREAVES, S.C.

IN CONVENTION, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1789.

WHEREAS the general Convention which met in Philadelphia, in pursuance of a recommendation of Congress, did recommend to the citizens of the United States a Constitution or form of government, in the following words, namely:—

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of mem-

bers chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the next election, they shall be divided into three equal classes, in each of which one-third shall be chosen, in each year.

quence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year ; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside : and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States ; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof ; but the Congress may, at

any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business ; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy ; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same ; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for

which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such case the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States: and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

1. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post-roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

11. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

12. To provide and maintain a navy;

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings,—and,

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them,

shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President, and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all, the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice President.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the

case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officers shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies

that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

SECTION I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the

United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority ;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls ;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction ;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party ;—to controversies between two or more States ;—between a State and citizens of another State ;—between citizens of different States ;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury ; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed ; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the

public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union ; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State ; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States ; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion ; and on application of the

legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress ; *Provided*, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article ; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof ; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land ; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution ; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the State so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman,

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King,

Connecticut.

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman,

New York.

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.

William Livingston,
David Brearly,
William Patterson,
Jonathan Dayton,

Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin.
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons.
Jared Ingersoll.

James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.

Attest,

Delaware.

George Read,
Gunning Bedford, jr.,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

Maryland.

James M'Henry,
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer.
Daniel Carroll.

Virginia.

John Blair,
James Madison, jr.

North Carolina.

Wm. Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina.

J. Rutledge,
Ch's Cotesworth Pinckney,
Ch's Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.

Wm. Few,
Abr. Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, do adopt and ratify the said Constitution and form of government

SAMUEL JOHNSTON, *President*.

By order, J. HUNT, *Secretary*.

IN CONVENTION, MONDAY, September 17th, 1787.

PRESENT: the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

1. *Resolved*, That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof, to the United States in Congress assembled.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States, in Congress Assembled, should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication, the electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected. That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes, certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States, in Congress assembled; that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with

the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President*.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*.

IN CONVENTION, SEPTEMBER, 17TH, 1787.

SIR,

1. We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

2. The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace, and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident; hence results the necessity of a different organization.

3. It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstances, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

4. In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interests of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to

be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

5. That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interests been alone considered, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe, that it may promote the lasting welfare of the country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish. With great respect, we have the honor to be, Sir, your excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

By unanimous order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*

His Excellency the President of Congress.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same

offence to be twice put into jeopardy of life or limb ; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law ; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and the number of voted for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, &c.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.—CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At a Congress of the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of North Carolina, assembled at Halifax, the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, for the purpose of establishing a Constitution, or Form of Government for the State :

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS,

Made by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of North Carolina.

Section 1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only.

Sec. 2. That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

Sec. 3. That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 4. That the Legislative, Executive, and Supreme Judicial powers of Government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 5. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the Representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 6. That elections of members to serve as Representatives in General Assembly ought to be free.

Sec. 7. That, in all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony

and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Sec. 8. That no freeman shall be put to answer any criminal charge, but by indictment, presentment or impeachment.

Sec. 9. That no freeman shall be convicted of any crime, but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, in open court, as heretofore used.

Sec. 10. That excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 11. That general warrants, whereby an officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 12. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 13. That every freeman, restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 14. That, in all controversies at law, respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 15. That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained.

Sec. 16. That the people of this State ought not to be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given.

Sec. 17. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of the State, and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

Sec. 18. That the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 19. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Sec. 20. That, for redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections ought to be often held.

Sec. 21. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 22. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ought to be granted or conferred, in this State.

Sec. 23. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

Sec. 24. That retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made.

Sec. 25. The property of the soil, in a free government, being one of the essential rights of the collective body of the people, it is necessary, in order to avoid further disputes, that the limits of the State should be ascertained with precision; and, as the former temporary line between North and South Carolina was confirmed and extended by commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of the two States, agreeable to the order of the late King George, the Second, in Council, that line, and that only, should be esteemed the Southern boundary of this State, as follows: *that is to say*, beginning on the sea side, at a cedar stake at or near the mouth of Little River, being the southern extremity of Brunswick county, and running from thence, a north west course through the boundary house, which stands in thirty-three degrees fifty-six minutes, to thirty-five degrees north latitude; and from thence a west course, so far as is mentioned in the charter of King Charles the Second, to the late proprietors

of Carolina. Therefore, all the territories, seas, water, and harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between the line above described and the southern line of the State of Virginia, which begins on the sea shore, in thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and from thence runs west, agreeable to said charter of King Charles, are the right and property of the people of this State, to be held by them in sovereignty, any partial line, without the consent of the Legislature of this State, at any time thereafter directed or laid out, in any wise, notwithstanding. *Provided always*, That this declaration of rights shall not prejudice any nation or nations of Indians from enjoying such hunting grounds as may have been, or hereafter shall be, secured to them, by any former or future Legislature of this State. *And provided also*, That it shall not be construed so as to prevent the establishment of one or more governments westward of this State, by consent of the Legislature. *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained, shall affect the titles or possessions of individuals, holding or claiming, under the laws heretofore in force, or grants heretofore made by the late King George the Third, or his predecessors, or the late Lords Proprietors, or any of them.

December the 17th day, A. D., 1776; read the third time, and ratified in open Congress.

R. CASWELL, *President*.

JAMES GREEN, Jr., *Secretary*.

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CONSTITUTION or form of Government, agreed to and resolved upon by the Representatives of the freemen of the State of North Carolina, elected and chosen for that particular purpose, in Congress assembled, at Halifax, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

WHEREAS, allegiance and protection are in their nature reciprocal, and the one should of right be refused when the other is withdrawn. And whereas, George the Third, King of Great Britain, and late Sovereign of the British American Colonies, hath not only withdrawn from them his protection, but, by an act of the British Legislature, declared the inhabitants of these States out of the protection of the British Crown, and all their property found upon the high seas liable to be seized and confiscated to the uses mentioned in the said act. And the said George the Third has also sent fleets and armies to prosecute a cruel war against them, for the purpose of reducing the inhabitants of the said colonies to a state of abject slavery. In consequence whereof, all government under the said King, within the said colonies hath ceased, and a total dissolution of government in many of them hath taken place. And whereas, the Continental Congress having considered the premises, and other previous violations of the rights of the good people of America, have therefore declared that the Thirteen United Colonies are, of right, wholly absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, or any other foreign jurisdiction whatsoever, and that the said colonies now are, and forever shall be, free and independent States. Wherefore, in our present state, in order to prevent anarchy and confusion, it becomes necessary that a government should be established in this State: Therefore, we the Representatives of the Freemen of North Carolina, chosen and assembled in Congress for the express purpose of framing a Constitution, under the authority of the people, most conducive to their happiness and prosperity do declare that a Government for this State shall be established in manner and form following, to wit:

SECTION I.

That the Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit: a Senate and House of Commons.

SECTION II.

That the Senate shall be composed of Representatives [annually*] chosen by ballot, one from each [county] in this State.

SECTION III.

That the House of Commons shall be composed of Representatives [annually] chosen by ballot, [two for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough and Halifax.]

SECTION IV.

That the Senate and House of Commons assembled for the purpose of legislation, shall be denominated the General Assembly.

SECTION V.

That each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the [county] in which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election ; and for the same time shall have possessed, and continue to possess in the [county] which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

SECTION VI.

That each member of the House of Commons shall have usually resided in the county in which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for six months

[*Those parts in which material amendments have been made, are printed in brackets.]

shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the county which he represents, not less than one hundred acres of land in fee, or for the term of his own life.

SECTION VII.

That all [freemen] of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one [county] within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same [county,] of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SECTION VIII.

That all [freemen] of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any [county] within this State, twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he resides.

SECTION IX.

[That all persons possessed of a freehold in any town in this State, having a right of representation, and also all free-men who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve months next before and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member to represent such town in the House of Commons: *Provided always*, That this section shall not entitle any inhabitant of such town to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he may reside, nor any freeholder in such county who resides without or beyond the limits of such town, to vote for a member for said town.]

SECTION X.

That the Senate and House of Commons, when met, shall each have power to choose a Speaker and their other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of their mem-

bers, sit upon their own adjournments from day to day, and prepare bills to be passed into laws. The two Houses shall direct writs of elections for supplying intermediate vacancies, and shall also jointly, by ballot, adjourn themselves to any future day and place.

SECTION XI.

That all bills shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and be signed by the Speaker of both Houses.

SECTION XII.

That every person who shall be chosen a member of the Senate or House of Commons, or appointed to any office or place of trust, before taking his seat, or entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to the State; and all officers shall also take an oath of office.

SECTION XIII.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, appoint Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and [Attorney General,] who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold their offices during good behaviour.

SECTION XIV.

[That the Senate and House of Commons shall have power to appoint the Generals and Field officers of the Militia, and all officers of the Regular Army of this State.]

SECTION XV.

[That the Senate and House of Commons jointly, at their first meeting after each annual election, shall by ballot elect a Governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years in six successive years.] That

no person under thirty years of age, and who has not been a resident in this State above five years, and having in the State a freehold in lands and tenements, above the value of one thousand pounds, shall be eligible as Governor.

SECTION XVI.

That the Senate and House of Commons jointly, at their first meeting after each [annual] election, shall by ballot elect seven persons to be a Council of State for [one year,] who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office ; and that four members shall be a quorum ; their advice and proceedings shall be entered in a journal to be kept for that purpose only, and signed by the members present ; to any part of which any member present may enter his dissent ; and such Journal shall be laid before the General Assembly when called for by them.

SECTION XVII.

That there shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and be affixed to all Grants and Commissions.

SECTION XVIII.

That the Governor for the time being shall be Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia ; and in the recess of the General Assembly, shall have power, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to embody the Militia for the public safety.

SECTION XIX.

That the Governor for the time being, shall have power to draw for and apply such sums of money as shall be voted by the General Assembly, for the contingencies of Government, and be accountable to them for the same ; he also may, by

and with the advice of the Council of State, lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any term not exceeding thirty days at any one time, in the recess of the General Assembly, and shall have the power of granting pardons and reprieves, except where the prosecution shall be carried on by the General Assembly, or the law shall otherwise direct; in which case he may, in the recess, grant a reprieve until the next sitting of the General Assembly; and may exercise all the other executive powers of Government, limited and restrained as by this Constitution is mentioned and according to the laws of the State; and on his death, inability or absence from the State, the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, and in case of his death, inability, or absence from the State, the Speaker of the House of Commons shall exercise the powers of the Governor, after such death, or during such absence or inability of the Governor or Speaker of the Senate, [or until a new nomination is made by the General Assembly.]

SECTION XX.

That in every case where any officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this Constitution, vested in the General Assembly, shall, during their recess, die, or his office by other means becomes vacant, the Governor shall have power, with the advice of the Council of State, to fill up such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

SECTION XXI.

That the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and Attorney General, shall have adequate salaries during their continuance in office.

SECTION XXII.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, [annually] appoint a Treasurer or Treasurers for this State.

SECTION XXIII.

That the Governor and other officers offending against the State by violating any part of this Constitution, maladministration, or corruption, may be prosecuted on the impeachment of the General Assembly, or presentment of the Grand Jury of any Court of Supreme Jurisdiction in this State.

SECTION XXIV.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, [triennially] appoint a Secretary for this State.

SECTION XXV.

That no persons, who heretofore have been, or hereafter may be receivers of the public moneys, shall have a seat in either House of General Assembly, or be eligible to any office in this State, until such person shall have fully accounted for and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which they may be accountable and liable.

SECTION XXVI.

That no Treasurer shall have a seat in either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, during his continuance in that office, or before he shall have finally settled his accounts with the public, for all monies which may be in his hands at the expiration of his office, belonging to the State, and hath paid the same into the hands of the succeeding Treasurer.

SECTION XXVII.

That no officer in the Regular Army or Navy, in the service and pay of the United States, of this or any other State, or any contractor or agent for supplying such Army or Navy with clothing or provisions, shall have a seat in either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, or be eligible thereto; and any member of the Senate, House of Commons

or Council of State, being appointed to, and accepting of such office, shall thereby vacate his seat.

SECTION XXVIII.

That no member of the Council of State shall have a seat either in the Senate or House of Commons.

SECTION XXIX.

That no Judge of the Supreme Court of Law or Equity, or Judge of Admiralty, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.

SECTION XXX.

That no Secretary of this State, Attorney General, or Clerk of any Court of Record, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.

SECTION XXXI.

That no Clergyman, or Preacher of the Gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral function.

SECTION XXXII.

That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the [Protestant] Religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

SECTION XXXIII.

That the Justices of the Peace, within the respective coun-
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ties in this State, shall in future be recommended to the Governor for the time being, by the Representatives in General Assembly, and the Governor shall commission them accordingly. And the Justices, when so commissioned, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall not be removed from office by the General Assembly unless for misbehaviour, absence, or inability.

SECTION XXXIV.

That there shall be no establishment of any one Religious Church or denomination in this State, in preference to any other; neither shall any person, on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith or judgment; nor be obliged to pay for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry contrary to what he believes right, or has voluntarily and personally engaged to perform: but all persons shall be at liberty to exercise their own mode of worship; *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt preachers of treasonable or seditious discourses from legal trial and punishment.

SECTION XXXV.

That no person in the State shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time: *Provided*, that no appointment in the Militia, or to the office of a Justice of the Peace, shall be considered as a lucrative office.

SECTION XXXVI.

That all Commissions and Grants shall run in the name of the State of North Carolina, and bear test and be signed by the Governor. All writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test and be signed by the clerks of the respective Courts. Indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the State.

SECTION XXXVII.

[That the Delegates for this State to the Continental Congress while necessary, shall be chosen annually by the General Assembly, by ballot, but may be superceded in the meantime, in the same manner, and no person shall be elected to serve in that capacity for more than three years successively.]

SECTION XXXVIII.

That there shall be a Sheriff, Coroner or Coroners, and Constables in each county within this State.

SECTION XXXIX.

That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up, *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

SECTION XL.

That every foreigner who comes to settle in this State having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means, acquire, hold and transfer land, or other real estate; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen.

SECTION XLI.

That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.

SECTION XLII.

That no purchase of land shall be made of the Indian natives but on behalf of the public, by authority of the General Assembly.

SECTION XLIII.

The future Legislature of this State shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SECTION XLIV.

That the Declaration of Rights is hereby declared to be part of the Constitution of this State, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

SECTION XLV.

That any member of either House of the General Assembly shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and the reasons of his dissent entered on the Journals.

SECTION XLVI.

That neither House of the General Assembly shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members of such House are actually present, and that upon a motion made and seconded, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken, and entered on the Journals; and that the Journals of the proceedings of both Houses of the General Assembly shall be printed and made public, immediately after their adjournment.

This Constitution is not intended to preclude the present Congress from making a temporary provision for the well ordering of this State, until the General Assembly shall establish Government agreeable to the mode herein before prescribed.

December the 18th, 1776, read the third time and ratified in open Congress.

R. CASWELL, *President.*

JAMES GREEN, JR., *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of North Carolina, by an act passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State," and by an act supplemental thereto, passed on the eighth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, did direct that polls should be opened in every election precinct throughout the State, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the will of the freemen of North Carolina that there should be a Convention of Delegates, to consider of certain amendments proposed to be made in the Constitution of said State: and did further direct, that if a majority of all the votes polled by the freemen of North Carolina, should be in favor of holding such Convention, the Governor should, by Proclamation, announce the fact, and thereupon the freemen aforesaid should elect delegates to meet in Convention at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to consider of the said amendments: And whereas, a majority of the freemen of North Carolina did, by their votes at the polls so opened, declare their will that a Convention should be had to consider of the amendments proposed; and the Governor did, by proclamation, announce the fact that their will had been so declared, and an election for delegates to meet in Convention as aforesaid, was accordingly had: Now, therefore, we, the delegates of the good people of North Carolina, having assembled in Convention, at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and having continued in session from day to day, until the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, for the more deliberate consideration of said amendments, do now submit to the determination of all the qualified voters of the State, the following amendments in the Constitution thereof, that is to say:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

The Senate of this State, shall consist of fifty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly, at its first session, after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and afterwards at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one; and then every twenty years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the Treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the Districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment: *Provided*, That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District. And when there are one or more counties, having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial District, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid, shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial District.

The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties according to their federal population that is, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed three-fifths of all other persons, and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.

This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are herein before directed to be laid off; and the said apportionment shall be made according to an enumeration to

be ordered by the General Assembly, or according to the Census which may be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the period of making such apportionment.

In making the apportionment in the House of Commons, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of federal population of the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire Federal population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less than the number assigned to the said counties. To each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative ; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions,

SECTION II.

Until the first session of the General Assembly, which shall be had after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of members to be elected from the several districts hereinafter named, that is to say, the 1st district shall consist of the counties of Perquimans and Pasquotank ; the 2d district, of Camden and Currituck ; the 3d district, of Gates and Chowan ; the 4th district, Washington and Tyrrell ; the 5th district, Northampton ; the 6th district, Hertford ; the 7th district, Bertie ; the 8th district, Martin ; the 9th district, Halifax ; the 10th district, Nash ; the 11th district, Wake ; the 12th district, Franklin ; the 13th district, Johnston ; the 14th district, Warren ; the 15th district, Edgecombe ; the 16th district, Wayne ; the 17th district, Greene and Lenoir ; the 18th district, Pitt ; the 19th district, Beaufort and Hyde ; the 20th district, Carteret and Jones ; the 21st district, Craven ; the 22d district, Chatham ; the 23d district, Granville ; the 24th district, Person ; the 25th district, Cumberland ; the 26th district, Sampson ; the 27th district, New Hanover ; the 28th district, Duplin ; the 29th district, Onslow ; the 30th district, Brunswick, Bladen and Co-

lumbus ; the 31st district, Robeson and Richmond ; the 32d district, Anson ; the 33d district, Cabarrus ; the 34th district, Moore and Montgomery ; the 35th district, Caswell ; the 36th district, Rockingham ; the 37th district, Orange ; the 38th district, Randolph ; the 39th district, Guilford ; the 40th district, Stokes ; the 41st district, Rowan ; the 42d district, Davidson ; the 43d district, Surry ; the 44th district, Wilkes and Ashe ; the 45th district, Burke and Yancy ; the 46th district, Lincoln ; the 47th district, Iredell ; the 48th district, Rutherford ; the 49th district, Buncombe, Haywood and Macon ; and the 50th district, Mecklenburg ; each district to be entitled to one Senator.

Until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz : The counties of Lincoln and Orange shall elect four members each. The counties of Burke, Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes and Wake, shall elect three members each. The counties of Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Johnston, Montgomery, New Hanover, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Richmond, Rockingham, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Columbus, Chowan, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Greene, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington and Yancey, shall elect one member each.

SECTION III.

Each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed and continue to possess, in the district which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

All freemen of the age of twenty-one years, (except as is

hereinafter-declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State, twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors, to the fourth generation, inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

SECTION IV.

In the election of all officers, whose appointment is conferred on the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce, or secure alimony, in any individual case.

The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship, any person convicted of an infamous crime; but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear, that thirty days' notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such directions and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

If vacancies shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly, writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

The General Assembly shall meet biennially, and at each biennial session shall elect, by joint vote of the two Houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Council of State, who shall continue in office for the term of two years.

ARTICLE II.

The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and places as the members of the General Assembly are elected.

He shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years.

The returns of every election for Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

Contested elections for Governor, shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of the office on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the Governor elect should be prevented from attendance before the General Assembly, by sickness or other unavoidable cause, is authorized to administer the same.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, and all other officers of this State, (except Justices of the Peace and Militia officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any Article of the Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State; but the party convicted may, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; no person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction; and before the trial of any impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence.

SECTION II.

Any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly. The Judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION III.

Upon the conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, the commission of such Justice shall be thereby vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

SECTION IV.

The General Assembly, at its first session after year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from time to

time thereafter, shall appoint an Attorney General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold his office for the term of four years; but if the General Assembly should hereafter extend the term during which Solicitors of the State shall hold their office, then they shall have power to extend the term of office of the Attorney General to the same period.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless the bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the Bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days, in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the Amendment or Amendments, may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

SECTION II.

The thirty-second section of the Constitution shall be amended to read as follows:—No person who shall deny the

being of God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, or the divine authority of the Old and New Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

SECTION III.

Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to Capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of bodily infirmity.

SECTION IV.

No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or any State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the Militia or Justices of the Peace.

Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

NATHANIEL MACON, *President.*

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, *Secretary of the Convention.*

JOSEPH D. WARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

AN ORDINANCE TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

*Be it ordained and declared by the delegates to this Convention, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the amendments to the Constitution of this State, adopted by this Convention, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the second Monday in November next, thirty days notice having been given, and that the polls be opened by the respective sheriffs, and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every county in the State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members to the General Assembly. That the said Sheriffs be required to compare and certify the results of the elections, on or before the Monday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State. That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, may vote for or against a ratification of the amendments. Those who wish a ratification of the amendments, voting with a printed or written ticket, "*Ratification*,"—those of a contrary opinion, "*Rejection*."*

Further, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of the polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the Clerk of the County Court; one copy of which shall be deposited in said Clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh.

Be it further ordained by the authority of the same, That when the returns aforesaid shall have been received, the same shall be opened by the Governor in the presence of the Secretary of State and Treasurer; and in case a majority of the votes polled shall be in favor of a ratification of the amendments, the same shall be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor to the people of the State. And thereupon, the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the amendments, as enrolled by order of the Convention, or shall annex thereunto, a certificate under his signature, declaring that the said amendments have been ratified by the

people of North Carolina; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the great Seal of the State; and the said amendments so enrolled with the certificate aforesaid shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid.

Be it further ordained by the authority of the aforesaid, That the amendments thus ratified shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the first day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six: Provided, however, That the Governor, the Council of State, the Secretary of State and the Public Treasurer, who may then be in office, shall severally continue to exercise their respective functions until the Governor, Council of State, Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, appointed under the amended Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their office.

Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

NATHANIEL MACON, *President.*

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, *Secretary of the Convention.*

JOSEPH D. WARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

GOVERNOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify, that the within Amendments to the Constitution, proposed by a Convention held in the City of Raleigh on the 4th day of June last, were submitted for ratification or rejection to the good people of the State, according to an ordinance of the said Convention; that the returns of all the votes given were made to me, and by me daily opened, in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that a majority of the votes so given and returned was in favor of ratification: And I do therefore certify, declare and make known, that the within Amendments have been ratified by the good people of the State, have become part of the Constitution, and, as such, will have full force, effect and operation, from and after the first day of January next.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this certificate, and have caused the Secretary of State
[L. S.] to countersign the same, and to affix the
GREAT SEAL of the State hereunto.

Done at Raleigh, this fourth day of December, A. D., eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

D. L. SWAIN.

By the Governor:

WM. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

AMENDMENT.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS; At the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill entitled "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively; and whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section *one* of article *four*, of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention by this bill to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: and whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore,

SECTION I.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring,) That the *second* clause of the *third* section of the *first* article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man at the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant

of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides." [*Ratified the 11th day of December, 1856.*]

A SUPPLEMENTARY ACT TO TAKE THE SENSE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina—"

WHEREAS, At the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill entitled "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring,) That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the*

people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

SECTION I.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days' notice having been given in ten newspapers.

SECTION II.

Be it further enacted, That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties in the State, at the term thereof to be held next after the first day of April, 1857, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every separate election precinct in the said counties, for ascertaining the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the ratification of said amendment: and if any such court or courts shall fail to make such appointments or if any person so appointed shall fail to appear and act as such at the election hereinafter directed to be held, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, or his deputy, at any precinct, with the advice of one Justice of the Peace, or if no Justice be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector where the court shall have failed to make an appointment, or in place of any person who has been appointed and failed to appear and act; and the inspector or inspectors thus appointed, after being duly sworn faithfully to perform their duties in such election, shall have the same authority as if appointed by a court as aforesaid.

SECTION III.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs, in each and every county in the State to open polls at the several election precincts in his county, on the first Thursday in August, 1857, and the same shall be kept open for one day, from the hour of ten o'clock in the morning to the hour of six o'clock in the afternoon, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly, when all persons qualified according to the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a ratification of the said amendment; those desiring such amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket, "Approved," those of a contrary opinion to vote with a written or printed ticket, "Not Approved." That said sheriffs shall compare and certify the results of the elections, on or before the Saturday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State.

SECTION IV.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said sheriffs to make a duplicate return of the polls, in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State at Raleigh, within twenty days after the holding of said polls.

SECTION V.

Be it further enacted, That the sheriffs be allowed the same compensation for this as other elections; and any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said election who shall fail in his duty according to the requirements of this act, shall forfeit and pay to the State the sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered in a suit to be immediately instituted by the Solicitor of the circuit before the Superior Court of the county.

SECTION VI.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the votes for and against a ratification of said amendment; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith issue his proclamation announcing the result; and thereupon, the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the said amendment as enrolled by the two Houses of this General Assembly, and shall annex thereunto a certificate under his signature, declaring the said amendment has been ratified by the people of North Carolina; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the great seal of the State, and the said amendment, so enrolled with the certificate aforesaid, shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid. [*Ratified the 8th day of January, 1857.*]

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, The last General Assembly, by an act entitled "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows:

"Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following; "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina:"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held in Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: and whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring,* That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North

Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "*Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.*"

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers."

Now, therefore, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the sheriffs of the respective counties at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—"Approved;" those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket—"Not Approved."

Given under my hand, as Governor of the State of [L. S.] North Carolina, at the Executive office in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1857.

By the Governor :

THOMAS BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

May 18, 1857.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly, entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State, relative to the proposed amendment to the Constitution," an election was held in the several counties in the State, on the first Thursday in August last, at which it was submitted to the voters qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, whether the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, should be amended to read as follows:

"Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

Those for a ratification of the said proposed amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket, "*Approved;*" and those against the ratification thereof to vote with a similar ticket, "*Not Approved.*"

And whereas, the result of the voting upon the said proposed amendment, in the several counties of the State has been duly certified and returned to me by the sheriffs thereof; and I have carefully compared the said returns, in conformity with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller of the State, from which comparison it appears that there were cast at the said election fifty thousand and ninety-five votes "*Approved;*" and nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-two votes "*Not Approved.*"

Now, therefore, I do issue this, my Proclamation, and do hereby make known to all the good people of the State of North Carolina, that the said proposed amendment has been approved and ratified, and is now a part of the Constitution of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[L. S.] hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State
of North Carolina, to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the tenth day of September, A. D., 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING SLAVERY IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited within the State. [Ratified in Convention, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.]

EDWIN G. READE, *President.*

JAS. H. MOORE, *Secretary of the Convention.*

R. C. BADGER, *Assistant Secretary.*

Doc. No. 4.] 8

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS, PRINCIPAL, AUDITOR AND
TREASURER OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTI-
TUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE
BLIND.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina :*

Accompanying this report is that of the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, made to the Board of Directors, showing in detail the operations of the Institution during the past sixteen months; also the reports of the Treasurer and Auditor with a full exhibit of the receipts and expenditures during that time. The expenses for carrying on the Institution during that time will be seen to be \$24,475 82. This was from the 29th, of May, 1865, to the 1st of September, 1866.

Gov. Holden was requested to furnish such funds as were necessary to carry on the exercises of the Institution during his Provisional administration. This he cheerfully did, and the sum of \$4,900 00, was drawn from the public treasury for that purpose; also \$14,689 00, on appropriation for 1866, and \$4,917 23, was received from the mechanical departments and pay pupils. The special appropriation of \$1,500 for the repairs of the buildings, fences, &c., was expended in accordance with what the Board considered to be at the time

most necessary. The details of this expenditure will be found in the report of the Auditor. As the General Assembly holds its sessions biennially, it will be necessary during the present session, to make an appropriation for 1868, as the last only provided for 1866 and 1867.

By referring to the reports accompanying this communication they will be found to be so full and specific, that the Board recommend them to your favorable consideration, so as to enable you to understand more fully the various operations and expenditures in the Literary, as well as in the different branches of the mechanical department. Any further information desired by the General Assembly will be furnished by the Board, who will be pleased at all times to wait on the joint standing Committee of the two Houses, and give every assistance in their power to aid them in obtaining correct information in regard to the progress, present condition and future prospects of the Institution.

In conclusion, the Board fully endorse the faithful manner in which the duties of the Principal have been discharged, and willingly submit that the present prosperity of the Institution, is much indebted to the indefatigable energy and zeal with which he has, since he was first called to that position, so satisfactorily discharged those duties.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. McKEE,
President of the Board.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

*To the President and Board of Directors of the
N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind :*

GENTLEMEN:—Having made a report to you of the operations of the Institution from September 1st, 1864, to September 1st, 1865, which was presented through you to the General Assembly at the session of 1865-'66, I now beg leave to submit a report of our operations from that time, to September 1st, 1866, the termination of our fiscal year.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the country, incident to the close of the war, and the want of the necessary funds, we did not resume our regular school exercises on the first of September, 1865. All of the pupils had been sent home at the close of the session in June, except thirteen, who were forced to remain from various causes.

The Committee appointed by the General Assembly, at its session beginning the fourth Monday in November, 1865, to examine into the condition of the Institution, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

“Resolutions concerning the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, be requested to resume the regular exercises of the Institution on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Resolved, That His Excellency, W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, be requested to furnish such funds, as may be absolutely necessary for the support of the Institution, during the continuance of the Provisional Government.”

In compliance with the above resolutions, the exercises of

the Institution were resumed on the first of January, 1866, and continued until the last of June, the regular time for closing the session. During this period sixty-two pupils were in attendance, forty-one deaf and dumb, and twenty-one blind. Only nine of these were paying pupils, the remainder being supported at the expense of the State. A larger number would doubtless have been present, but for the fact that we had no means of communication with remote sections of the State, owing to the want of mail facilities. The number in attendance was quite gratifying under all the circumstances.

Gov. Holden, as will be seen from the Treasurer's Report, advanced the sum of \$4,900 00, for the support of the Institution during his term of office as Provisional Governor; and his willingness to render us assistance at all times when called upon, showed that he was deeply interested in its success and prosperity.

At an adjourned session of the General Assembly, the sum of twenty thousand dollars per annum, was appropriated for the support of the Institution during the years 1866 and 1867. This sum was recommended by the joint standing committee of the General Assembly, and when we consider the depleted condition of the public treasury at that time, the unanimity with which the appropriation was given, affords gratifying evidence of the determination of our authorities to support this, one of the noblest charities, under the fostering care of the State. It will be necessary, at the next session of the General Assembly, to ask a further appropriation for the year 1868, as their sessions are biennial; and the amount at present appropriated will be expended during the year 1867.

At the termination of the war, our buildings were very much out of repair. Many portions of the roof leaked badly; a large number of glass had been broken out of our windows, which could not be replaced at the time. Such portions of the wood work of the building as were exposed to the weather were materially injured, owing to the want of paint; the flooring on the first floor had become quite rotten on account of the need of proper ventilation. In addition to this, much of the furniture, bedding, &c., had by long and constant ser-

vice become unfit for use; most of the crockery and table ware had been broken up; the fence around our grounds had fallen down in various places, so as to afford little or no protection from stock of all kinds; in fact the premises generally were sadly in need of repairs.

By the amount drawn from the annual and special appropriations, we have been enabled in a great measure to make the necessary repairs to the buildings. The fence enclosing the garden and lot in rear of the Institution, has been made new, with the exception of a small portion which was thoroughly repaired so as to last a year or two longer. The old paling enclosing our front yard has been replaced by a neat and substantial picket fence, built mostly of heart pine timber. We have also purchased such furniture, table ware and crockery as was absolutely indispensable. We have likewise procured a force pump and the necessary amount of metal pipe, for conveying water through that portion of the building occupied by the female pupils. We have thus far been unable to complete this work, because it has been impossible to secure the services of a competent plumber, without incurring a greater amount of expense than we felt able to meet at this time. The front enclosure ought to be painted, or it will be very much damaged during the coming winter. The leaks in the roof have been stopped by the application of several coats of paint, but in some places, especially in the gutters, it will be necessary to insert new tin during the next year. Owing to the large increase in the number of pupils, (which number from my present advices will be largely increased before the close of the year,) the size of our dining-room is wholly insufficient to afford the necessary accommodations during meals. Your attention is urgently called to this imperative want of the Institution. And for the same reason,—the large increase in the number of pupils expected next year,—it will be necessary to purchase more bedsteads, mattresses and other furniture. We are also sadly in need of new furniture for our school rooms, as most that we have, has been in use for many years, and has become so much injured, that it would cost almost as much to make the necessary repairs, as to purchase new and proper furniture.

In the foregoing estimate of our wants for the next two years, I have mentioned only such things as are *absolutely* required. I could suggest many other improvements which would add greatly to the comfort and convenience of our inmates; but I am well aware, that, in the present exhausted condition of our State finances, it becomes us to use the strictest economy in the management of the Institution.

For a detailed statement of the expenditures of the Institution from May 29th, 1865,—the time the Provisional Government was organized,—to September 1st, 1866—the end of our fiscal year, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying reports of the Treasurer and Auditor. This embraces a period of more than sixteen months, and the outlay would have been much greater, but for the fact that we drew rations of some articles of provisions, from the Commissary Department of the United States Army, for the officers and inmates of the Institution to December, 1865. In addition to the amount expended, we owe a Confederate debt, amounting, when reduced to the present currency, by the scale adopted at the last session of the General Assembly, to nearly sixteen hundred dollars. Most of this amount is due for provisions, &c., purchased for the support of the Institution, and I hope some arrangement can be made for its speedy liquidation. I had wished, and so expressed myself in a former report to you, that we should be able to pay a large portion of this debt, by the amounts due the mechanical departments at the close of the war. But I find that only a small portion of this debt can be realized, much of it being due from the several departments of the State and Confederate governments.

In the Literary department of the Institution, the progress of the pupils has been satisfactory. At the commencement of the session in January, 1866, I found that it was necessary for the pupils to thoroughly review their studies, all of them having been absent from school for six months and many of them for a longer period. On this account they have not advanced as rapidly as would have been expected, under other and more favorable circumstances.

In the Deaf-Mute department a course of study has been

pursued, similar to that adopted in other institutions. The pupils have made encouraging progress in acquiring a knowledge of language, and in the study of Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Penmanship. We endeavor to give them a good English education, so as to enable them to communicate with their friends through the medium of writing, and to improve and strengthen their minds, so as to fit and prepare them to enter the "world's broad field of battle," and to transact the ordinary business of life. In doing this, we are not unmindful of their moral instruction, and spare no pains to unfold to their hitherto darkened minds the truths of Divine Revelation, and prepare them for an entrance into that "better home on high." A portion of Scripture is explained and prayer offered in the sign language, morning and afternoon, at the opening and closing of school, and on Sabbath two lectures are delivered, from passages of Scripture selected by the principal or teacher. In addition to this the classes prepare lessons in Scripture History, which are recited at the commencement of school Monday morning. In compliance with your request, I took charge of a class of deaf-mutes at the beginning of the session, which occupies my time from five to five and a-half hours each day. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Grow continue to labor with their customary zeal and fidelity as teachers in this department, and from their long service in that capacity, have become thoroughly identified with the interests of the institution. Should the increase in the number of pupils be as great as we expect, the services of another teacher will be absolutely indispensable. We are very much in need of an additional number of large slates for use in the school rooms.

In the Blind department the course of instruction has been the same as in former years. The blind are taught Spelling, Definition of words, Geography, Grammar, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Writing and Reading, by means of raised letters, and their progress has been quite satisfactory, as well as creditable to their teacher, Mr. W. J. Young, who still continues to devote himself faithfully to his professional duties and seems deeply interested in the improvement of his pupils.

He is assisted by Mr. John Simpson and Miss Narcissa J. Dupree, both of whom were educated in our blind school, and bid fair, with more experience, to become excellent teachers. It is pleasing to see those who have received the benefits of an education in the institution, engaged in making themselves useful by imparting instruction to their companions in darkness. On Sabbath the blind attend the church of their own, or their parents' choice, in the morning, and in the afternoon recite a Scripture lesson to one of their teachers.

Vocal and instrumental music forms an important part of the instruction of the blind. Regular lessons on the piano forte are given daily, and half an hour each day is also devoted to instructing the entire school in vocal music, and to practicing Anthems, Hymns, Glees, Quartettes, &c. Some of the pupils in this department evince decided talent, and bid fair to become excellent performers on the piano forte. This department is still under the charge of Mrs. S. E. Young. The advancement of her pupils is highly satisfactory, and affords abundant evidence of her excellent qualifications for the position.

Permit me to call your attention to the importance of giving those of the blind boys, who manifest a desire to play on other instruments than the piano, an opportunity of developing their talents by learning the violin, flute or other instruments, suited to their taste. Arrangements could be made to give them this instruction at a comparatively small increase of cost to the Institution. We were enabled by a fund received from several concerts, given during the past winter, to purchase a new piano for the blind. We need another piano, as the long and constant use of those we have, renders them unfit as a medium of instruction.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors passed in December, 1865, the teachers were required to board outside of the Institution, and their salaries were increased to seven hundred and fifty dollars per year. Owing to the advanced charges for rent and the increased price of provisions, &c., this amount is not sufficient for the support of themselves and families. Besides, it is less than the amount paid teachers in

other institutions of a similar kind, as I find by reference to their reports. Devoting, as they do, their time to the advancement of the usefulness of the Institution, they should certainly receive at least *living* salaries.

In December, 1865, Mr. and Mrs. Little, who had for a long time occupied the positions of Steward and Housekeeper, resigned and removed to Illinois. By a change in your by-laws it was determined to elect a Vice-Principal and Steward, and Mr. James A. Leach, of Randolph County, was elected to that position. In addition to his duties as Steward, he is required to take charge of the books and accounts of the mechanical and other departments, and to perform the duties of Auditor. This has relieved me very much, as this duty had heretofore devolved upon the Principal, and besides it gives me more time to devote to the other departments of the Institution. Mr. Leach has discharged the duties of his office in a very satisfactory manner, and has rendered me valuable assistance since he has been connected with the institution.

Mrs. E. J. Taylor, who now occupies the position of Housekeeper, is a valuable acquisition to our household. She commands the respect and esteem of all the officers and inmates of the Institution.

Mrs. E. A. Gorman is still our Matron, and continues to give entire satisfaction, by the faithful manner in which she discharges her duties. She is very careful as to the health and comfort of the female pupils, who are immediately under her charge out of school hours, and gives them instruction in sewing, knitting and such other branches of female industry as will be useful to them when they have completed their education.

I beg leave to refer you to the Auditor's report, for a statement of the financial condition and operations of the mechanical departments since May 29th, 1865. Mr. John Nichols resigned his position as foreman of the Printing Office, in December, 1865, for the purpose of engaging in business on his own account. Mr. Nichols had acceptably filled this position for many years, and we regretted to lose his valuable services. Since his resignation, the duties of that office have been dis-

charged by Thomas B. Berry, of Camden County, a deaf-mute who received his education in the Institution. Several pupils are now learning the art of printing, and the publication of the "*Deaf-Mute Casket*" affords employment for them, besides furnishing, through the medium of exchange, newspapers and periodicals from different parts of the Union, for their instruction and amusement. We are now doing very little job work in this department in comparison with what has been done in past years, but enough is done to pay the expenses of carrying on the office.

In the Book-Bindery, Mr. J. J. Chaplin is foreman. This department is a source of some revenue. By a resolution adopted by the last General Assembly, the binding of the State will hereafter be done in our Bindery. This gives us much more work, and will enable us to give instruction and employment to a larger number of pupils. Mr. Chaplin continues to discharge his duties in a very satisfactory manner, and is earnestly devoted to the interests of the institution.

The Shoe-Shop suspended operations in October, 1865, on account of the resignation of Mr. Peter Francis, foreman, and is not now carried on as a branch of instruction. Some repairing is done by several of the pupils, who have acquired some knowledge of the trade. Shoe-making would be a very useful trade to our pupils, especially to those who reside in the country, and, as many of them are desirous of learning it, I would earnestly recommend that regular instruction be resumed in this branch of trade as soon as practicable.

In addition to his other duties, Mr. Chaplin took charge of the Broom-Shop, and has, to some extent, given instruction to the blind boys in broom-making. Very little work has been done, owing to the want of materials, but we hope soon to resume work regularly again. I would recommend that some steps be taken to introduce the trades of brush and mattress making for the blind. This can be done without incurring the expense of employing another instructor, as Mr. Chaplin, having a competent assistant in the book-bindery, can continue to superintend both departments.

It is my opinion, that while the mechanical departments

may not prove to be as remunerative as they have been during the past five or six years, they will at least be self-sustaining. The pupils are only employed from two to three hours each day, and it cannot be expected that this amount of work can be made profitable in a pecuniary point of view. I do not consider the education of the deaf and dumb, or of the blind, complete without instruction in some branch of trade; and for this reason I urge that the mechanical departments be fostered by every means in the power of the Board. In this way, our pupils (their education being completed,) will have a means of support when left to their own resources.

During the past year our pupils and inmates have been blessed in an extraordinary degree with good health. There were several cases of severe and continued sickness, which finally yielded to the treatment prescribed by the physician of the Institution, Dr. W. H. McKee, who has been, (as ever) assiduous in his attention to the wants and requirements of the sick.

The small space allotted to play grounds, is a serious drawback to our pupils taking that amount of exercise necessary to good health and the physical development, which should go hand in hand with their mental progress. We endeavor, however, to encourage them to engage in such manly sports and games as are calculated to improve them in this respect, and we have never known our pupils to be more happy or contented than they are at the present time.

We have great cause for congratulating ourselves, that we have been enabled to carry on the operations of the institution with but little intermission during the past five years, while so many charitable institutions of a similar kind were compelled to suspend their exercises. During the war the officers of the State and Confederate governments gave us all the assistance in their power, and since its termination the Legislative and Executive officers of the State have manifested the same noble spirit. His Excellency, Gov. Worth, has always been a warm friend of the charitable institutions of the State.

I take this occasion to call the attention of the Board to

the many kindnesses received from the officers of the United States Army, who have been in command in this department. They have uniformly manifested a willingness to render me every assistance consistent with their official duties, and in so doing have shown an interest in the success of the Institution highly laudable and praiseworthy.

In conclusion, permit me to tender to you my grateful acknowledgments for your hearty co-operation with me at all times, in managing the affairs of the Institution of which you have so long been Directors, and for the courtesy and kindness which have always characterized your intercourse with myself and the other officers of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. PALMER, *Principal*

N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.
Raleigh, September 1st, 1866.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the

N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—As Treasurer of your Board, I beg leave to submit the following as my report of the receipts and expenditures of the Institution, from May 29th, 1865 to September 1st, 1866.

| DR. | | | |
|--|----------|----|-------------|
| To cash received from State Treasurer, Provisional Government, from May 29th to December 31st, 1865, | \$ 4,900 | 00 | |
| To cash received from Public Treasurer on appropriation from January 1st to September 1st, 1866, | 14,689 | 00 | \$19,589 00 |
| To cash received from pay pupils, | 140 | 50 | |
| “ “ Rev. Dr. Lacy, rent of school room, | 72 | 00 | |
| To cash received from Mechanical Departments, | 4,704 | 73 | 4,917 23 |
| | | | 24,506 23 |
| CR. | | | |
| By cash paid out as per vouchers filed, | 24,475 | 82 | |
| By balance cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1866, | 30 | 41 | 24,506 23 |

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

| DR. | | | |
|---|-------|----|----------|
| To cash received from Public Treasurer, on special appropriation made by the General Assembly, Session, 1865-'66, | | | 1,500 00 |
| CR. | | | |
| By cash paid out for Repairs, Furniture, &c., as per vouchers filed, | 1,395 | 27 | |
| Balance on hand, September 1st, 1866, | 104 | 73 | 1,500 00 |

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL H. YOUNG, *Treasurer.*

Raleigh, N. C., September 1st, 1866.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

A statement, showing in detail, the expenditures of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from May 29th, 1865, to September 1st, 1866.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Flour, | \$ 786 80 |
| Meal, | 342 22 |
| Sugar, | 168 28 |
| Coffee, | 143 24 |
| Tea, | 9 |
| Butter, | 380 22 |
| Provender, | 421 18 |
| Eggs, | 122 31 |
| Bacon, | 1,063 22 |
| Beef, | 753 82 |
| Meat, fish and fowls, (incl'd'g lamb, shoat, poultry,) | 278 76 |
| Lard, | 378 34 |
| Sundries provisions, (including provisions not enumerated above,) | 239 93 |
| Groceries assorted, (including groceries not enumerated above,) | 33 20 |
| Vegetables and fruits, | 307 06 |
| Washing and soap, | 99 99 |
| Wood, | 1,037 75 |
| Light and gas bills, | 509 |
| Servants hire due previous to May 29th, 1865, | 340 16 |
| Servants hire due from May 29th, 1865, to September 1st, 1866, | 899 76 |
| Wages for labor, extra work, &c., | 218 30 |
| Salaries, | 7,108 50 |
| Furniture, | 626 95 |
| Repairs and improvements of all kinds, | 1,140 96 |
| Clothing for State pupils, | 682 65 |
| Books, stationary and postage, | 114 35 |
| Medical Attendance, | 214 |
| Medicine, | 117 18 |
| Railroad and express freight, drayage, | 412 05 |
| Travelling expenses of officers and pupils sending State pupils home and bringing them to school, | 167 55 |
| Cattle, | 50 |

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Miscellaneous, | 189 | 85 |
| Printing office, | 1,745 | 50 |
| Book bindery, | 2,440 | 80 |
| Shoe shop, | 8 | 81 33 |
| Broom shop, | 53 | 05 |
| | <u>\$24,475</u> | <u>82</u> |

It will be seen from the Treasurer's report that \$10,89 00 the above amount, was received from the State Treasurer. The balance being the proceeds of the mechanical departments, pay pupils, &c.

A statement, showing the operations of the Mechanical Departments connected with the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from May 29th, 1865, to September 1st, 1866.

| PRINTING OFFICE. | | | |
|---|---------|----|-------------------|
| To amount of cash received for work done, | \$2,676 | 60 | |
| “ work done for Book-Bindery, | 48 | | |
| “ “ “ “ Institution, | 66 | | |
| “ Due for work done, | 245 | 55 | \$3,036 15 |
| By amount of expenditures for materials, labor, &c., | | | 1,745 50 |
| Balance in favor of Printing Office, | | | <u>\$1,290 65</u> |

| BOOK BINDERY. | | | |
|---|---------|----|------------------|
| To amount of cash received for work done, | \$2,171 | 48 | |
| “ work done for Print'g Office, | 296 | 40 | |
| “ “ “ “ Institution, | 29 | 50 | |
| Value of material on hand, | 299 | 22 | |
| To amount due for work done, | 290 | 25 | \$3,086 85 |
| By amount of expenditures for materials, labor, &c., | | | 2,440 80 |
| Balance in favor of Book Bindery, | | | <u>\$ 646 05</u> |

| SHOE SHOP. | | | |
|--|--------|----|-----------|
| To amount of cash received for work done, | \$ 408 | 25 | |
| “ work done for Institution, | 200 | 50 | |
| “ due for work done, | 205 | 50 | |
| “ materials on hand, October 1st, 1865, | 103 | | \$ 917 25 |
| By amount of expenditures for materials, labor, &c., | | | 881 33 |
| Balance in favor of Shoe Shop, | | | \$ 35 92 |

This department was suspended October 1st, 1865. The materials on hand at that time have been used in repairing the shoes of the pupils.

BROOM SHOP.

Very little work has been done in this department. The amount of \$53 05 has been expended for materials and labor and \$36 50 received for brooms sold. In addition to this we have supplied all the brooms used by the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. PALMER, *Auditor.*

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

In attendance from January 1st to September 1st, 1866.

DEAF MUTE DEPARTMENT.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Post Office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| William C. Abernathy, | Haywood, | Chatham. |
| Albert J. Andrews, | Raleigh, | Wake. |
| William L. Belk, | Monroe, | Union. |
| Harvey Belk, | " | " |
| Julius Belk, | " | " |
| Benjamin Belton, | Wentworth, | Rockingham. |
| Robert W. Branch, | Enfield, | Halifax. |
| Jonas Carter, | Kinston, | Lenoir. |
| Mary Carter, | " | " |
| Nancy Carter, | " | " |
| William S. Clark, | Oak Ridge, | Guilford. |
| Rowena F. Clements, | Morrisville, | Wake. |
| Sarah E. Crisp, | Greenville, | Pitt. |
| Emma W. Edwards, | Lexington, | Ga. |
| Erastus D. Fraley, | Thomasville, | Davidson. |
| Uriah L. Gardner, | Friendship, | Guilford. |
| George B. Harwood, | Raleigh, | Wake. |
| Elizabeth J. Hays, | Houstonville, | Iredell. |
| James M. Hays, | " | " |
| William Holt, | Summerville, | Harnett. |
| James Q. Holt, | " | " |
| Sarah J. Hunnycutt, | Charlotte, | Mecklenburg. |
| Jasper A. Jamison, | Marion, | McDowell. |
| Ellen C. Johnson, | Harrell's Store, | Duplin. |
| Solomon F. Kenneday, | High Point, | Davidson. |
| James C. Lane, | Newby's Bridge, | Perquimans. |
| Fannie G. Lassiter, | Gatesville, | Gates. |
| John W. C. Luper, | Rocky Mount, | Edgecombe. |
| Joseph M. Mallett, | Beaufort, | Carteret. |
| James N. Menasco, | Buena Vista, | Miss. |

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Post Office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| John W. Mitchell, | Chapel Hill, | Chatham. |
| Sarah J. Sloop, | China Grove, | Rowan. |
| Laura C. Sloop, | " | " |
| Ann E. Snipes, | Snipes' Store, | Chatham. |
| John I. Tinnin, | Hillsboro', | Orange. |
| Minerva A. Walker, | Yanceyville, | Caswell. |
| Delila J. Webb, | Stephens, | Cleveland. |
| Walter W. Wilkins, | Cerro Gordo, | Columbus. |
| Thomas A. Williams, | Warrenton, | Warren. |
| Walter Williams, | " | " |
| Louisa Younts, | Trinity College, | Randolph. |

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Post Office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Elizabeth V. Bridgers, | Brookville, | Granville. |
| Margaret A Bromley, | Concord, | Cabarrus. |
| Josiah Butler, | Clinton, | Sampson. |
| Mathias L. Chaplain, | Beaufort, | Carteret. |
| Elizabeth T. DeLoatch, | Jackson, | Northampton. |
| Zion Flowers, | Swan Quarter, | Hyde. |
| Emily E. I. Gaither, | County Line, | Iredell. |
| James W. Gay, | Louisburg, | Franklin. |
| Thomas A. Gorham, | Greenville, | Pitt. |
| Lizzie Hall, | Blockersville, | Sampson. |
| George W. Hartie, | Fayetteville, | Cumberland. |
| Flora C. McLein, | Summerville, | Harnett. |
| David J. Moore, | Moore's Creek, | New Hanover. |
| Sallie A. Owens, | Wilson, | Wilson. |
| Mary Owens, | " | " |
| Bettie Owens, | " | " |
| Sarah A. Pegram, | Summerfield, | Guilford. |
| Isabella Pegram, | Castalia, | Nash. |
| Zilphia A. Pegram, | " | " |
| Charles W. Porter, | Brinkleyville, | Halifax. |
| Henry B. Sumerlin, | Kingsboro', | Edgecombe. |

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Board of Directors.WM. H. McKEE, M. D. *PRESIDENT.*JNO. C. PALMER,
S. H. YOUNG,
QUENT. BUSBEE,W. W. VASS,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,
R. S. TUCKER,S. H. YOUNG, *Treasurer.*W. J. PALMER, *Secretary.*

Intellectual Department.WILLIE J. PALMER, A. M., *Principal.*JAMES A. LEACH, *Vice Principal.*W. J. YOUNG, A. M. *Teacher in Blind Department.*JOHN SIMPSON, } *Assistant Teachers in*
NARCISSA J. DUPREE, } *Blind Department.*CHAS. M. GROW, } *Teachers in Deaf Mute*
MRS. L. E. GROW, } *Department.*MRS. S. E. YOUNG, *Teacher of Music.*

Domestic Department.WM. H. McKEE, M. D., *Physician.*MRS. E. A. GORMAN, *Matron.*MRS. E. J. TAYLOR, *Housekeeper.*JAMES A. LEACH, *Steward.*

Mechanical Department.THOS. B. BERRY, *Foreman of Printing Office.*JOHN J. CHAPLIN, } *Foreman of Book-binding*
 } *and Broom Shop.*

MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTION

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BOSTON, MASS.

OFFICE OF THE INSTITUTION, 100 N. BROAD ST., BOSTON, MASS.

MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTION

WILLIAM H. BAKER, D. D., President

JOHN W. BAKER, D. D., Vice President

JOHN W. BAKER, D. D., Secretary

JOHN W. BAKER, D. D., Treasurer

JOHN W. BAKER, D. D., Corresponding Secretary

JOHN W. BAKER, D. D., Corresponding Secretary

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JOHN W. BAKER, D. D., Corresponding Secretary

EXECUTIVE DOC. NO. 6.]

[SES. 1866-'67.]

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, FOR NINE MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1866.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1866.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly
of North Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to law, I herewith present my Report of the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of the State of North Carolina, for nine months of the fiscal year, from the 1st of January, to the 30th of September, 1866.

I have the honor to be,

With very great respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN,

Comptroller.

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

GENERAL STATEMENT.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|-----------|----|-----------|--------------|
| Balance in hands of Public Treasurer, Jan. 1st, 1866. | | | \$ | 5,964 | 39 |
| Receipts for Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1866 | \$ | 776 | | | |
| Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th 1866 | | 1,956,994 | 26 | 1,957,770 | 26 |
| Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1866, | | 544 | 60 | \$ | 1,963,734 65 |
| Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1866, | | 1,849,884 | 12 | | 1,850,428 72 |
| Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1866, | | | | \$ | 113,305 93 |

NOTE.—The statement of the above amount of \$5,964.39, as “balance in hands of Public Treasurer, Jan. 1st, 1866,” was cash in the Treasury, and did not include any of the Confederate and State securities issued during the War; or any of the State or Rail Road Bonds, or any of the securities, assets and effects of the Public Fund, the Literary Fund, and the Sinking Fund, now in the Treasury.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

Of Public Fund for nine months of the fiscal year, from the first of January, to the 30th of September, 1866:

| | | RECEIPTS. | | DISBURSEMENTS. | |
|------|-------|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1866 | Jan. | \$ | 94,501 45 | \$ | 11,594 26 |
| | Feb. | | 153,372 47 | | 20,433 67 |
| | March | | 101,718 46 | | 182,301 89 |
| | April | | 22,830 11 | | 23,492 72 |
| | May | | 6,752 51 | | 5,933 51 |
| | June | | 521,620 21 | | 576,272 44 |
| | July | | 484,575 79 | | 482,037 49 |
| | Aug. | | 317,558 93 | | 293,435 79 |
| | Sept. | | 254,164 33 | | 254,382 35 |
| | | \$ | 1,956,994 26 | \$ | 1,849,884 12 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund have been derived.

| | | | |
|--|----|-------------|----|
| Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent. | \$ | 44,989 | 66 |
| Contingencies, | | 347 | 65 |
| Insane Asylum Tax, | | 304 | 55 |
| Interest on Bonds, Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company, | | 95,010 | |
| Interest on 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, | | 1 | |
| Public Taxes under Revenue Ordinance of State Convention, Oct. 18th, 1865, | | 225,689 | 26 |
| Public Taxes, Act of General Assembly, | | 53,792 | 17 |
| Rent of Burke Square, | | 100 | |
| Sales State Property, | | 61,234 | 97 |
| State Coupon Bonds. Western N. C. Rail Road Company, | | 50,000 | |
| State Coupon Bonds, | | 1,435,300 | |
| Tax on Corporations, | | 225 | |
| | | \$1,956,994 | 26 |

| | | | |
|-------|--|----|-----------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Jan. | Received of sundry Sheriffs State taxes, under the Revenue ordinance of the State Convention, ratified the 18th day of October, 1865, as follows : | | |
| | Wm. Latham, Sheriff Ashe County, | \$ | 585 75 |
| | E. A. Gupton, " Franklin " | | 2,411 39 |
| | R. J. Jones, " New Hanover " | | 20,321 69 |
| | J. W. Gore, " Columbus " | | 3,172 40 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1866. | | | | |
| Jan. | J. A. Long, | Sheriff | Richmond County | \$ 2,876 39 |
| | J. L. Moore, | " | Macon | " 234 80 |
| | R. W. Hardie, | " | Cumberland | " 11,103 17 |
| | G. J. Williams, | " | Chatham | " 670 42 |
| | W. Lassiter, | " | Montgomery | " 2,902 34 |
| | Nelson Slough, | " | Cabarrus | " 8,176 10 |
| | J. Mann, | " | Stanly | " 564 80 |
| | Geo. C. Neill, | " | Transylvania | " 314 48 |
| | J. Rich, | " | Buncombe | " 855 90 |
| | M. Masten, | " | Forsyth | " 2,358 73 |
| | W. A. Estes, | " | Stokes | " 974 02 |
| | J. C. Jones | " | Alleghany | " 173 67 |
| | David Loftin, | " | Davidson | " 1,745 02 |
| | J. W. Hinson, | " | Duplin | " 2,390 45 |
| | J. K. Smith, | " | Jones | " 189 58 |
| | J. B. Hare, | " | Hertford, | " 1,736 55 |
| | William Haymore, | " | Surry | " 2,107 21 |
| | N. W. Cooper, | " | Nash | " 3,408 11 |
| | J. B. Little | " | Catawba | " 1,687 06 |
| | J. R. Grady, | " | Harnett | " 308 26 |
| | W. E. Piercy, | " | Yancey | " 322 56 |
| | S. G. Brigman, | " | Madison | " 209 95 |
| | Jas. Ownly, | " | Haywood | " 445 58 |
| | Received of A. Stow & Co., Eufala, Ga. | | | |
| | nett proceeds of sales of Cotton belong- | | | |
| | ing to the State and left in their pos- | | | |
| | session to be sold, | | | 3,436 65 |
| | Received of John G. Williams & Co., | | | |
| | amount of draft cashed by them on Na- | | | |
| | tional Bank of Republic, New York, | | | |
| | said amount being on deposit in said | | | |
| | Bank to the credit of Public Treasurer | | | 7,428 89 |
| | Received of Raleigh National Bank, for | | | |
| | draft on J. L. Hathaway and Utley, | | | |
| | New York, on account of sales of State | | | |
| | Cotton consigned to their care, | | | 9,000 |
| | Received of Swepson, Mendenhall & Co., | | | |
| | New York, proceeds of sales of State | | | |
| | Cotton consigned to them, | | | 992 53 |
| | Received of J. L. Hathaway & Utley, New | | | |
| | York, on account of sales of State Cot- | | | |
| | ton consigned to their care, | | | 1,397 |
| Feb. | Received of sundry Sheriffs State taxes | | | |
| | under the Revenue Ordinance of the | | | |
| | State Convention, as follows ; | | | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| 1866. | | | |
|-------|--|----|----------|
| Feb. | B. Jones, Jr., Sheriff Tyrrell County, | \$ | 861 56 |
| | S. A. Warren, " Northampton, " | | 3,794 71 |
| | John Horton, " Watauga " | | 332 29 |
| | J. M. Bateman, " Washington, " | | 2,267 92 |
| | R. M. White, " Mecklenburg " | | 9,276 35 |
| | Wm. McGuire, " Cherokee " | | 235 18 |
| | J. M. Galloway, " Clay " | | 114 77 |
| | R. R. McCall, " Caldwell " | | 354 88 |
| | Jos. C. Thompson, " Alamance " | | 8,329 10 |
| | R. M. Stafford, " Guilford " | | 7,995 02 |
| | Jos. Cobb, " Edgecombe " | | 6,736 27 |
| | W. F. Wasson, " Iredell " | | 3,251 38 |
| | R. P. Melvin, " Bladen " | | 1,249 20 |
| | S. H. Brickell, " Halifax " | | 8,148 72 |
| | J. H. Robinson, " Sampson " | | 1,990 78 |
| | L. H. Lowrance, " Lincoln " | | 2,100 30 |
| | N. B. Hampton, " Polk " | | 399 35 |
| | J. P. H. Russ, " Wake " | | 6,866 77 |
| | Martin Walker, " Rutherford " | | 932 16 |
| | Wm. Flanckin, " Pitt " | | 1,760 03 |
| | N. R. Jones, " Warren " | | 7,112 69 |
| | W. A. Philpott, " Granville " | | 5,597 99 |
| | N. G. Grandy, " Camden " | | 406 75 |
| | Geo. Credle, " Hyde " | | 729 20 |
| | W. J. Pope, " Lenoir " | | 3,125 74 |
| | G. B. Threadgill, " Anson " | | 5,111 64 |
| | W. T. Crawford, " Martin " | | 3,413 90 |
| | A. Stanly, " Wilkes " | | 446 99 |
| | W. A. Walton, " Rowan " | | 5,271 71 |
| | G. F. M. Dail, " Greene " | | 2,343 36 |
| | J. A. Reel, Tax Col. McDowell " | | 255 78 |
| | J. C. Griffith, Sheriff Caswell " | | 2,978 67 |
| | W. H. Smith, " Person " | | 1,024 04 |
| | Walker Smith, " Rockingham, " | | 2,132 10 |
| | Lewis Bond, " Bertie " | | 3,977 73 |
| | C. Austin, " Union " | | 2,136 73 |
| | Z. F. Rush, " Randolph " | | 4,893 86 |
| | K. H. Worthy, " Moore " | | 1,268 42 |
| | W. D. Justus, " Henderson " | | 567 89 |
| | M. C. Roberts, " Cleaveland " | | 1,803 91 |
| | T. C. Humphries, " Currituck " | | 495 70 |
| | J. F. White, " Gaston, " | | 4,727 52 |
| | W. W. Bell, " Carteret " | | 4,476 04 |
| | F. M. Harper, " Craven " | | 2,313 20 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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|-------|--|----|----------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Feb. | Reuben King, Sheriff Robeson County, | \$ | 1,483 97 |
| | C. F. R. Kornegay, " Wayne " | | 2,704 23 |
| | Willie Daniel " Wilson " | | 4,979 66 |
| | J. P. Matheson, " Alexander " | | 690 97 |
| | R. H. L. Bond, " Gates " | | 984 02 |
| | J. B. Little, " Catawba, (as add'l) | | 99 20 |
| | J. A. Long, " Richmond, " | | 118 39 |
| | E. C. Roughton " Yadkin County, | | 846 |
| | D. F. Bagley, " Perquimans " | | 513 05 |
| | Received of Raleigh National Bank, for draft in favor of Public Treasurer, trans- ferred to them, on Murray, Ferris & Co., New York, being funds in their pos- session on account of sales of State Cotton, | | 450 |
| | Received of John G. Williams & Co., for draft on J. L. Hathaway & Utley, Com- mercial Agents of the State in New York, being funds in their possession on account of sales of State Cotton, | | 6,794 68 |
| M'ch. | Received E. Murrill, Jr., Sheriff of On- slow County, State taxes for the year 1865, under the Revenue Ordinance of the State Convention, passed October 18th, 1865, | | 663 15 |
| | Received of J. M. Bateman, Sheriff of Washington County, as additional tax- es for the year 1865, | | 24 80 |
| | Received of Wm. Haymore, Sheriff of Surry County, as additional taxes for the year 1865, | | 87 40 |
| | Received of A. J. Jones, on account of State cotton purchased by him from William Sloan, late Provisional Treas- urer, | | 2,224 45 |
| | Received of Swepson, Mendenhall & Co., New York, proceeds of sales of State cotton consigned to their care, | | 3,041 40 |
| | Received of T. M. Smith, on account of State cotton purchased by him, | | 55 25 |
| | Received of John G. Williams & Co., for draft on Swepson, Mendenhall & Co., New York, on account of funds in their possession as proceeds of sales of State cotton, | | 234 26 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

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|--------|---|--------|----|
| 1866. | | | |
| M'ch. | Received of John Atkins, for two kegs of Powder, purchased from the State, | \$ | 54 |
| | Received of Joshua Boner, on account of an Act incorporating Salem Female Academy, | | 25 |
| | Received of Thomas J. Jones, balance due the State on settlement of his accounts as Contractor for unbedding, melting, &c., rosin belonging to the State, | 298 | 75 |
| | Received of R. H. Cowan, President, &c., interest due the State from Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, on Bonds of said Company, held by the State in exchange of Bonds between the State and said Company, | 95,010 | |
| April. | Received of J. C. Thompson, Provisional Sheriff of Alamance County, as additional taxes for 1865, | 167 | 35 |
| | Received of Raleigh National Bank, for draft on J. L. Hathaway & Utley, New York, on account of funds in their possession as proceeds of sales of State rosin, | 1,265 | 28 |
| | Received of Swepson, Mendenhall & Co., proceeds of sales of cotton consigned to them, | 15,418 | 08 |
| | Received of Worth & Daniel, on account of funds in their possession as proceeds of sales of State property, | 97 | 10 |
| | Received of W. H. Avera, State Agent, nett proceeds of sales of State mules, wagons and equipments at Rocky Mount, North Carolina, March 29th, 1866, | 5,882 | 30 |
| May. | Received of W. H. Smith, Provisional Sheriff of Person County, as additional taxes for the year 1865, | 42 | 20 |
| | Received of Samuel T. Carrow, Sheriff of Beaufort County, State taxes for the year 1865, | 1,755 | 95 |
| | Received of A. A. Wiseman, Sheriff of Mitchell County, State taxes for the year 1865, | 380 | 71 |
| | Received of F. M. Harper, Sheriff of | | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| 1866. May. | Craven County, as additional taxes for the year 1865, | \$ 333 25 |
| | Received of R. M. White, Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, as additional taxes for the year 1865, | 477 70 |
| | Received of Walker Smith, Sheriff of Rockingham County, as additional taxes for the year 1865, | 200 |
| | Received of F. W. Bond, Provisional Sheriff of Chowan County, State taxes for the year 1865, | 84 60 |
| | Received of John G. Williams & Co., for draft on J. L. Hathaway & Utley, New York, being proceeds of sales of State Rosin, remaining in the hands of said Hathaway & Utley, | 2,060 94 |
| | Received of Swepson, Mendenhall & Co., on account of sales of State Cotton consigned to them, | 435 69 |
| | Received of John G. Williams & Co., for draft on Dibble, Worth, & Co., New York, on account of funds in their hands, as Commercial Agents for the State for the sale of State rosin, | 966 47 |
| | Received of W. J. Wilson, part returned of \$40, advanced to him by the Public Treasurer, in March, 1866, to pay expenses of delivering the Revenue Law in several Western counties, | 15 |
| June. | Received of sundry persons during this month, accrued interest on new State Coupon Bonds, dated 1st day of January, 1866, and running 34 years; issued by the Public Treasurer under "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the war," ratified 10th of March, 1866, for redemption of old North Carolina Bonds and Coupons since maturity, | 13,254 98 |
| | Received of J. P. H. Russ, late Provisional Sheriff of Wake County, as additional taxes for the year 1865, under the Revenue Ordinance of the late State Convention, ratified 18th of October, 1865, | 640 38 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|-------|---|--------|
| 1866. | | |
| June. | Received of R. R. McCall, Sheriff of Caldwell County, as additional taxes for the year 1865, under the above mentioned Ordinance, | 423 80 |
| | Received of C. P. Mendenhall, tax for incorporation of North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company, | 100 |
| | Received of Thomas Branch & Sons, for telegram sent them, erroneously charged to the State, | 1 05 |
| | Received of sundry persons during this month, the sum of five hundred and seven thousand and two hundred dollars, in the aggregate for Coupon Bonds of the State of North Carolina, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., per annum, dated January 1st, 1866, running thirty-four years, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified March 10th, 1866, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the war," detailed as follows: | |
| | C. C. Pool, | 3,000 |
| | Thomas Branch & Sons, | 10,000 |
| | Manning & DeForest, | 10,000 |
| | R. Y. McAden, | 12,000 |
| | T. H. Porter, | 10,000 |
| | Shoe & Leather Bank, New York, | 3,000 |
| | Thomas Branch & Sons, | 28,000 |
| | T. P. Westray, | 10,000 |
| | A. M. McPheeters, | 1,000 |
| | W. W. Fife, | 1,000 |
| | O. G. Parsley, President, &c., | 13,000 |
| | Jonathan Worth, | 2,000 |
| | A. E. Smallwood, | 3,000 |
| | E. L. Harding | 9,000 |
| | Kissam & Co., | 1,000 |
| | Richard Dickson, | 4,000 |
| | E. W. Tazewell, | 2,000 |
| | S. Tazewell, | 1,000 |
| | L. N. Tazewell, | 1,000 |
| | W. W. Sharp, | 1,000 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1866. | | |
| June. | James Cornick, | \$ 2,000 |
| | E. P. Tabb, & Co., | 5,000 |
| | B. F. Harris, | 28,000 |
| | H. W. Harris, | 1,000 |
| | James Dawson, | 7,000 |
| | Jno. Arrington, | 9,000 |
| | Jasper Corning & Son, | 6,000 |
| | J. Millhizer & Bro., | 3,000 |
| | W. H. Gregerson, | 3,000 |
| | Williams Taylor & Co., | 2,000 |
| | R. H. Jones, Executor Alfred Jones, | 10,000 |
| | R. H. Jones, Executor Wesley Jones, | 1,000 |
| | John G. Williams & Co., | 7,000 |
| | W. B. Gulick, | 3,000 |
| | Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., | 16,000 |
| | T. H. Porter, | 14,000 |
| | John P. Ritter, | 4,000 |
| | Thomas Branch & Sons, | 5,000 |
| | C. De R. Meares, | 7,000 |
| | Benner & Brown, | 10,000 |
| | Charles Parsons & Co., | 30,000 |
| | Benner & Brown, | 17,000 |
| | Thomas Branch & Sons, | 36,000 |
| | Lewis Thompson, | 5,000 |
| | W. C. Means, | 3,000 |
| | J. P. Leak, | 20,500 |
| | J. P. Leak, | 10,500 |
| | A. H. Arrington, | 1,000 |
| | A. E. Smallwood, | 500 |
| | W. B. Gulick, Cashier, | 1,500 |
| | J. S. Cannon, | 2,500 |
| | John Berry, | 1,200 |
| | J. G. Williams & Co., | 2,000 |
| | David Settle, | 600 |
| | Daniel Parish, | 6,500 |
| | A. H. Arrington, | 100 |
| | J. S. Norris, | 4,400 |
| | S. S. Cottrell, | 2,900 |
| | J. Millhiser & Bro., | 2,100 |
| | S. S. Walkley, | 1,200 |
| | R. H. Maury, & Co., | 12,500 |
| | Mrs. S. V. Young, | 600 |
| | Jasper Corning & Son, | 900 |
| | Mrs. A. Burton, | 300 |
| | Mrs. E. W. Hoyle, | 300 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
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| 1866. | | |
| June. | Miss F. Burton, | \$ 200 |
| | Conklin & Davis, | 400 |
| | Jonathan Worth, | 100 |
| | J. G. Williams & Co., | 1,500 |
| | R. R. Bearden, | 3,000 |
| | Merchant's Nat'l Bank, Petersburg, Va., | 7,600 |
| | G. W. Swepson, | 2,000 |
| | C. M. Rogers, | 500 |
| | Chamberlaine Bros., | 500 |
| | A. M. McPheeters, | 800 |
| | D. G. Fowle, | 300 |
| | Williams, Taylor & Co., | 400 |
| | W. H. Jones, Cashier, | 100 |
| | Marks Cohen, | 5,500 |
| | Benner & Brown, | 9,000 |
| | Lewis Webb, | 8,600 |
| | G. W. Boling, | 600 |
| | T. H. Lassiter, Executor, | 6,000 |
| | G. W. Williams & Co., | 11,300 |
| | John F. Baugh, | 2,000 |
| | G. W. Mordecai, | 800 |
| | G. W. Mordecai, Trustee, | 300 |
| | Kissam & Co., | 800 |
| | A. Jenkins, | 4,000 |
| | J. S. Norris, | 2,500 |
| | A. Kevan & Co., | 1,200 |
| | Benner & Brown, | 1,500 |
| | Fireman & Mechanics's Institute Co., Petersburg, Va., | 1,000 |
| | L. F. Hicks, | 700 |
| | Thos. Jenkins, | 600 |
| | W. L. Owen, | 1,500 |
| | R. W. Harris, | 600 |
| | Mrs. A. E. Smallwood, | 200 |
| July. | Received of sundry persons during this month, accrued interest on new State Coupon Bonds, six per cent, dated 1st day of January, 1866, and running 34 years; issued by the Public Treasurer under "An Act to provide for the pay- ment of the State debt, contracted be- fore the War," ratified 10th of March, 1866, for redemption of old North Car- olina Bonds and Coupons, since matu- rity, | 12,764 31 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | |
|----------------|--|----------|
| 1866. July. | Received of John G. Williams & Co., accrued interest on 7 ³⁰ Notes, United States. | \$ 1 |
| | Received of F. M. Harper, Sheriff of Craven County, in part payment of taxes due the State from said County, for the year 1866, under the Revenue Law of the General Assembly, ratified the 12th of March, 1866, | 8,000 |
| | Received of David Loftin, Sheriff of Davidson County, in part payment of taxes due the State from said County, for the year 1866, under the above mentioned Act, | 291 93 |
| | Received of the above mentioned David Loftin, Sheriff, as additional taxes due the State from said County for the year 1865, under the Revenue Ordinance of the late State Convention, | 49 07 |
| | Received of J. A. Long, Sheriff of Richmond County, on account of taxes due the State from said County for the year 1865, under the above mentioned Revenue Ordinance, ratified the 18th day of October, 1865, | 305 28 |
| | Received of Jonas Cline, Sheriff of Catawba County, in part payment of taxes due the State from said County, for the year 1866, under Revenue Law of the General Assembly, ratified 12th of March, 1866 | 238 |
| | Received of Joseph Cobb, Sheriff of Edgecombe County, in part payment of taxes due the State from said County, for the year 1866, under the above mentioned Revenue Law. | 1,161 80 |
| | Received of Mathias Masten, Sheriff of Forsyth County, in part payment of taxes due the State from said County, for the year 1866, | 564 40 |
| | Received of sundry persons, during this month, the sum of four hundred and eleven thousand one hundred dollars, in the aggregate, for Coupon Bonds of the State of North Carolina, bearing | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| 1866. | | |
| July. | interest at the rate of six per cent per annum ; dated January 1st, 1866, and running 34 years ; issued under "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the War," ratified 10th of March, 1866, for redemption of old North Carolina Bonds and Coupons since maturity, as follows: | |
| | W. S. Whitaker, | \$ 7,000 |
| | Carson & Co., | 2,000 |
| | Scott, Zerega & Co., | 18,000 |
| | Isaac Scott, | 5,000 |
| | Leparge Bro's, | 2,000 |
| | E. L. Harding, | 2,000 |
| | Mrs. Mary E. Mitchell, | 300 |
| | J. A. Gambrel, | 1,300 |
| | Barling & Davis, | 15,000 |
| | John G. Williams & Co., | 1,000 |
| | H. W. Harris, | 500 |
| | H. Burgy & Co., | 100 |
| | Edward Wm. DeVoss & Co., | 2,300 |
| | E. Campe, | 500 |
| | Jno. M. White, | 100 |
| | Baltzer & Taacks, | 4,500 |
| | Richard Taylor, Cashier, | 16,500 |
| | Mrs Mary E. Brown, | 23,900 |
| | J. Wilcox Brown, | 1,600 |
| | J. Wilcox Brown, Trustee, | 700 |
| | Geo. Tarry, Jr. | 1,000 |
| | F. Hachex, Goetze & Co., | 4,000 |
| | Kissam & Co., | 3,000 |
| | Raleigh National Bank, | 1,000 |
| | J. G. Williams & Co., | 21,000 |
| | Samuel Mactier, | 600 |
| | Mrs. L. D. Sasser, | 100 |
| | C. Damotte, | 6,000 |
| | T. J. Mitchell, | 1,000 |
| | Chas. Parsons & Co., | 2,000 |
| | Hart & Purcell, | 23,000 |
| | J. Wilkes Gay, | 5,000 |
| | S. T. Procter, | 800 |
| | John G. Williams & Co., | 200 |
| | J. Marbury, | 5,000 |
| | J. Millhiser & Bro., | 2,100 |
| | National Mechanics Bank, Baltimore, | 1,200 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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| 1866. | | |
| July. | Wm. Grimes, | \$ 28,600 |
| | Mechanics & Traders Savings Institution, | |
| | New York. | 4,000 |
| | W. R. Utley, | 1,000 |
| | Mrs. Sarah Young, | 500 |
| | Samuel Harris & Son, | 2,200 |
| | Peters & Probst, | 15,000 |
| | H. P. C. Wilson, | 5,000 |
| | Raleigh National Bank, | 3,000 |
| | Lawrence, Thomsen & Co., | 2,600 |
| | J. W. Rowland, | 500 |
| | Jacob Stivewalt, | 300 |
| | J. G. Williams & Co., | 2,700 |
| | H. H. Wyer, | 1,000 |
| | H. H. Robinson, | 2,700 |
| | H. S. Smith, | 500 |
| | J. G. Williams & Co., | 1,000 |
| | R. W. Haywood, | 500 |
| | Mrs. M. E. Moore, | 300 |
| | J. M. Whittemore, | 3,200 |
| | R. H. Marshall, | 1,600 |
| | R. H. Chamberlaine, | 2,000 |
| | Lancaster & Co., | 8,200 |
| | H. L. Wigand, | 800 |
| | Lawrence Brothers & Co., | 2,100 |
| | Hart & Purcell, | 17,000 |
| | Nereus Mendenhall, | 300 |
| | C. D. Yale, | 1,300 |
| | Lewis Thompson, | 500 |
| | W. A. Graham, | 700 |
| | F. C. Miller, | 400 |
| | Chas. Smallwood, | 300 |
| | Jos. Graham, | 200 |
| | R. Walter, | 1,300 |
| | Johnston Brothers & Co., | 24,000 |
| | Wm. Fisher & Sons. | 16,000 |
| | T. J. Mitchell, | 1,500 |
| | J. A. Lineback, for Raleigh National | |
| | Bank, | 1,000 |
| | Vermilye & Co., | 800 |
| | J. R. B. Hathaway, | 600 |
| | Hart & Purcell, | 15,500 |
| | Jno. F. Greer, | 1,400 |
| | A. Iselin & Co., | 8,000 |
| | Th's Branch & Sons, | 10,800 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| 1866. | | |
| July. | Sprague Brothers, | \$ 1,000 |
| | Mrs. America C. Bower, | 700 |
| | J. G. Williams & Co., | 500 |
| | Mrs. V. W. Alexander, | 200 |
| | Lawrence Brothers & Co., | 200 |
| | A. H. Kendall, | 1,300 |
| | Jos. Thompson, | 1,100 |
| | J. L. Wright, | 400 |
| | W. B. Gulick, Cashier, | 2,000 |
| | J. S. Gittings & Co., | 17,000 |
| | F. Victor & Achelis, | 1,500 |
| | Ralph Post, | 2,000 |
| | W. H. Barrett, | 3,000 |
| | Bryan, Vanshaick & Co., | 8000 |
| | Received as tax for incorporation of Governor's Creek Steam Mining and Transportation Company, | 100 |
| | Received of R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, fifty thousand dollars, for fifty State Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated July 1st, 1866, Numbers 3, 671 to 3,720, both inclusive, running thirty years, issued to pay part of State's subscription to Western North Carolina Rail Road, under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, February 15th, 1855, | 50,000 |
| Aug. | Received of sundry persons during this month, accrued interest on new State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent., dated 1st day of January, 1866, and running thirty-four years, issued by the Public Treasurer under "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt contracted before the War," ratified 10th of March, 1866, for redemption of old North Carolina Bonds and Coupons since maturity, | 9,469 51 |
| | Received of sundry Sheriffs, State taxes under the Revenue Ordinance of the late State Convention, ratified the 18th day of October, 1865, as follows: | |
| | R. M. Stafford, Sheriff Guilford County, | 98 64 |
| | Nelson Slough, " Cabarrus " | 15 98 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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|-------|---|----|-----------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Aug. | N. W. Cooper, Sheriff Nash County, | \$ | 69 06 |
| | C. Austin, " Union " | | 145 23 |
| | J. W. Hinson, " Duplin " | | 405 69 |
| | Nath'l. R. Jones, " Warren " | | 19 06 |
| | R. W. Hardie, " Cumberland " | | 700 |
| | Received of sundry Sheriffs, State taxes for the year 1866, under the Revenue Law of the General Assembly, ratified the 12th of March, 1866, as follows: | | |
| | S. R. Bunting, Sheriff New Hanover Co., | | 14,801 62 |
| | C. Austin, " Union " | | 120 12 |
| | N. W. Cooper, " Nash " | | 324 14 |
| | Nelson Slough, " Cabarrus " | | 631 32 |
| | R. M. Stafford, " Guilford " | | 1,917 81 |
| | Nath'l. R. Jones " Warren " | | 1,099 19 |
| | Wm. Fields, " Lenoir " | | 677 95 |
| | J. W. Hinson, " Duplin " | | 378 21 |
| | James W. Davis " Wilson " | | 268 72 |
| | W. J. Murray, " Alamance " | | 459 05 |
| | W. F. Wasson, " Iredell " | | 810 25 |
| | A. J. Summerlin, Tax Col. Wayne " | | 480 |
| | R. M. White, Sheriff Mecklenburg " | | 1,787 89 |
| | E. A. Gupton, " Franklin " | | 663 93 |
| | W. A. Walton, " Rowan " | | 1,350 |
| | V. V. Richardson, " Columbus " | | 548 20 |
| | Sam'l. A. Warren, " Northampton " | | 675 |
| | H. B. Guthrie, " Orange " | | 2,851 |
| | R. W. Hardie, " Cumberland " | | 952 81 |
| | Rufus Galloway, " Brunswick " | | 376 93 |
| | J. L. Banks, Tax Col. Johnston " | | 625 |
| | E. H. Ray, Sheriff Wake " | | 4,003 87 |
| | Received of sundry persons during this month, the sum of two hundred and seventy thousand, eight hundred dollars, in the aggregate, for State Coupon Bonds bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified 10th March, 1866, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt contracted before the War," as follows: | | |
| | W. E. De Mill, | | 7,800 |
| | Miss S. E. Tazewell, | | 3,200 |
| | Miss L. N. Tazewell, | | 1,400 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

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| 1866. | | |
| Aug. | Miss E. W. Tazewell, | \$ 2,200 |
| | Joseph S. Cannon, | 500 |
| | R. W. Haywood, | 100 |
| | Mrs. Mary T. Waller, | 300 |
| | J. Miles & Son, | 1,000 |
| | J. Cary Weston, | 2,400 |
| | Cunningham & Meade, | 3,000 |
| | Samuel Harris & Sons, | 4,000 |
| | P. A. Wiley & Co., | 1,700 |
| | Wm. Treloar, | 2,400 |
| | J. H. Inman, | 17,000 |
| | N. Frank, | 200 |
| | R. Robinson, | 1,000 |
| | J. Dunlop, | 8,000 |
| | Merchants' National Bank, Indiana | 2,800 |
| | J. Millhiser & Brother, | 1,800 |
| | Austin Jenkins, | 1,000 |
| | T. E. Wilson, | 4,500 |
| | Sprague Bros., | 100 |
| | F. Victor & Achelis | 100 |
| | A. Hurnbert, | 3,000 |
| | Hardt & Co., | 2,600 |
| | Henry Leger, | 3,000 |
| | M. F. Smith, | 3,400 |
| | Blake Brothers & Co., | 2,000 |
| | Proctor & Bro., | 100 |
| | M. C. Cameron, | 2,800 |
| | C. Dewey, (Cash'r.,) | 3,700 |
| | Edward Cohen, | 2,500 |
| | M. N. Bradley, | 800 |
| | W. W. Sharp, | 900 |
| | W. A. Williams, | 1,900 |
| | Mrs. H. H. Buxton, | 1,000 |
| | Kendrick & Thomas, | 700 |
| | P. A. Wiley & Co., | 100 |
| | G. W. Bolling, | 100 |
| | A. Kevan & Bro., | 36,200 |
| | A. Iselin & Co., | 1,000 |
| | J. H. Dalton, | 800 |
| | G. B. Baker, | 300 |
| | A. M. Powell, | 400 |
| | C. A. Carlton, | 300 |
| | Jane and Mary Houston, | 200 |
| | D. M. Barringer, | 1,000 |
| | Sprague Brothers, | 500 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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| 1866. | | |
| Aug. | Peters & Probst, | \$ 100 |
| | G. Rosenstock, | 3,000 |
| | Spence & Reid, | 3,600 |
| | H. Sanford, | 2,100 |
| | National Bank of the Republic, | 1,300 |
| | Harrison, Godwin & Apperson, | 1,900 |
| | J. H. Carson, | 600 |
| | Harrison, Garth & Co., | 600 |
| | J. G. Lash, | 2,500 |
| | Otis Spear, Sec., &c., | 3,300 |
| | Cunningham & Meade, | 1,000 |
| | W. W. Holden, | 500 |
| | Ruth. S. Hairston, | 5,000 |
| | John F. Caisey, | 1,000 |
| | W. T. Hatch & Sons, | 1,000 |
| | G. A. Harris, | 2,000 |
| | Thomas Ruffin, | 500 |
| | B. S. Harrison, | 3,400 |
| | H. Amy & Co., | 8,900 |
| | H. W. Montague, | 3,200 |
| | F. N. Watkins, Treas., &c., | 2,200 |
| | W. S. Whitaker, | 1,000 |
| | J. W. Evans, | 1,500 |
| | Lyndon Swain, | 1,500 |
| | M. L. Holmes, | 300 |
| | Thos. Branch & Sons, | 3,200 |
| | Johnston Brothers & Co., | 3,000 |
| | Parker Rand, | 7,600 |
| | Spence & Reid, | 3,000 |
| | Mary T. Neal, | 800 |
| | Wilkes Morris, | 800 |
| | J. W. B. Watson, | 600 |
| | P. P. Peace, | 2,300 |
| | David Martin, | 4,000 |
| | Hinton & Dunn, | 3,000 |
| | S. B. James, | 4,600 |
| | Harrison, Garth & Co., | 3,300 |
| | S. M. Swenson, | 6,000 |
| | Johnston Brothers & Co., | 2,000 |
| | W. A. Williams, | 500 |
| | Lancaster & Co., | 1,100 |
| | Manning & De Forest, | 10,000 |
| | J. A. Lienback, for Raleigh National Bank, | 1,000 |
| | John Reid & Co., | 6,000 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| 1866. | | |
| Aug. | John G. Williams & Co., | \$ 500 |
| | Raleigh National Bank, | 4,000 |
| | Samuel Watkins, | 10,500 |
| | J. T. Garland, | 1,700 |
| | R. H. Jones, Executor Alfred Jones, | |
| | deceased, | 100 |
| | W. W. Sharp, | 1,400 |
| | McKim & Co., | 500 |
| | Samuel Harris & Sons, | 100 |
| | Received of S. F. Phillips, Reporter, &c., | |
| | for paper furnished him by Secretary | |
| | of State on which to print his Reports | |
| | of decisions of Supreme Court, June | |
| | Term, 1866, on private account, | 32 85 |
| Sept. | Received of sundry persons during this | |
| | month, accrued interest on new State | |
| | Coupon Bonds, dated 1st day of Jan- | |
| | uary, 1866 and running 34 years; | |
| | issued by the Public Treasurer, un- | |
| | der "An Act to provide for the pay- | |
| | ment of the State debt, contracted | |
| | before the War," ratified 10th of | |
| | March, 1866, for redemption of old | |
| | North Carolina Bonds and Coupons, | |
| | since maturity, | 9,500 86 |
| | Received of W. F. Wasson, Sheriff of | |
| | Iredell County, on account of indi- | |
| | gent patients from said County in | |
| | the Insane Asylum of North Caroli- | |
| | na. | 304 55 |
| | Received of Reuben King, Sheriff of | |
| | Robeson County, balance of taxes | |
| | due the State from said County for | |
| | 1865, under the Revenue Ordinance | |
| | of the late State Convention, ratified | |
| | 18th of Oct., 1865. | 325 79 |
| | Received of Reuben King, Sheriff, State | |
| | taxes for the year 1866, under the | |
| | Revenue Law of the General Assem- | |
| | bly, ratified 12th of March, 1866, | 3,620 40 |
| | Received of W. F. Wasson, Sheriff, | |
| | State taxes for the year 1866, under | |
| | the Revenue Law of the General As- | |
| | sembly, | 4,112 73 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | |
|----------------|---|--------|
| 1866. Sept. | Received of J. M. Lovejoy, in part paymen for rent of Burke Square and tenements for the year 1865. | \$ 100 |
| | Received of sundry persons during this month, the sum of two hundred and thirty six thousand and two hundred dollars, for State Coupon Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, dated January 1st, 1866, and running thirty-four years, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified March 10th 1866, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt contracted before the War," as follows: | |
| | Isaac Porter, | \$ 300 |
| | J. L. Hathaway & Utley, | 13,500 |
| | John Dawson, | 10,500 |
| | Raleigh National Bank, | 2,000 |
| | Ed. Brandon, | 13,500 |
| | W. B. Isaacs & Co., | 1,000 |
| | J. G. Williams & Co., | 1,000 |
| | M. W. Graves, (Cashier,) | 700 |
| | A. A. Hack, | 6,500 |
| | J. G. Williams & Co., | 2,000 |
| | Smith & Harwood, | 1,500 |
| | C. E. Shober, | 2,000 |
| | Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., | 1,600 |
| | J. B. Cheshire, | 500 |
| | Mrs. Penelope Smith, | 20,000 |
| | M. L. Holmes, | 300 |
| | J. G. Williams & Co., | 4,000 |
| | Raleigh National Bank, | 2,500 |
| | J. McMiller, | 3,000 |
| | M. Patton, | 1,100 |
| | Thos. Branch & Sons, | 13,100 |
| | H. G. Eilshemises, | 1,500 |
| | August Belmont & Co., | 11,600 |
| | R. H. Maury & Co., | 1,400 |
| | J. G. Williams & Co., | 800 |
| | C. B. Harrison, | 500 |
| | J. G. Williams & Co., | 1,000 |
| | Lawrence, & Co., | 1,500 |
| | W. B. Isaacs, | 1,000 |
| | Wm. Fisher, & Sons, | 300 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1866. | | |
| Sept. | J. G. Williams, & Co., | \$ 2,100 |
| | National Mechanic's Bank, Baltimore, | 4,000 |
| | H. & F. Meyer, | 2,100 |
| | Jno. Reynolds, | 1,600 |
| | Harrison, Garth & Co., | 1,000 |
| | A. Kevan, & Bro., | 2,000 |
| | Peters & Probst, | 7,000 |
| | Alexander Brown, & Sons, | 12,500 |
| | W. H. Jones, Agent, | 1,000 |
| | Raleigh National Bank, | 8,000 |
| | W. R. Martin, | 18,000 |
| | James W. Newsum, | 800 |
| | Raleigh National Bank, | 6,000 |
| | Edmund Jacobs, | 800 |
| | J. G. Williams, & Co., | 2,000 |
| | J. G. Williams, & Co., | 5,000 |
| | C. Dewey, | 1,000 |
| | Raleigh National Bank, | 1,000 |
| | J. Macey's Sons, | 1,700 |
| | Samuel Miller, | 1,900 |
| | John Monroe, & Co., | 1,600 |
| | W. H. Goodwin, | 4,000 |
| | Johnston, Bros., & Co., | 1,300 |
| | E. S. Monroe, & Co. | 4,500 |
| | W. C. Pickersgill & Co., | 16,500 |
| | Springer & Frederick, | 300 |
| | S. Cutter, | 100 |
| | W. S. Battle, | 3,000 |
| | Bradley T. Johnson, | 600 |
| | A. Belmont & Co. | 1,200 |
| | D. C. Hayes, | 1,000 |
| | Martin Lewis, | 900 |
| | James Scott, | 800 |
| | Hardt & Co., | 400 |
| | H. Amy & Co., | 300 |
| | | |
| | | \$ 1,956,994 26 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

STATEMENT

Showing the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund have been made.

| | | | |
|--|----|-----------|----|
| Appropriation Artificial Limb Department, | \$ | 10,832 | 56 |
| Adjutant General, | | 46 | 70 |
| Binding Laws, | | 2,978 | 89 |
| Board of Internal Improvement, | | 134 | |
| Capitol Square, | | 175 | |
| Congressional Election, | | 788 | 99 |
| Council of State, | | 480 | 20 |
| Copying Laws, | | 844 | 65 |
| Contingencies, | | 29,997 | 93 |
| Convention, | | 30,514 | |
| Coupon Bonds Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, | | 68,000 | |
| Commissioners to prepare Freedman's Code, | | 750 | |
| Distributing Laws, | | 388 | 85 |
| Executive Department, | | 2,916 | 46 |
| Fugitives from justice, | | 660 | 70 |
| General Assembly, | | 69,067 | 20 |
| Governor's Election, | | 1,037 | 50 |
| Geological Survey, | | 3,000 | |
| Insane Asylum, | | 30,258 | 90 |
| Indian Grave Gap Turnpike Company, | | 1,200 | |
| Institution Deaf & Dumb & Blind, | | 15,000 | |
| Institution Special Appropriation, | | 1,500 | |
| Interest on State Coupon Bonds, | | 1,272,509 | |
| Interest on Bonds Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, | | 25,365 | |
| Interest on State Coupon Bonds since maturity, | | 8,467 | 66 |
| Interest on Coupon Bonds Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company since maturity, | | 6,009 | 82 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|---|--------------|----|
| Interest on State Registered Bonds, | 727 | 84 |
| Interest on State Registered Bonds since maturity, | 10,036 | 09 |
| Interest on Bonds Fayetteville & Wes- tern Plank Road Company, | 11,136 | |
| Judiciary, | 13,281 | 95 |
| Land Scrip, | 67 | 55 |
| Public Tax Refunded, | 260 | |
| Public Printing, | 10,724 | 44 |
| Resolutions of General Assembly, | 420 | |
| Senatorial Election, | 293 | 07 |
| State Coupon Bonds, | 114,000 | |
| State Registered Bonds, | 40,000 | |
| State Department, | 387 | 50 |
| Sheriffs for Settling, | 4,216 | 19 |
| State Library, | 606 | 25 |
| Superintendent Public Buildings, | 250 | |
| Treasury Department, | 1,912 | 50 |
| Transfer to Literary Fund, | 200 | |
| Transfer to Provisional Fund, | 988 | 73 |
| University of North Carolina, Appro- priation, | 7,000 | |
| Western North Carolina Rail Road, | 50,000 | |
| | \$ 1,849,984 | 12 |

1866.

| | | |
|------|--|----------|
| Jan. | Paid DeCarteret & Armstrong for work done on account of the State Conven- tion, October session, 1865, as follows: | |
| | For folding and stitching 1200 Docu- ments 1 and 2, | \$ 35 60 |
| | For folding and stitching 19,800 Ordinan- ces and Resolutions, | 29 70 |
| | For folding and stitching 550 Revenue Laws, | 2 |
| | For binding 450 Convention Documents, | 337 50 |
| | Paid sundry Sheriffs mileage and per diem, for making returns of the Con- gressional Election, held on the 9th day of November, 1865, as follows: | |
| | R. J. Jones, Sheriff, New Hanover Co. | 24 |
| | J. W. Gore, " Columbus " | 14 17 |
| | H. B. Bryson, " Jackson " | 13 35 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | | |
|-------|---|----|-----|----|
| 1866. | J. C. Jones, Sheriff, Alleghany County. | \$ | 20 | 83 |
| Jan. | J. A. Long, " Richmond " | | 14 | 17 |
| | W. Lasssiter, " Montgomery " | | 14 | 17 |
| | G. J. Williams, " Chatham " | | 6 | 33 |
| | Nelson Slough, " Cabarrus " | | 9 | 50 |
| | M. Masten, " Forsyth " | | 6 | 83 |
| | R. W. Hardie, " Cumberland " | | 2 | 50 |
| | W. A. Estes, " Stokes " | | 10 | |
| | J. Rich, " Buncombe " | | 4 | 17 |
| | J. K. Smith, " Jones, " | | 8 | 67 |
| | J. W. Hinson, " Dyplin " | | 17 | 50 |
| | J. B. Hare, " Hertford " | | 11 | 63 |
| | David Loftin, " Davidson " | | 8 | 35 |
| | S. G. Brigman, " Madison " | | 6 | 17 |
| | W- E. Piercy, " Yancey " | | 7 | 50 |
| | W. D. Justus, " Henderson " | | 6 | 17 |
| | J. B. Little, " Catawba " | | 5 | 83 |
| | N. W. Cooper, " Nash " | | 23 | 77 |
| | G. C. Neill, " Transylvania " | | 6 | 17 |
| | Paid R. W. Best, Secretary of State, for copying for Public Printer 20 Ordinances and 20 Resolutions, passed by the State Convention, October session, 1865, &c., | | 56 | 65 |
| | Paid Wm. H. Bagley, Secretary to Council of State, to defray expenses of Council, on account of meeting held in Executive Office on the 3rd day of Jan., A. D., 1866, | | 114 | 60 |
| | Paid Kenneth Rayner for 22 days attendance as a member of the House of Commons from Wake County, November session, 1865, | | 132 | |
| | Paid J. J. Mott for 22 days attendance as a member of the House of Commons from Catawba County, Nov. session, 1865, | | 212 | 00 |
| | Paid sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the Election for Governor, held in the several Counties of the State, on the 9th day of November, 1865, as follows: | | | |
| | R. J. Jones, Sheriff, New Hanover Co. | | 7 | 50 |
| | H. B. Bryson, " Jackson " | | 35 | |
| | J. A. Long, " Richmond " | | 22 | 50 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| 1866. | | | |
|-------|--|----|--------|
| Jan. | J. C. Jones, Sheriff, Alleghany County. | \$ | 25 |
| | Nelson Slough, " Cabarrus " | | 7 50 |
| | J. Rich, " Buncombe " | | 27 50 |
| | R. W. Hardie, " Cumberland " | | 12 50 |
| | G. J. Williams, " Chatham " | | 5 |
| | W. A. Estes, " Stokes " | | 17 50 |
| | W. Lassiter, " Montgomery " | | 17 50 |
| | M. Masten, " Forsyth " | | 12 50 |
| | Jno. W. Hinson, " Duplin " | | 12 50 |
| | J. K. Smith, " Jones " | | 12 50 |
| | David Loftin, " Davidson " | | 12 50 |
| | J. B. Hare, " Hertford " | | 12 50 |
| | N. W. Cooper, " Nash " | | 12 50 |
| | Geo. C. Neal, Sheriff Transylvania Co., | | 27 50 |
| | J. B. Little, " Catawba " | | 12 50 |
| | W. D. Justus, " Henderson " | | 27 50 |
| | W. E. Piercy, " Yancey " | | 27 50 |
| | S. G. Brigman, " Madison " | | 27 50 |
| | Paid W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, per order of the Executive Board of Supervisors, on account of support of said Asylum, | | 847 80 |
| | Paid R. P. Buxton, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Moore County, in the month of Dec., 1865, under the Provisional government of N. C., | | 90 |
| | Paid R. M. Allison, Esq., for holding a Provisional Court of Oyer and Terminer in Yadkin County, for two weeks in the month of October 1865, | | 40 |
| | Paid A. R. McDonald, for acting as Solicitor at the Provisional Court of Oyer and Terminer, held by Judge Buxton, in Moore County, in the month of December, 1865, | | 20 |
| | Paid Henry T. Jordan, for acting as Solicitor at the Provisional Court of Oyer and Terminer, held by Judge Reade, in Person County, in the month December, 1865, | | 20 |
| | Paid sundry Sheriffs, mileage and per diem for settling State taxes, in January, 1866, collected under the Revenue Ordinance, passed by State Con- | | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | | |
|-------|---|---------|----|--------|
| 1866. | vention 18th of Oct., 1865, as follows. | | | |
| Jan. | Wm. Latham, Sheriff Ashe | County, | \$ | 67 13 |
| | Richard J. Jones, " New Hanover | " | | 40 75 |
| | E. A. Gupton, " Franklin | " | | 17 54 |
| | J. L. Moore, " Macon | " | | 101 |
| | J. C. Jones, " Alleghany | " | | 71 67 |
| | J. W. Gore, " Columbus | " | | 54 07 |
| | J. A. Long, " Richmond | " | | 71 67 |
| | Nelson Slough, " Cabarrus | " | | 45 |
| | W. Lassiter, " Montgomery | " | | 51 67 |
| | G. J. Williams, " Chatham | " | | 11 13 |
| | R. W. Hardie, " Cumberland, | " | | 21 |
| | J. Mann, " Stanly | " | | 50 33 |
| | J. Rich, " Buncombe | " | | 107 33 |
| | W. A. Estes, " Stokes | " | | 44 20 |
| | M. Masten, " Forsyth | " | | 31 47 |
| | Geo. C. Neill, " Transylvania | " | | 90 34 |
| | David Loftin, " Davidson | " | | 35 67 |
| | J. K. Smith, " Jones | " | | 39 67 |
| | John W. Hinson, " Duplin | " | | 29 |
| | J. B. Hare, " Hertford | " | | 45 |
| | James Ownbey, " Haywood | " | | 85 |
| | William Haymore, " Surry | " | | 45 |
| | N. W. Cooper, " Nash | " | | 41 27 |
| | J. B. Little, " Catawba | " | | 58 33 |
| | J. R. Grady, " Harnett | " | | 13 |
| | W. E. Piercy, " Yancey | " | | 79 67 |
| | S. G. Brigman, " Madison | " | | 85 |
| | Paid J. L. Pennington for publishing in Raleigh <i>Progress</i> , Gov. Worth's Proclamation convening the Legislature in the month of January, 1866, | | | 11 25 |
| | Paid Vestal & McKnight for publishing in Newbern <i>Times</i> , Provisional Gov. Holden's Proclamation of 26th December—publishing Proclamation of same in regard to County taxes, and the Address of Gov. Worth to the people of North Carolina, of Dec. 30, 1865, | | | 21 |
| | Paid Cannon & Holden for publishing in Raleigh <i>Standard</i> Gov. Worth's proclamation convening the Legislature in the month of Jan., 1866, | | | 10 50 |
| | Paid J. L. Pennington for publishing in Raleigh <i>Progress</i> Gov. Worth's Ad- | | | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | | |
|---------------|--|----|-------|
| 1866. Jan. | dress to the people of North Carolina, December 30th, 1865, | \$ | 17 50 |
| | For one insertion in the <i>Progress</i> of the Public Treasurer's notice to the Sheriffs of the State, | | 3 50 |
| | Paid J. S. Hampton & Co., for one insertion in <i>Salisbury Gazette</i> , of the Public Treasurer's notice to the Sheriffs, and for publishing Gov. Worth's Proclamation convening the General Assembly at the Capitol, on the 18th day of January, 1866, | | 6 50 |
| | Paid Wm. E. Pell for publishing in <i>Raliegh Sentinel</i> Provisional Gov. Holden's Proclamation, announcing that the "Ordinance declaring null and void the Ordinance of May 20th, 1861," and the "Ordinance prohibiting slavery in North Carolina," was ratified at the polls by a majority of the qualified voters of the State at the election held on the 9th day of November, 1865, | | 15 |
| | For one insertion in <i>Sentinel</i> of Governor Worth's Address to the people of N. Carolina, December 30th, 1865; for his Proclamation convening the General Assembly in January, 1866; and for the Public Treasurer's notice to the Sheriffs of the State. | | 18 |
| | Paid J. J. Stewart for publishing in <i>Salisbury Banner</i> the Proclamation of Gov. Worth convening the Legislature on the 18th day of January, 1866, and for the Public Treasurer's notice to the Sheriffs of the State, | | 9 50 |
| | Paid Wm. B. Smith & Co., for publishing in <i>Field & Fireside</i> and in <i>Rural Journal</i> , Public Treasurer's notice to the Sheriffs of the State, | | 11 70 |
| | Paid Barry & Bernard, for publishing in <i>Wilmington Dispatch</i> Gov. Worth's Proclamation, | | 7 50 |
| | Paid S. D. Pool, for publishing in <i>Goldsborough News</i> , Gov. Worth's Address | | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| 1866. | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| Jan. | to the people of North Carolina, December 30th, 1866; his Proclamation convening the General Assembly, on the 18th day of January, 1866, and the Public Treasurer's notice to the Sheriffs of the State, | \$ 12 25 |
| | Paid Vestal & McKnight for one insertion in <i>Newbern Times</i> , of the Public Treasurer's notice to the Sheriffs of the State, | 3 |
| | Paid J. J. Stewart, for publishing in <i>Salisbury Banner</i> , Provisional Governor Holden's Proclamation of December 19th, 1865, authorizing Provisional Justices to impose County taxes for support of the poor, | 7 |
| | Paid Wm. B. Smith & Co., for publishing in <i>Field & Fireside</i> , Governor Worth's Proclamation, | 10 |
| | Paid J. L. Pennington, for publishing in <i>Raleigh Progress</i> , Provisional Gov. Holden's Proclamation to Magistrates, and his Proclamation announcing that "An Ordinance declaring null and void the Ordinance of May 20th, 1861," and "An Ordinance prohibiting slavery in North Carolina," was ratified at the polls by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, at the election held on the 9th day of November, 1865, | 17 25 |
| | Paid the American Telegraph Company for sundry telegrams by Governor Worth, | 23 62 |
| | Paid R. H. Bradley, acting Keeper of the Capitol, for twenty-one chairs for the public offices in the Capitol, bought of Baker, Cowper & Co., | 43 05 |
| | Paid National Express and Transportation Company, freight on money and valuable papers from New York to Public Treasurer, | 42 75 |
| | Paid Albert B. Williams for work done in the Public Treasurer's office, | 20 50 |
| | Paid Dr. William Sloan, late Provisional | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| 1866. | | |
|-------|--|--------|
| Jan. | Treasurer, as expenses to and from New York, on business for the State, | \$ 164 |
| | Paid A. M. Garotte, A. Q. M., for United States government property purchased at public auction, January 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, 1866, | 3,019 |
| | Paid B. P. Williamson & Co., for twenty-five gross steel pens, by Secretary of State, | 25 |
| | Paid B. F. Corlies & Macy, New York, for Letter Press, Letter Copying, Book, French Copying Ink, Oil and Blotting paper, &c., for Executive office, by Secretary of State, | 56 25 |
| | Paid J. R. Congleton for three gallons Ink furnished Secretary of State, | 12 |
| | Paid F. Lamson, for one lot of Pens bought by Secretary of State, | 6 |
| | Paid James K. Howell, for hauling sixty cords of wood for the Capitol, | 30 |
| | Paid W. J. Martin, for packing and shipping Geological Cabinet of minerals to Chapel Hill, | 153 |
| | Paid DeCarteret & Armstrong, for one Letter Book for the Executive office, | 25 |
| | Paid Thomas Montgomery, Cashier, for Capt. A. M. Garoutte, A. Q. M., for government animals purchased at public auction at Smithfield, North Carolina, January 19th, 1866, | 635 |
| | Paid J. M. Little, for going to and returning from Raleigh, on business connected with the Public Treasurer, and by his order, | 35 |
| | Paid National Express Company freight on box from New York for Executive office, | 9 70 |
| | Paid E. H. Bradley, for expenses of making boxes, &c., for removing Geological Cabinet of minerals to Chapel Hill, | 35 25 |
| | Paid J. Kinsey for ten gross steel pens bought by Secretary of State, | 12 50 |
| | Paid A. Miller, Post Master, for newspa- | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | |
|-------|--|----|----------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Jan. | per postage and box rent for Executive office, | \$ | 2 10 |
| | Paid Wm. B. Smith & Co., for one dozen bottle mucilage, | | 3 50 |
| | Paid W. T. Womble, Agent, freight on 244 cords wood on North Carolina Rail Road from Morrisville to Raleigh, for use of the State Capitol, | | 244 |
| | Paid John Pullen, (colored) for cutting thirty cords wood for the Capitol, at seventy-five cents per cord, and said Pullen and Robert Bates, (colored) for four days work, | | 30 50 |
| | Paid J. K. Howell, for hauling 139 cords wood from Raleigh depot on North Carolina Rail Road to wood house on Capitol Square, | | 69 50 |
| | Paid Thos. V. Moss for repairing Clock in Executive office, | | 3 |
| | Paid John Pullen for removing part of the effects belonging to the Comptroller's office into a room up stairs in the Capitol, and cleaning out the office formerly occupied by the Comptroller for the use of the Treasurer, | | 3 |
| | Paid Ellick Moore, (colored) for one month's services in Capitol, | | 20 |
| | Paid B. T. Ballard, Cotton Agent for the State, for charges and expenses on account of State cotton, | | 1,605 13 |
| | Transferred from Civil Fund to Provisional Fund, to meet Provisional government expenses, | | 988 73 |
| | Paid sundry Sheriffs for making returns of Senatorial elections, held on the 9th day of November, 1865, as follows : | | |
| | Jno. W. Gore, Sheriff Columbus County, | | 7 50 |
| | H. B. Bryson, " Jackson " | | 8 35 |
| | J. C. Jones, " Alleghany, " | | 5 83 |
| | J. A. Long, " Richmond " | | 7 50 |
| | W. Lassiter, " Montgomery " | | 4 83 |
| | Nelson Slough " Cabarrus " | | 4 |
| | M. Masten " Forsyth " | | 5 |
| | R. W. Hardie, " Cumberland " | | 2 50 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | | |
|-------|--|-----|-------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Jan. | W. A. Estes, Sheriff, Stokes County, | \$ | 5 |
| | J. Rich, " Buncombe " | | 4 17 |
| | J. K. Smith, " Jones " | | 6 50 |
| | S. G. Brigman, " Madison " | | 6 17 |
| | W. E. Piercy, " Yancey " | | 7 50 |
| | W. D. Justus, " Henderson " | | 6 17 |
| | J. B. Little, " Catawba " | | 7 50 |
| | Geo. C. Neill, " Transylvania " | | 6 17 |
| Feb. | Paid W. H. Hamilton under a Resolution of the General Assembly, | 100 | |
| | Paid sundry Sheriffs for making returns of Congressional Elections, held on the 9th day of Nov., 1865, | | |
| | Willie Daniel, Sheriff, Wilson County, | | 13 50 |
| | E. Murrill " Onslow " | | 10 85 |
| | B. Jones, Jr., " Tyrrel " | | 13 33 |
| | S. A. Warren, " Northampton " | | 13 33 |
| | John Horton, " Watauga " | | 13 17 |
| | J. M. Bateman " Washington " | | 13 33 |
| | R. M. White " Mecklenburg " | | 10 |
| | W. McGuire " Cherokee " | | 23 10 |
| | J. C. Thompson " Alamance " | | 7 50 |
| | R. M. Stafford " Guilford " | | 2 50 |
| | J. Cobb " Edgecombe " | | 13 33 |
| | W. F. Wasson " Iredell " | | 4 50 |
| | R. P. Melvin " Bladen " | | 9 30 |
| | S. H. Brickell " Halifax " | | 16 67 |
| | J. H. Robinson " Sampson " | | 8 33 |
| | L. H. Lowrence " Lincoln " | | 9 17 |
| | N. B. Hampton " Polk " | | 10 |
| | M. Walker " Rutherford " | | 8 50 |
| | W. Flanckin " Pitt " | | 7 50 |
| | N. R. Jones " Warren " | | 13 25 |
| | N. G. Grandy " Camden " | | 9 17 |
| | Geo. Creedle " Hyde " | | 35 83 |
| | W. J. Pope " Lenoir " | | 5 |
| | G. B. Threadgill " Anson " | | 16 83 |
| | W. T. Crawford " Martin " | | 16 50 |
| | A. Staley " Wilkes " | | 11 67 |
| | W. A. Walton " Rowan " | | 7 17 |
| | J. C. Griffith " Caswell " | | 9 50 |
| | W. Smith " Rockingham " | | 8 33 |
| | Lewis Bond " Bertie " | | 14 17 |
| | C. Austin " Union " | | 15 17 |
| | Z. V. Rush " Randolph " | | 7 17 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| 6. | Feb. | | \$ | |
|----|------|---|----|-------|
| | | K. H. Worthy " Moore " | | 9 50 |
| | | M. C. Roberts " Cleaveland " | | 13 67 |
| | | T. C. Humphries " Currituck " | | 14 50 |
| | | J. F. White " Gaston " | | 10 |
| | | F. M. Harper " Craven " | | 10 |
| | | W. N. Bell " Carteret " | | 15 |
| | | Reuben King " Robeson " | | 8 |
| | | E. C. Roughton " Yadkin " | | 8 |
| | | E. F. Bagley " Perquimans " | | 4 50 |
| | | Paid W. H. H. Ramsey for services in Executive Office, | | 76 66 |
| | | Paid W. C. Parker, for reward offered by Provisional Governor Holden, for the arrest of Joseph Sugg on the charge of having murdered William L. Fort, of Wake County, | | 300 |
| | | Paid G. L. Horton, for expenses to secure the arrest of Joseph Sugg, | | 50 |
| | | Paid Seaton Gales, Principal Clerk of the House of Commons, for copying the Journal of the House for the session beginning Nov. 27th, 1865, | | 60 |
| | | Paid Robt. H. Cowan, for 18 days attendance as a member of the House of Commons from New Hanover Co., | | 160 |
| | | Paid Neill McKay for 24 days attendance as a member of the House of Commons from Harnett County, | | 15 |
| | | Paid Kenneth Rayner for 29 days attendance as a member of the House of Commons from Wake County, | | 50 |
| | | Paid E. B. Sanders, Executor, for 25 days at \$6 and 200 miles at 20 cents, on account of the late J. N. Sanders, who was a member of the Senate from Onslow County, and died in Raleigh during the session of the Legislature, | | 17 |
| | | Paid M. L. Eure, a member of the Senate from the 3rd Senatorial District, for 38 days attendance at \$6, and 380 miles at 20 cents, | | 190 |
| | | Paid J. A. Engelhard, Principal Clerk of the Senate, for copying the Journal of the Senate for the session beginning Nov. 27th, 1865, | | 304 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| 1866. | | | |
|-------|--|----|-------|
| Feb. | Paid sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the Election for Governor, held on the 9th day of November, 1865, to the Office of Secretary of State, as follows: | | |
| | E. Murrill, Sheriff, Onslow County | \$ | 10 |
| | B. Jones, Jr., " Tyrrel " | | 27 50 |
| | S. A. Jones " Northampton " | | 10 |
| | John Horton " Watauga " | | 27 50 |
| | J. M. Bateman " Washington " | | 15 |
| | R. M. White " Mecklenburg " | | 7 50 |
| | W. McGuire " Cherokee " | | 42 50 |
| | J. C. Thompson " Alamance " | | 7 50 |
| | R. M. Stafford " Guilford " | | 7 50 |
| | Joseph Cobb " Edgecombe " | | 10 |
| | W. F. Wasson " Iredell " | | 12 50 |
| | R. P. Melvin " Bladen " | | 12 50 |
| | S. H. Brickell " Halifax " | | 7 50 |
| | J. H. Robinson " Sampson " | | 7 50 |
| | L. H. Lowrence " Lincoln " | | 7 50 |
| | N. B. Hampton " Polk " | | 22 50 |
| | W. Flanckin " Pitt " | | 12 50 |
| | Martin Walker " Rutherford " | | 17 50 |
| | N. R. Jones " Warren " | | 7 50 |
| | N. G. Grandy " Camden " | | 17 50 |
| | Geo. Credle " Hyde " | | 25 |
| | W. J. Pope " Lenoir " | | 7 50 |
| | G. B. Threadgill " Anson " | | 17 50 |
| | W. T. Crawford " Martin " | | 10 |
| | A. Staley " Wilkes " | | 22 50 |
| | J. C. Griffith " Caswell " | | 7 50 |
| | W. Smith " Rockingham " | | 10 |
| | Lewis Bond " Bertie " | | 22 50 |
| | C. Austin " Union " | | 12 50 |
| | Z. F. Rush " Randolph " | | 12 50 |
| | K. H. Worthy " Moore " | | 12 50 |
| | M. C. Roberts " Cleaveland " | | 12 50 |
| | T. C. Humphries " Currituck " | | 15 |
| | J. F. White " Gaston " | | 17 50 |
| | W. N. Bell " Carteret " | | 10 |
| | F. M. Harper " Craven " | | 10 |
| | Reuben King " Robeson " | | 17 50 |
| | W. Daniel " Wilson " | | 12 50 |
| | R. H. L. Bond " Gates " | | 15 |
| | E. C. Roughton " Yadkin " | | 15 |
| | D. F. Bagley " Perquimans " | | 12 50 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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|-------|--|----|----------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Feb. | Paid John W. Garland, for balance of subscription by the State to the "Indian Grave Gap Turnpike Company," under Act of General Assembly of 1854-'5, | \$ | 1,200 |
| | Paid Samuel H. Young, per order of Dr. W. H. McKee, President of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, | | 2,000 |
| | Paid W. E. Anderson, being amount of advance made to J. Moss for beef, on account of support of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, per order of the Supervisors of said Institution, consisting of Gov. Worth, Thomas Bragg, T. H. Selby and G. W. Mordecai, | | 2,411 10 |
| | Sundry Sheriffs, mileage and per diem, for comparing the votes for election of members of the State Senate, in the several Senatorial Districts, at the election held on the 9th day of November, 1865, as follows: | | |
| | Willie Daniel, Sheriff, Wilson County, | | 10 50 |
| | B. Jones, Jr. " Tyrrell " | | 2 50 |
| | John Horton, " Watauga " | | 13 33 |
| | John M. Bateman, " Washington " | | 4 33 |
| | Wm. McGuire, " Cherokee " | | 18 93 |
| | J. C. Thompson, " Alamance " | | 5 00 |
| | W. F. Wasson, " Iredell " | | 5 83 |
| | R. P. Melvin, " Bladen " | | 8 70 |
| | L. H. Lowrance, " Lincoln " | | 2 50 |
| | Martin Walker, " Rutherford " | | 2 50 |
| | N. G. Grandy, " Camden " | | 4 17 |
| | George Credle, " Hyde " | 18 | |
| | W. J. Pope, " Lenoir " | | 2 50 |
| | G. B. Threadgill, " Anson " | 3 | |
| | W. T. Crawford, " Martin " | | 4 83 |
| | A. Staley, " Wilkes " | | 8 33 |
| | W. A. Walton, " Rowan " | 4 | |
| | C. Austin, " Union " | | 5 17 |
| | Z. F. Rush, " Randolph " | 6 | |
| | K. H. Worthy, " Moore " | | 6 17 |
| | M. C. Roberts, " Cleaveland " | | 6 50 |
| | T. C. Humphries, " Currituck " | | 2 50 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | | |
|-------|--|----|--------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Feb. | J. F. White, Sheriff, Gaston County, | \$ | 5 |
| | W. A. Bell, " Carteret " | | 9 17 |
| | Reuben King, " Robeson " | | 7 17 |
| | E. C. Roughton, " Yadkin " | | 8 75 |
| | D. F. Bagley, " Perquimons " | | 4 17 |
| | Paid Sundry Sheriffs, mileage and per diem, for settling State taxes for the year 1865, under Revenue Ordinance of State Convention, ratified the 18th day of October, 1865: | | |
| | B. Jones, Jr., Sheriff, Tyrrell County, | | 89 |
| | S. A. Warren, " Northampton " | | 37 |
| | John Horton, " Watauga " | | 71 67 |
| | John M. Bateman, " Washington " | | 61 80 |
| | R. M. White, " Mecklenburg " | | 51 67 |
| | William McGuire, " Cherokee " | | 117 |
| | J. M. Galloway, " Clay " | | 111 67 |
| | R. R. McCall, " Caldwell " | | 63 68 |
| | J. C. Thompson, " Alamance " | | 21 |
| | R. M. Stafford, " Guilford " | | 26 87 |
| | Joseph Cobb, " Edgecombe " | | 34 34 |
| | W. F. Wasson, " Iredell " | | 47 15 |
| | R. P. Melvin, " Bladen " | | 57 |
| | S. H. Brickell, " Halifax " | | 32 75 |
| | Jas. H. Robinson, " Sampson " | | 29 80 |
| | L. H. Lowrance, " Lincoln " | | 62 23 |
| | N. B. Hampton, " Polk " | | 78 35 |
| | Martin Walker, " Rutherford " | | 79 33 |
| | Wm. Flankin, " Pitt " | | 31 67 |
| | Nathan'l R. Jones, " Warren " | | 22 20 |
| | W. A. Philpot, " Granville " | | 20 20 |
| | N. G. Grandy, " Camden " | | 66 33 |
| | George Credle, " Hyde, " | | 58 83 |
| | W. J. Pope, " Lenoir " | | 29 |
| | J. P. H. Russ, " Wake " | | 5 |
| | J. B. Threadgill, " Anson " | | 58 33 |
| | W. T. Crawford, " Martin " | | 42 33 |
| | A. Staly, " Wilkes " | | 59 13 |
| | W. A. Walton, " Rowan " | | 39 67 |
| | G. F. M. Dail, " Greene " | | 25 83 |
| | J. A. Reel, " McDowell " | | 71 68 |
| | J. C. Griffith, " Caswell " | | 23 67 |
| | W. H. Smith, " Person " | | 22 06 |
| | Walker Smith, " Rockingham " | | 36 20 |
| | Lewis Bond, " Bertie " | | 48 47 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------|------------|----------|
| 1866. | | | | |
| Feb. | C. Austin, | Sheriff, Union | County, | \$ 58 60 |
| | Z. F. Rush, | " | Randolph | " 37 27 |
| | K. H. Worthy, | " | Moore | " 21 |
| | W. D. Justus, | " | Henderson | " 85 |
| | M. C. Roberts, | " | Cleaveland | " 65 |
| | T. C. Humphries, | " | Currituck | " 71 70 |
| | J. F. White, | " | Gaston | " 66 33 |
| | W. W. Bell, | " | Carteret | " 44 47 |
| | F. M. Harper, | " | Craven | " 34 33 |
| | Reuben King, | " | Robeson | " 58 33 |
| | C. F. R. Kornegay, | " | Wayne | " 21 |
| | Willie Daniel, | " | Wilson | " 25 37 |
| | J. P. Matheson, | " | Alexander | " 51 67 |
| | R. H. L. Bond, | " | Gates | " 55 67 |
| | E. C. Roughton | " | Yadkin | " 54 60 |
| | D. F. Bagley, | " | Perquimans | " 72 73 |
| | Paid O. H. Perry, State Librarian, for subscriptions to sundry Newspapers for the State Library, viz: <i>Sentinel, Stand- ard, Progress, Field & Fireside</i> , of Raleigh, <i>Western Democrat, Winston Sentinel, De Bow's Review</i> for 1866, and Hillsboro' <i>Recorder</i> , | | | 30 |
| | Post Office box rent and incidental ex- penses for Library, | | | 8 |
| | Paid Charles Manly, Treasurer of the University of North Carolina, as direc- ted by a resolution of the General As- sembly, ratified the 14th day of Feb- ruary, A. D., 1866, | | | 7,000 |
| | Paid the American Telegraph Company, in Raleigh, for sundry dispatches from and to Gov. Worth, | | | 47 96 |
| | For sundry dispatches from and to Treas- urer Battle, | | | 9 85 |
| | For dispatches from and to Secretary Best, | | | 5 95 |
| | Paid Nicholas Perry, for making Counter in Treasurer's Office, | | | 93 82 |
| | Paid Baker, Cowper & Co., for sundries, by Secretary of State, | | | 32 10 |
| | Paid Wm. B. Smith & Co., for one dozen bottles mucilage furnished Secretary of State, | | | 3 50 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| 1866. | | |
| Feb. | Paid H. D. Turner, for one gross Lead Pencils, furnished Secretary of State, | \$ 12 |
| | Paid Willis Harrison, for priming one Counter in Treasurer's Office, | 5 |
| | Paid Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, for printing blanks for use of Superintendent of Public Schools, | 15 |
| | For printing notifications to Clerks of County Courts for use of Secretary of State, | 5 |
| | For printing sundry matters and things for use of Treasurer Battle, consisting of receipts, check books, letter heads and 25 packs Envelopes, | 28 50 |
| | For printing 300 Justices Commissions and 300 Envelopes for use of Executive Office, | 6 50 |
| | Paid Jno. G. Williams & Co., for Revenue stamps for use of Treasurer Battle, | 2 25 |
| | Paid Wm. B. Smith & Co., for 107 Reams Book Paper, 24 X 36 inches, 45 pounds per Ream and 29 cents per pound, bought by Secretary of State, | 1,396 35 |
| | Paid C. Kuester & Brother, for sundry repairs in and about the Capitol, | 344 40 |
| | Paid Geo. Makepeace, Agent Cedar Falls Company, for balance due on settlement of accounts for Cotton drawers furnished the State, | 81 |
| | Paid A. W. Ingold, for publishing in "The Greensboro' Patriot," Governor Worth's Proclamation notifying and requesting the members of the General Assembly of North Carolina to meet in Special Session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 18th day of January, A. D., 1866. | 6 |
| | Paid B. Fuller, for publishing in North Carolina <i>Presbyterian</i> , Gov. Worth's Proclamation convening the Legislature on the 18th of January, 1866. | 4 80 |
| | Paid Briggs & Dodd, under a Resolution of the General Assembly, ratified 30th of January, A. D., 1866, | 40 20 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | |
|-------|--|----|--------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Feb. | Paid Hart & Lewis, for sundry articles furnished Secretary Best, | \$ | 5 25 |
| | Paid A. Miller, Post Master, at Raleigh, for postage stamps furnished the Treasury Department, | | 15 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company, freight on package of blank Bonds from New York to Public Treasurer, | | 3 75 |
| | Paid John Pullen, (colored,) for cutting 50 cords wood for use of the Capitol, | | 37 50 |
| | Paid Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, for printing 200 Receipts for use of Treasury Department, | | 4 |
| | Paid A. W. Fraps, for 6 cane seat Chairs for use of Capitol, | | 18 |
| | Paid Nichols, Gormau & Neathery, for printing sundry kinds of blanks for use of the Executive Office, | | 53 |
| | Paid F. Darley, for publishing in Wadesboro' <i>Argus</i> , Governor Worth's Proclamation convening the General Assembly, on the 18th day of January, 1866, | | 3 75 |
| | For publishing Public Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs, | | 2 |
| | Paid J. D. Hufham, for publishing in <i>Biblical Recorder</i> , Governor Worth's Proclamation convening the General Assembly, | | 3 |
| | For publishing advertisement for Treasurer Battle, | | 3 |
| | A. Miller, Post Master, for postage for Executive Department to March 1st, 1866, | | 61 06 |
| Mar. | Paid DeCarteret & Armstrong, binding sundry documents, &c., per order of the Secretary of State, | | 412 50 |
| | Paid J. McL. Harrington, Provisional Sheriff of Harnett County, for making return of the Congressional election held in said County, on the 9th day of November, 1865, | | 7 50 |
| | Paid A. M. Bogle, Coroner, for making return of the Congressional election held in Alexander County, on the 9th day of November, 1865, | | 5 85 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| 1866. | | | |
|-------|---|-----|-------|
| Mar. | Paid E. B. Freeman, for three day's services as Clerk in the Executive Office, | \$ | 12 |
| | Paid George W. Fentress, for twenty-four days service as Clerk in the Executive Office, | | 39 92 |
| | Paid G. L. Horton, for expenses as Agent of the State to secure the arrest of John Sugg, a fugitive from justice in Wake County, | | 10 70 |
| | Paid sundry members of the Senate of the General Assembly of North Carolina, per diem and mileage for the Special Session convened by Proclamation of Governor Worth, on Thursday the 18th day of January, 1866, as follows : | | |
| | Thomas Settle, Speaker of the Senate, Rockingham County, | 532 | 80 |
| | M. F. Arendell, Carteret &c., Co., | 384 | |
| | Benjamin Aycock, Wayne | 288 | |
| | John Berry, Orange | 340 | 80 |
| | Thomas Black, Randolph &c., | 358 | 80 |
| | E. J. Blount, Pitt, | 364 | |
| | A. M. Bogle, Alexander &c., | 360 | |
| | Joshua Boner, Forsyth &c., | 372 | |
| | D. A. Boyd, Montg'ry &c., | 394 | |
| | B. F. Bullock, Granville | 340 | |
| | W. P. Bynum, Lincoln, &c., | 378 | |
| | D. M. Carter, Beaufort | 270 | |
| | D. A. Covington, Anson &c., | 402 | 80 |
| | John H. Coward, Greene &c., | 360 | |
| | A. C. Cowles, Yadkin &c., | 397 | 20 |
| | Richard G. Cowper, Hertford | 348 | |
| | T. A. Donoho, Caswell | 372 | |
| | Jasper Etheridge, Onslow | 105 | 20 |
| | D. D. Ferebee, Camden &c., | 410 | |
| | R. H. Garner, Northampton | 368 | |
| | L. S. Gash, Henderson &c., | 474 | |
| | L. W. Gorrell, Chatham | 360 | |
| | E. D. Hall, New Hanover | 378 | |
| | Washington Harris, Franklin | 344 | |
| | C. L. Harris, Rutherford &c., | 462 | 80 |
| | George Howard, Edgecombe | 366 | |
| | J. M. Isbell, Caldwell &c., | 416 | |
| | A. J. Jones, Columbus &c., | 395 | 60 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|------|--------|
| 1816. | | | | |
| Mar. | W. D. Jones, | Wake, | Co., | 330 |
| | Joseph Keener, | Jackson &c., | " | 488 |
| | Charles Latham, | Wash'gton &c., | " | 344 80 |
| | J. M. Leach, | Davidson, | " | 368 |
| | Giles Leitch, | Robeson, &c., | " | 404 |
| | Charles McCleese, | Tyrrell &c., | " | 402 |
| | J. E. McEachern, | Cabarrus &c., | " | 387 20 |
| | Allmand A. McCoy, | Sampson | " | 272 40 |
| | A. D. McLean, | Cumberl'd &c., | " | 356 80 |
| | James T. Morehead, | Guilford, | " | 356 |
| | Timothy Morgan, | Pasquotank &c., | " | 306 |
| | Thos. J. Pitchford, | Warren | " | 352 80 |
| | F. E. Shober, | Rowan &c., | " | 376 |
| | Thos. D. Snead, | Johnston | " | 268 |
| | J. D. Stanford, | Duplin | " | 348 |
| | D. E. Tayloe, | Bertie, | " | 352 |
| | John D. Whitford, | Craven | " | 366 80 |
| | Mason L. Wiggins, | Halifax | " | 360 |
| | Henry G. Williams, | Nash | " | 372 |
| | Jos. H. Wilson, | Mecklenburg | " | 368 40 |
| | C. S. Winstead, Speaker, | Person | " | 377 60 |
| | Joseph A. Engelhard, Principal Clerk of the Senate, New Hanover County, | | | 614 |
| | Jonathan W. Albertson, Assistant Clerk of the Senate, Perquimans County, | | | 650 |
| | James Page, Principal Doorkeeper of the Senate, Randolph County, | | | 459 60 |
| | C. C. Tally, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, Chatham County, | | | 414 |
| | Paid sundry members of the House of Commons, as follows : | | | |
| | S. F. Phillips, Speaker of the House of Commons, Orange County, | | | 534 80 |
| | R. W. Allison, | Cabarrus County | | 337 20 |
| | N. W. Arrington, | Nash | " | 384 |
| | Joel Ashworth, | Randolph | " | 375 20 |
| | Samuel C. Barnett, | Person | " | 359 60 |
| | J. J. Baxter, | Currituck | " | 424 |
| | Charles Beasley, | Johnston | " | 328 40 |
| | W. M. Black, | Moore | " | 352 |
| | Luke Blackmer, | Rowan | " | 377 20 |
| | E. T. Blair, | Randolph | " | 366 80 |
| | James Blythe, | Henderson | " | 428 80 |
| | Wm. H. Bonner, | Chowan | " | 418 80 |
| | Thad. D. Bryson, | Jackson | " | 488 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

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|-------|---------------------|------------------|----|--------|
| 1866. | | | | |
| Mar. | J. S. Burgess, | Pasquotank Co., | \$ | 382 |
| | Jones W. Burton, | Rockingham " | | 365 20 |
| | W. A. Caldwell, | Guilford " | | 332 |
| | R. T. Campbell, | Iredell " | | 266 |
| | John W. Cameron, | Richmond " | | 416 80 |
| | W. E. Candler, | Buncombe " | | 440 |
| | Matthew Carson, | Ashe & Al'g'ny " | | 402 |
| | Samuel W. Chadwick, | Craven " | | 322 |
| | John R. Coates, | Johnston " | | 332 |
| | Robt. H. Cowan, | New Hanover " | | 316 |
| | David Cox, | Perquimans " | | 418 |
| | W. F. Craig, | McDowell " | | 421 |
| | Jas. G. Crawford, | Macon " | | 402 |
| | E. Dalby, | Granville " | | 340 |
| | Atlas J. Dargan, | Anson " | | 413 20 |
| | M. J. Davis, | Carteret " | | 387 20 |
| | A. H. Davis, | Halifax " | | 354 |
| | W. H. H. Dickey, | Cherokee " | | 386 |
| | R. S. Donnell, | Beaufort " | | 382 |
| | W. W. Dunn, | Lenoir " | | 332 |
| | James H. Everitt, | Wayne " | | 343 60 |
| | J. B. Faircloth, | Greene " | | 352 |
| | W. T. Faircloth, | Wayne, " | | 332 |
| | Tilmon Farrow, | Hyde " | | 399 20 |
| | A. M. Faison, | Duplin " | | 312 |
| | R. K. Ferrell, | Wake " | | 306 |
| | Jesse Flythe, | Northampton " | | 371 60 |
| | P. S. Foster, | Franklin " | | 342 |
| | John Furr, | Stanly, " | | 393 20 |
| | E. J. Gaines, | Montgomery " | | 394 80 |
| | J. W. Garland, | Yancey " | | 443 20 |
| | J. W. Gidney, | Cleaveland, " | | 420 |
| | J. M. Hamilton, | Rutherfordand | | |
| | | Polk " | | 404 80 |
| | Jas. C. Harper, | Caldwell " | | 415 20 |
| | J. S. Harrington, | Harnett " | | 118 |
| | S. S. Harrison, | Caswell " | | 384 |
| | John R. Hawes, | New Hanover " | | 320 |
| | P. T. Henry, | Bertie " | | 432 |
| | Louis Hilliard, | Pitt " | | 204 |
| | Philip Hodnett, | Caswell " | | 362 |
| | Joseph Holderby, | Rockingham " | | 353 60 |
| | John F. Hoke, | Lincoln, " | | 360 |
| | M. L. Holmes, | Rowan " | | 341 20 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| 1866. | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| Mar. | Thomas Horton, | Wilkes | County, | \$ 416 |
| | Jas. A. Houston, | Guilford | " | 356 |
| | J. M. Hutchison, | Mecklenburg | " | 376 80 |
| | Jos. H. Hyman, | Edgecombe | " | 362 |
| | D. A. Jenkins, | Gaston | " | 404 |
| | W. H. Jenkins, | Granville | " | 338 |
| | W. A. Jenkins, | Warren | " | 349 20 |
| | S. S. Jones, | Davidson | " | 366 |
| | Henry Joyner, | Halifax | " | 354 |
| | Thos. I. Judkins, | Warren | " | 357 60 |
| | Thos. S. Kenan, | Duplin | " | 354 |
| | Isaac Kinney, | Davidson | " | 358 |
| | Wm. H. Lee, | Gates | " | 364 |
| | Ephraim Leigh, | Tyrrell | " | 400 |
| | Jno. R. Logan, | Cleaveland | " | 414 |
| | J. J. D. Lucas, | Bladen | " | 380 |
| | G. Gratiott Luke, | Camden | " | 416 80 |
| | E. B. Lyon, | Granville | " | 338 80 |
| | M. E. Manly, | Craven | " | 348 |
| | J. B. Marler, | Burke | " | 414 80 |
| | W. C. Matthews, | Stokes | " | 377 60 |
| | R. Y. McAden, | Alamance | " | 348 |
| | J. A. McDonald, | Chatham | " | 342 |
| | J. H. McEachern, | Robeson | " | 354 |
| | James McGuire, | Davie | " | 338 |
| | A. C. McIntosh, | Alexander | " | 386 |
| | Rory McNair, | Robeson | " | 408 |
| | James A. Melson, | Washington | " | 392 |
| | John A. Moore, | Alamance | " | 348 |
| | G. P. Moore, | Chatham | " | 335 20 |
| | J. Edwin Moore, | Martin | " | 384 |
| | J. J. Mott, | Catawba | " | 368 |
| | P. Murphy, | Sampson | " | 364 |
| | A. J. Murrill, | Onslow | " | 374 |
| | A. Niven, | Anson | " | 431 20 |
| | Geo. Nicks, | Yadkin, | " | 402 |
| | Jas. W. Newsom, | Northampton | " | 372 |
| | A. F. Page, | Wake | " | 303 20 |
| | Lewis Palmer, | Madison | " | 442 40 |
| | R. B. Paschal | Chatham | " | 358 |
| | Charles Potter, | Watauga | " | 400 |
| | Kenneth Rayner, | Wake | " | 60 |
| | J. A. Roseboro, | Iredell | " | 375 20 |
| | Dan. L. Russell, | Brunswick | " | 317 20 |
| | Duncan Shaw, | Cumberland | " | 352 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| 1866. | | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------|----|--------|
| Mar. | F. G. Simmons, | Jones County, | \$ | 283 60 |
| | T. M. Smith, | Columbus | " | 394 40 |
| | Alex. R. Smith, | Cumberland | " | 324 80 |
| | W. R. Smith, | Guilford | " | 352 40 |
| | W. N. H. Smith, | Hertford | " | 330 40 |
| | Wm. Stilley, | Beaufort | " | 380 |
| | N. Scoggin, | Rutherford, & Polk | " | 426 80 |
| | Charles Teague, | Forsyth | " | 372 80 |
| | Kenneth Thigpen, | Edgecombe | " | 360 |
| | Lewis Thompson, | Bertie | " | 248 |
| | Jonathan Trull, | Union | " | 404 |
| | H. M. Waugh, | Surry | " | 388 |
| | Rob't F. Webb, | Orange | " | 341 20 |
| | W. H. Wheeler, | Forsyth, | " | 366 |
| | R. D. Whitley, | Mecklenburg | " | 319 20 |
| | J. C. Williams, | Sampson | " | 346 80 |
| | Wm. J. Wilson, | Haywood | " | 426 |
| | E. C. Yellowley, | Pitt | " | 378 20 |
| | Tyre York, | Wilkes | " | 376 |
| | Seaton Gales, Principal Clerk of the House of Commons, Wake County, | | | 560 |
| | W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons, Buncombe County, | | | 652 80 |
| | H. B. Kingsbury, Principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons, Forsyth County, | | | 439 20 |
| | John H. Hill, Asssistant Doorkeeper of the House of Commons, Randolph County, | | | 442 |
| | Edmund B. Freeman, Engrossing Clerk, Raleigh, | | | 378 |
| | M. J. McSween, Engrossing Clerk, Richmond County, | | | 474 |
| | Jno. A. Hampton, Engrossing Clerk, Yadkin County, | | | 452 |
| | Joseph A. Englehard, Principal Clerk of the Senate, for copying Senate Journal of session begun 18th January, 1866, | | | 60 |
| | Seaton Gales, Principal Clerk of the House of Commons, for copying House Journal of session, begun 18th January, 1866, | | | 60 |
| | Paid J. McL. Harrington, Provisional Sheriff of Harnett County, for making | | | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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| 1866. | | | |
| Mar. | return of the election for Governor in said County, held on the 9th day of November, 1865, | \$ | 10 |
| | Paid Solomon Klutts, Provisional Sheriff of Rowan County, for making return of the election for Governor in said County, held on the 9th day of November, 1865, | | 10 |
| | Paid A. M. Bogle, Coroner, for making return of the election for Governor, in Alexander County, held on the 9th day November, 1865, | | 17 50 |
| | Paid W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, per order of the Executive Board of Supervisors of said Institution, consisting of Governor Worth, Thomas Bragg, T. H. Selby, and George W. Mordecai, on account of support, | | 2,000 |
| | Paid Samuel H. Young, Treasurer of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, per order of Dr. W. H. McKee, President of the Board of Directors of said Asylum, on account of support, | | 3,000 |
| | Paid Samuel H. Young, on account of appropriation for repairs of furniture, &c., at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, per order of the Board of Directors, | | 1,500 |
| | Paid H. C. Jones, for three numbers 9th Jones' Law Reports, for use of the State Library, | | 6 |
| | Paid Thomas Settle, Solicitor, for acting as State's Attorney at a term of the Superior Court, held in Orange County, in March, 1866, | | 20 |
| | Paid Sion H. Rogers, Attorney General, for prosecuting on behalf of the State, in the Superior Courts of five Counties in the third Judicial Circuit, Spring of 1866, | | 100 |
| | Returned into the Treasury, ninety-five thousand and ten dollars, in past due Coupons, under "An Act authorizing | | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

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| 1866. | | |
| Mar. | and directing the renewal of certain State Bonds in the hands of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company," ratified the 16th day December, A. D., 1865, | \$ 95,010 |
| | Paid Cannon & Holden, Printers to the State Convention, for composition on Laws of the regular Session of 1864 and 1865, Adjourned Session of 1865, and Secret Session, published by order of the State Convention, as follows : | |
| | Small pica, 206 pages, 2,215 ems per page, 456,290 ems, at \$1 per 1,000 ems, | 456 29 |
| | Bourgeois, indices, 24 pages, 2,995 ems per page, 71,880 ems, at \$1 per 100, | 71 88 |
| | Small pica, re-setting 48 pages, by order Secretary of State, 2,215 ems per page, 106,320 ems, at \$1 per 1000, | 106 32 |
| | Press work, 2,300 copies, 20 tokens per form, 29 forms, 580 tokens, | 580 |
| | Indexing, side-noting and proof-reading, | 100 |
| | Paid William E. Pell, State Printer, for printing done on account of the General Assembly, for the Session begun on the 27th day of November, 1865, and also for the Session begun on the 18th day of January, 1866, excepting \$7 of this account charged for printing blank commissions for Judges and Justices of the Peace, for the Executive Department, and \$9 for printing blanks for the Treasury Department, | 2,433 50 |
| | Paid Benjamin Moffit, County Trustee of Randolph County, it being the amount paid over by the Sheriff of said County, for fines, &c., levied under an Ordinance of the State Convention, ratified on the 18th day of October, 1865, and ordered by a Resolution of the General Assembly, ratified the 10th day of March, A. D., 1866, to be refunded to the County Trustee, | 260 |
| | Paid Geo. W. Bushyhead, under a Resolution of the General Assembly, rati- | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | |
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| 1866. Mar. | <p>fied 2nd of March, 1866, for the purpose of defraying his expenses to Washington City,</p> <p>Paid Daniel W. Chambers, of Union County, a disabled soldier, under a Resolution of the General Assembly in his favor, ratified the 3rd day of March, A. D., 1866,</p> <p>Paid Ed. G. Haywood, as per diem compensation allowed him as a member of the General Assembly of 1858-'59, from Wake County, from 15th November to 18th December, 1858, under a Resolution of the Legislature,</p> <p>Paid William Thompson, of Wake County, under a Resolution of the General Assembly in his favor, ratified the 10th day of March, A. D., 1866,</p> <p>Paid Drury King for his services as Superintendent of the Capitol from 31st March to 15th April, 1865, under a Resolution of the General Assembly, ratified February 21st, 1866,</p> <p>Paid A. J. Murrill, Sheriff, as mileage and per diem for settling taxes due the State, for the year 1865, from the County of Onslow,</p> <p>Paid Erasmus Page as Assistant Clerk in the Treasury Department during the session of the General Assembly ending March 12th, 1866,</p> <p>Paid Ellick Moore, (Colored,) for services at the Capitol during the month of February, 1866,</p> <p>Paid J. J. Jackson, upon settlement of his accounts as State Agent,</p> <p>Paid the American Telegraph Company, Raleigh, for sundry dispatches from and to the Secretary of State,</p> <p>For one dispatch from Governor Worth to President Johnson,</p> <p>Paid King & Whitelaw for raising flag-pole on top of the Capitol, in accordance with a Resolution of the General Assembly,</p> | <p>\$</p> <p>100</p> <p>175</p> <p>102</p> <p>18</p> <p>25</p> <p>33 80</p> <p>100</p> <p>20</p> <p>522 35</p> <p>15 68</p> <p>3 60</p> <p>50</p> |
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Months ending September 30th, 1866.

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| 1866. | | |
| Mar. | Paid A. Miller, Post Master, Raleigh, for postage for the offices of Secretary of State and the Comptroller, to March 1st, 1866, Secretary \$18 03, Comptroller \$10 50, | \$ 98 53 |
| | Paid J. A. Leak, for storage of twenty-three bales of cotton for two years, | 100 |
| | Paid the North Carolina <i>Argus</i> for publishing Governor Worth's Address to the people of North Carolina, | 8 |
| | Paid W. W. Holden & Son, for advertising for Treasurer Battle, | 3 |
| | Paid Jackson Johnston, as Commissioner to settle with the Agent of the State for collection of Cherokee Bonds, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Legislature, ratified 11th May, 1861, allowed by Governor Worth and Treasurer Battle, | 300 |
| | Paid L. V. Blum, for publishing in the <i>People's Press</i> , Treasurer Battle's notice to Sheriffs, and Governor Worth's Proclamation convening the General Assembly on the 18th day of January, 1866, | 7 |
| | Paid R. H. Bradley, Superintendent, for expenses of taking down and repairing flag-pole on the Capitol, | 10 |
| | Paid John Pullen, (colored,) for cutting ninety-nine cords of wood, for use of the Capitol, | 74 25 |
| | Paid William H. Oliver & Co., for material for baling and expenses of shipping State cotton, allowed by Governor Worth and Treasurer Battle, | 144 50 |
| | Paid Wm. J. Yates, for publishing in the <i>Western Democrat</i> the Public Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs, | 2 |
| | Paid Willie J. Palmer, Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for printing for use of the State officers in the Capitol as follows : | |
| | Executive office \$22.50; Comptroller's | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | |
|---------------|--|----|-------|
| 1866. Mar. | office \$9; office of Secretary of State \$41, | \$ | 72 50 |
| | For binding 2,000 volumes of "Ruffin's Sketches of Lower North Carolina," under a Resolution of the General Assembly, ratified the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1866, | | 143 |
| | Paid John S. Hampton & Co., for publishing in Salisbury Gazette Gov. Worth's Proclamation convening the General Assembly, on the 18th of January, 1866, | | 5 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company freight on package from Wilmington to Raleigh, | | 50 |
| | Paid W. J. Yates, for publishing in the <i>Western Democrat</i> , Provisional Governor Holden's Proclamation announcing the vote of the people of the State upon the Anti-Secession and Anti-Slavery Ordinances, passed by the State Convention of North Carolina, in the month of October, 1865, | | 16 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's Address to the people of the State, and his Proclamation convening the General Assembly, on the 18th day of January, 1866, | | 18 |
| | Paid A. Miller, Post Master, Raleigh, for postage stamps for Treasurer, | | 5 |
| | Paid F. K. Strother for examining an account of Cannon & Holden, Printers to the State Convention, | | 3 |
| | Paid H. Mahler for Seals and Presses for sundry Counties, as follows : | | |
| | Seal and Press for Transylvania County Court, \$20. Seal and Press for Beaufort County Court, \$20. Seals and Presses for Transylvania Superior Court of Law and Court of Equity, \$50. Seal and Press for Cleveland County Court, \$20. Seal and Press for Buncombe Superior Court of Law, \$25. Seals and Presses for Gaston County and Superior Courts, \$45. | | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| 1866. | | |
| Mar. | Seals and Presses for Cherokee County and Superior Courts and Courts of Equity, \$70. Seal and Press for Hertford Superior Court of Law, \$25, | \$ 275 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company freight on box from Newbern, | 1 25 |
| | For freight on package from Statesville, | 50 |
| | Paid W. W. Holden & Son for advertising in the North Carolina <i>Standard</i> sale of Mules, &c., at Rocky Mount, by order of Treasurer Battle, | 10 |
| | Paid Geo. W. Grice, for telegrams relative to engraving and printing State Bonds, by order of the Public Treasurer, | 6 75 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company, freight on boxes from Washington City to Raleigh, | 35 |
| | For freight on package of State Bonds to Public Treasurer, | 16 25 |
| | Paid W. H. Avera, balance due him on settlement of his accounts as State Agent for unbedding, &c., State rosin, | 497 08 |
| | Paid Avera, Beckwith & Co., balance due them on settlement of their accounts as contractors for unbedding, &c., State rosin, | 3,003 75 |
| | Paid Wm. J. Wilson, for carrying the Revenue Laws passed by the General Assembly in March, 1866, to some of the Western Counties, | 40 |
| | Paid R. W. Best, Secretary of State, for stationary for the State, ordered by him from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, as per bills on file in Comptroller's Office, | 1,644 41 |
| | Paid the American Bank Note Company New York, for alteration of Bond and Coupon Plate, and printing 465 State Bonds and Coupons of \$1000 each, by order of the Public Treasurer, for benefit of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, | 400 |
| | Paid Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, for 10 reams Tax List Paper, | 250 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | |
|-------|---|----|-------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Mar. | Freight on same, | \$ | 29 30 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company, freight on boxes from Washington City to Executive Department, | | 19 35 |
| | Paid W. H. & R. S. Tucker for 120 lbs. adamantine candles for the State, | | 45 |
| | Paid Battle, Heck & Co., for sundry articles for Public Treasurer, as follows: for 1 spider rack 25 cts., 20 packs large envelopes \$4; 1 rubber rule 75 cts.; 2 Faber rubber and erasers 40 cts.; 1 eraser 50 cts.; 3 inkstands \$2; 2 pounce cups 25 cts.; 2 check cancelers \$1,20; 1 box india rubber \$1,50; 1 box quill pens 75 cts.; 1 pair shears \$2,75; 1 metal clip \$1; 1 pen wiper 20 cts., | | 15 55 |
| | Paid Wm. H. Bagley, Private Secretary to Governor Worth, for putting the State seal on 430 State Coupon Bonds for the Public Treasurer, | | 43 |
| | Paid R. W. Best for expenses of removing 16 boxes of books and papers from the office of Secretary of State to the former Geological room in the Capitol, under a Resolution of the General Assembly, ratified the 5th day of March, A. D., 1866, | | 11 |
| | Paid W. J. Yates for publishing in the <i>Western Democrat</i> , advertisement by the Secretary of State for lost boxes of Books, | | 4 |
| | Paid sundry newspaper offices, for publishing advertisements for Treasurer Battle, viz: <i>New York Journal of Commerce</i> \$6,40. <i>Thompson's Bank Note & Commercial Reporter</i> \$20. <i>New York Times</i> \$5,25. <i>New York Herald</i> \$14,40. <i>Richmond Enquirer</i> \$3, | | 49 05 |
| | Paid DeCarteret & Armstrong, for binding 1 Journal for the Comptroller's Office, | | 18 |
| | Paid Battle, Heck & Co., for 4 blank books, bought by the Secretary of State, | | 56 13 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| 1866. | | | |
|--------|--|----|------|
| Mar. | Paid W. R. Dicks, for putting in packages 1550 pamphlet copies of the Revenue Law, ratified the 12th of March, 1866, for Public Treasurer, | \$ | 10 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company, freight on 4 boxes sent from Raleigh to Durham's Depot on North Carolina Rail Road, | | 6 25 |
| | Paid W. W. White and L. N. Keith, for examining an account of Public Printer, by request of the Secretary of State, | | 12 |
| | Paid J. McL. Harrington, Provisional Sheriff of Harnett County, for making return of the Senatorial Election in said County, held Nov. 9th, 1865, | | 7 50 |
| | Paid J. M. Jones, Coroner of Alexander county, for making return of the Senatorial Election in said county, held Nov. 9th, 1865, | | 2 50 |
| April. | Paid William H. Hamilton, for services rendered the Superintendent at the Capitol, in keeping in order the Capitol grounds from 1st of January to 31st of March, 1866, | | 75 |
| | Paid R. W. Best, Secretary of State, for copying for Printer 127 Acts, Sessions 1864-'65, | | 254 |
| | For copying for Printer 96 Resolutions, Sessions 1864-'65, | | 48 |
| | For copying for Printer 4 Acts, Secret Session 1864-'65, | | 8 |
| | For copying for Printer 19 Resolutions, Secret Session, | | 9 50 |
| | For copying for Executive Department 10 Acts, | | 20 |
| | For copying for Executive Department 11 Resolutions, | | 5 50 |
| | For copying for Printer 146 Acts, Sessions 1865-'66, | | 292 |
| | For copying for Printer 46 Resolutions, Sessions 1865-'66, | | 23 |
| | For copying for Printer 64 Acts, Sessions 1861-'62-'63-'64, | | 128 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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|--------|---|----|----------|
| 1866. | | | |
| April. | Paid Wm. H. Bagley, Private Secretary to Governor Worth, for expenses of the Council of State, assembled in the Capitol, April 14th, 1866, by request of Governor Worth, | \$ | 365 60 |
| | Paid Jonathan Worth, for his salary as Governor, from 28th of December, 1865, to 31st of March, 1866, both days inclusive, | | 1,043 80 |
| | Paid Wm. H. Bagley, Private Secretary, for his salary from 28th of December, 1865, to the 31st of March, 1866, both days inclusive, | | 260 95 |
| | Paid Perrin Busbee, for his salary as Messenger to the Governor, from 28th of December, 1865, to the 31st of March, 1866, both days inclusive, | | 94 |
| | Paid Geo. W. Fentress, for services as Clerk in Private Secretary's Office, | | 9 13 |
| | Paid W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, per order of the Board of Supervisors for said Institution, consisting of Governor Worth, Thomas Bragg, T. H. Selby, C. Dewey and Geo W. Mordecai, | | 10,000 |
| | Paid Samuel H. Young, Treasurer of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, per order of Dr. W. H. McKee, President of the Board of Directors for said Asylum, | | 2,000 |
| | Paid R. M. Pearson, for his salary as Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, for the 1st quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1866, | | 625 |
| | Paid Will. H. Battle, for his salary as Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, for the 1st quarter ending 31st day of March, 1866, | | 625 |
| | Paid Sion H. Rogers, Attorney General, for attending the Spring Term of the Superior Court in the Counties of Wake, Franklin and Warren, in discharge of his official duties, | | 60 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|--------|--|--------|
| 1866. | | |
| April. | Paid R. S. Donnell, for attending the Spring Term of the Superior Court in Hyde County, held in May, 1858, and acting as Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> , by appointment of the Judge, in the absence of George S. Stevenson, | \$ 20 |
| | Paid John W. Hays and Will. Eaton, Jr., for attending the Spring Term of the Superior Court in Granville County, held in Oxford the first week in March, 1866, and prosecuting as Solicitors for and on behalf of the State, by appointment of Judge Gilliam, in the absence of Thomas Settle, | 20 |
| | Paid Wm. E. Pell, State Printer, for printing 125 Warrants for use of Comptroller and Governor, | 6 25 |
| | For composition on Tax List, 5,000 ems, | 5 |
| | For Presswork, 40 tokens on Tax List, | 60 |
| | For Ruling \$30, and mailing \$10, | 40 |
| | For Printing 200 certificates of Judges signatures for Executive Department, | 6 |
| | For Printing 100 Circulars for County Court Clerks \$2 50, and placards "Office Hours," for Secretary of State \$1 00, | 3 50 |
| | For printing 100 Handbills for sale of State mules, &c., \$3, and "Letter Heads," \$2 50, for Public Treasurer, | 5 50 |
| | Paid R. W. Best, for his salary as Secretary of State for the quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1866, | 312 50 |
| | Paid O. H. Perry, for his salary as State Librarian, &c., for the quarter ending March 31st, 1866, | 175 |
| | Paid R. H. Bradley, for his salary as Superintendent of the Capitol, for the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1866, | 125 |
| | Paid Kemp P. Battle, for his salary as Public Treasurer, for the quarter ending 31st day of March, 1866, | 500 |
| | Paid D. W. Bain, for his salary as Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, for the quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1866, | 375 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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|--------|--|----|--------|
| 1866. | | | |
| April. | Paid the American Telegraph Company, for sundry Telegraphic dispatches by Governor Worth, | \$ | 22 15 |
| | For sundry Telegraphic dispatches by Treasurer Battle, | | 14 66 |
| | Paid Ellick Moore, (colored) for his services at the Capitol for the month of March, 1866, | | 20 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company, freight on package from New York to Public Treasurer, | | 2 75 |
| | Paid R. W. Best, Secretary of State, for cash advanced to Southern Express Company, for freight on Books, Stationery, &c., | | 160 81 |
| | Paid E. D. Chamberlain, for five stamps for use of Public Offices in Capitol \$56 ; and freight on same \$1 25, | | 57 25 |
| | Paid J. Kinsey, for one pitcher and wash bowl for Comptroller's Office, | | 3 |
| | Paid Jno. W. Lee, balance due him for delivery of 200 barrels State rosin, in Johnston County, per contract with the Public Treasurer, at \$2 50 per barrel, | | 166 65 |
| | Paid George Perry, (colored) for moving small safe in Treasurer's Office, | | 3 |
| | Paid H. D. Turner, for half dozen bottles mucilage for the State, | | 1 50 |
| | For one dozen North Carolina Almanacs, by R. H. Bradley, | | 2 |
| | Paid W. W. Holden & Son, for one file of the Daily North Carolina Standard, for State Library, from May 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1866, | | 6 67 |
| | For advertising lost box Books for Secretary of State, | | 3 50 |
| | For printing 50 slips of Public Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs, | | 2 |
| | Paid A. Miller, Postmaster, Raleigh, for postage for Executive Department, from March 31st to April 18th, 1866, | | 3 45 |
| | For postage on ten Reams Tax List blanks, sent to every County in the State by the Comptroller, to April 18, 1866, | | 32 60 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

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|--------|--|-------|-------|
| 1866. | | | |
| April. | For postage for Secretary of State to April 18, 1866, | \$ | 7 72 |
| | For postage for Public Treasurer to April 18th, 1866, | | 26 28 |
| | For postage for Adjutant General to April 18th, 1866, | | 6 |
| | For postage stamps for Public Treasurer, Paid National Express Company, freight on \$10,158 75, from New York to Public Treasurer, Raleigh, | | 15 |
| | Paid Lewis Hanes, for publishing in the <i>Old North State</i> , the Public Treasurer's notice to holders of Coupons of North Carolina Bonds, | | 31 |
| | Paid A. F. John, Secretary of Jewett's Patent Leg Company, for advance payment to said Company, under a Resolution in behalf of disabled soldiers, ratified 23rd January, A. D., 1866, | | 5 |
| | Paid A. W. Ingold, for publishing in the Greensboro' <i>Patriot</i> , the Public Treasurer's notice to holders of Coupon of North Carolina Bonds, | 5,000 | |
| | Paid Wm. E. Pell, State Printer, for advertising lost Books \$3.50, and Term of Supreme Court \$20, advertisements ordered by Secretary of State, | | 5 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice to holders of Coupons of North Carolina Bonds, \$9.50. For 100 copies of correspondence with the Attorney General, for the Public Treasurer, \$8. For advertising sale of Mules, &c., at Rocky Mount, by W. H. Avera, as Agent for the Public Treasurer, \$11.50, and for publishing 1,200 copies of correspondence with Charles Latham, relative to the Revenue Law, \$15, | | 23 50 |
| | Paid Vestal & McKnight, for publishing in <i>Newbern Times</i> the Public Treasurer's notice to holders of Coupons of North Carolina Bonds, \$12.50. For advertising sale of Mules, &c., at Rocky Mount, by W. H. Avera, as Agent for the Public Treasurer, \$10, | | 48 |
| | | | 50 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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|--------|--|----|-------|
| 1866. | | | |
| April. | Paid B. Fuller, for publishing in the North Carolina <i>Presbyterian</i> , the Public Treasurer's notice to the Sheriffs, | \$ | 3 |
| | Paid J. B. Whitaker & Co., for publishing in the Goldsboro' Daily <i>News</i> , advertisement for sale of Mules, &c., at Rocky Mount, by W. H. Avera, as Agent for the Public Treasurer, | | 7 50 |
| | Paid W. H. Avera, as Agent for the Public Treasurer, for services rendered in taking care of and selling Mules, the property of the State, | | 50 |
| | Paid Battle, Heck & Co., for one walnut Desk \$32.50, and one chair \$7.50, for the Executive office, | | 40 |
| | Transferred from the Public Fund to the Literary Fund to pay expenses, | | 100 |
| May. | Paid Samuel T. Carrow, Sheriff of Beaufort County, mileage and per diem for making return of the Congressional election, held in said County on the 9th day of November, 1865, | | 37 17 |
| | For making return of the Governor's election, held in the same County and on the same day, as above, | | 12 50 |
| | Paid Samuel H. Young, Treasurer of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, per order of Dr. W. H. McKee, President of the Board of Directors for said Asylum, | | 2,000 |
| | Paid Walter P. Caldwell, Solicitor for the State in the 6th Judicial Circuit, for attending the Spring Terms, 1866, of the Superior Courts in ten Counties composing said Circuit, and acting in discharge of his official duties, | | 200 |
| | Paid Thos. Settle, Solicitor for the State in the 4th Judicial Circuit, for attending the Spring Terms, 1866, of the Superior Courts in ten Counties composing said Circuit, and acting in discharge of his official duties, | | 200 |
| | Paid W. M. Shipp, Judge of the Superior Courts, for his first quarter's sala- | | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

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| 1866. | | |
| May. | ry, commencing 1st day of January, and ending 31st day of March, 1866, | \$ 625 |
| | Paid Express freight on package from New York, to Public Treasurer, | 5 |
| | Paid H. Mahler, for furnishing Seals and Presses for sundry Counties, as follows: | |
| | Seal and Press for Superior Court of Haywood County, | 25 |
| | Seal and Press for Court of Equity of Beaufort County, | 25 |
| | Seal and Press for Wake Court of Equity, | 25 |
| | Seal and Press for Washington County Court, | 20 |
| | Seals and Presses for Iredell County and Superior Courts and Court of Equity, | 70 |
| | Seals and Presses for Duplin Superior Court and Court of Equity, | 50 |
| | Seal and Press for New Hanover County Court, | 20 |
| | Seal and Press for Greene Superior Court, | 25 |
| | Seal and Press for McDowell County Court, | 20 |
| | Seal and Press for Sampson Superior Court, | 25 |
| | Seal and Press for Beaufort Superior Court, | 25 |
| | Seal and Press for Pasquotank Superior Court, | 25 |
| | Seal and Press for Henderson Court of Equity, | 25 |
| | Seal and Press for Washington Court of Equity, | 25 |
| | Seal and Press for Cabarrus Superior Court, | 25 |
| | Seal and Press for Onslow County Court, | 20 |
| | Paid Southern Express Co., freight on boxes from Washington City to Raleigh, | 31 90 |
| | Paid Forest Manufacturing Company for 100 Reams Book Paper, 24x38, 44 lbs., \$11.50 per ream, bought by Secretary of State, | 1,150 |
| | Paid Dibble, Worth & Co., New York, for seventy-five yards fine carpet, | 131 25 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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|-------|---|----|-------|
| 1866. | | | |
| May. | For wrapper 25 cents, cartage 75 cents, commissions $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. \$3.30, bought for Executive office, | \$ | 4 30 |
| | Paid National Express Company, freight on package from High Point to Raleigh, | | 50 |
| | Paid Neil McKay, Solicitor for the State in the fifth Judicial Circuit, for certificates in his favor, from the Clerks of the Superior Courts in thirteen Counties, composing said Circuit, (two certificates from New Hanover) Spring Circuit, 1866, | | 280 |
| | Paid Sion H. Rogers, Attorney General, for attending the Spring term, 1866, of the Superior Court in Halifax and Northampton Counties, in discharge of his official duties, | | 40 |
| | Paid Samuel T. Carrow, Sheriff of Beaufort County, mileage and per diem, for settling State taxes for 1865, collected in said County under the Revenue Ordinance of the State Convention, ratified the 18th of October, 1865, | | 43 13 |
| | Paid A. A. Wiseman, Sheriff of Mitchell County, mileage and per diem, for settling State taxes for 1865, | | 72 67 |
| | Paid Samuel M. Tomlinson, for hauling and re-packing 27 bales of cotton, \$81. For packing and hauling 3 bales lint cotton \$15. For 40 yards bagging, \$18, | | 114 |
| | Paid A. Miller, P. M., for postage stamps for Treasurer's office, | | 5 |
| | Paid C. Dewey, for cash paid for telegraphic dispatches for Public Treasurer, | | 4 70 |
| | Paid the American Telegraph Company, for sundry telegraphic dispatches by Governor Worth, | | 4 46 |
| | Paid Ellick Moore, (colored) for services at the Capitol, for the month of April, 1866, | | 20 |
| | Paid Mrs. R. Jones, for work rendered the Artificial Leg Department, | | 4 80 |
| | Paid Wm. B. Smith & Co., for 12 reams | | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | | |
|-------|--|----|--------|
| 1866. | | | |
| May. | book paper, 24x38, 576 lbs., bought by Secretary of State, | \$ | 149 76 |
| | Paid E. B. Freeman, for express freight on box law books, for Supreme Court, | | 2 25 |
| | Paid J. L. Pennington, for 7½ reams cap paper, | | 35 62 |
| | Paid J. L. Pennington, for 14 reams commercial note paper, bought by the Secretary of State, | | 28 50 |
| | Paid Gov. Worth, for freight on 1 box of books for office of Secretary of State, | | 2 |
| | Paid R. H. Bradley, under a Resolution of the General Assembly, ratified March 10th, 1866, | | 25 |
| | Paid Charles F. Deems, for publishing in the <i>Watchman</i> , New York, the Public Treasurer's notice to holders of Coupons of North Carolina Bonds, | | 15 |
| | Paid W. H. Olliver & Co., for 1 United States Flag, by Gov. Worth, | | 40 |
| | Paid Philo P. White, commutation money for Artificial Leg, under Resolution of the General Assembly, ratified March 10th, 1866, | | 70 |
| | Paid R. H. Bradley, for drayage on carpet for the Supreme Court Room, | | 25 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company, freight on packages from New York and Philadelphia, | | 4 |
| | Paid Mrs. R. M. Jones, for work rendered the Artificial Leg Department, | | 4 50 |
| | Paid E. B. Drake & Son, for publishing in <i>Statesville American</i> , Gov. Worth's proclamation convening the General Assembly, on the 18th of January 1866, | | 6 |
| | For publishing Treasurer Battle's notice to Sheriffs, | | 3 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company, freight on package of Bonds from New York to the Public Treasurer, | | 1 25 |
| | Transferred to Literary Fund to defray expenses of the Literary Board, | | 100 |
| June. | Paid W. H. Bagley, Secretary to the Board of Internal Improvements, for | | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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|----------------|--|----|--------|
| 1866. June. | expenses of said Board. on account of its meeting in the Capitol, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of June, 1866, | \$ | 134 |
| | Paid Wm. A. Meroney, Sheriff of Davie County, for making return of the Congressional Election in said County, held on the 9th day of Nov., 1865, | | 6 67 |
| | Paid sundry members of the State Convention of North Carolina, for mileage and per diem, June session, 1866, being the 2nd session of that body, as follows: | | |
| | Henderson Adams, Davidson County, | | 226 |
| | T. N. Alexander, Mecklenburg " | | 169 60 |
| | Wm. A. Allen, Duplin " | | 234 80 |
| | D. W. Bagley, Martin " | | 252 |
| | A. B. Baines, Nash " | | 231 60 |
| | Wm. Baker, Ashe " | | 292 40 |
| | Wm. Barrow, Northampton " | | 242 |
| | D. Beam, Cleaveland " | | 214 |
| | Samuel R. Bell, Iredell " | | 195 |
| | John Berry, Orange " | | 214 80 |
| | L. S. Bingham, Cabarrus " | | 258 80 |
| | Nathaniel Boyden, Rowan " | | 214 |
| | G. W. Bradley, Watauga " | | 288 |
| | W. W. Brickell, Halifax " | | 239 60 |
| | Bedford Brown, Caswell " | | 179 20 |
| | G. W. Brooks, Pasquotank " | | 238 80 |
| | John Q. A. Bryan, Wilkes " | | 286 |
| | Alney Burgin, McDowell " | | 296 |
| | Ralph P. Buxton, Cumberland " | | 222 |
| | W. P. Bynum, Lincoln " | | 282 |
| | Tod. R. Caldwell, Burke " | | 282 |
| | David F. Caldwell, Guilford " | | 219 60 |
| | Charles C. Clark, Craven " | | 223 20 |
| | Edward Conigland, Halifax " | | 239 60 |
| | Richard G. Cowper, Hertford " | | 246 |
| | Robt. P. Dick, Guilford " | | 218 |
| | Geo. W. Dickey, Cherokee " | | 362 |
| | Alfred Dockery, Richmond " | | 238 |
| | Wm. Eaton, Jr., Warren " | | 224 |
| | James R. Ellis, Catawba " | | 278 |
| | W. T. Faircloth, Wayne " | | 194 |
| | D. D. Ferebee, Camden " | | 282 |
| | Samuel Forkner, Surry " | | 262 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|--------------|---------|--------|
| 1866. | | | | |
| June. | J. H. Foy, | Onslow | County, | \$ 230 |
| | D. M. Furches | Davie | " | 242 |
| | Geo. W. Gahagan, | Madison | " | 318 |
| | G. Garland, | Mitchell & | | |
| | | Yancey | " | 304 80 |
| | W. G. B. Garrett, | Haywood | " | 321 20 |
| | Rob. B. Gilliam, | Granville | " | 212 |
| | Simon Godwin, | Johnston | " | 211 20 |
| | Eugene Grissom, | Granville | " | 218 |
| | Jonathan Harris, | Guilford | " | 236 40 |
| | C. L. Harris, | Rutherford | " | 300 80 |
| | Wm. H. Harrison, | Wake | " | 198 |
| | Thomas Haynes, | Yadkin | " | 274 |
| | R. M. Henry, | Macon | " | 338 |
| | H. A. Hodge, | Wake | " | 203 60 |
| | Geo. Howard, | Edgecombe & | | |
| | | Wilson | " | 240 |
| | S. S. Jackson, | Randolph | " | 247 20 |
| | Thomas J. Jarvis, | Currituck | " | 298 |
| | John C. Johnston, | Washington | " | 214 |
| | S. S. Jones, | Davidson | " | 252 |
| | J. W. Jones, | Rowan | " | 226 |
| | A. H. Jones, | Henderson | " | 317 20 |
| | P. H. Joyner, | Warren | " | 208 |
| | A. H. Joyce, | Stokes | " | 254 |
| | R. W. King, | Lenoir | " | 228 |
| | I. G. Lash, | Forsyth | " | 231 60 |
| | G. W. Logan, | Rutherford | " | 300 80 |
| | Robert Love, | Chatham | " | 214 |
| | James R. Love, | Jackson | " | 330 |
| | E. B. Lyon, | Granville | " | 200 80 |
| | M. E. Manly, | Craven | " | 216 |
| | John M. McCaulay, | Alamance | " | 222 |
| | James M. McCorkle, | Stanly | " | 264 |
| | John A. McDonald, | Chatham | " | 240 |
| | A. B. McDonald, | Moore | " | 216 |
| | M. McGehee, | Caswell | " | 230 |
| | Alexander McIver, | Mecklenburg, | " | 275 20 |
| | Neill McKay, | Harnett | " | 194 |
| | Allmand A. McKoy, | Sampson | " | 237 60 |
| | N. A. McLean, | Robeson | " | 278 |
| | Nat. McLean, | Robeson, | " | 284 40 |
| | John H. McLaughlin, | Iredell | " | 256 |
| | Duncan G. McRae, | Cumberland & | | |
| | | Harnett | " | 216 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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|-------|--|------------------|----|--------|
| 1866. | | | | |
| June. | Giles Mebane, | Alamance County, | \$ | 176 40 |
| | G. P. Moore, | Chatham | " | 209 20 |
| | B. F. Moore, | Wake | " | 198 |
| | H. F. Murphy, | New Hanover | " | 241 20 |
| | John Norfleet, | Edgecombe | " | 192 40 |
| | John B. Odom, | Northampton | " | 244 |
| | S. F. Patterson, | Caldwell | " | 286 |
| | Jere Pearsall, | Duplin | " | 237 |
| | C. Perkins, | Pitt | " | 242 80 |
| | B. T. Person, | Wayne | " | 222 40 |
| | S. F. Phillips, | Orange | " | 200 80 |
| | L. L. Polk, | Anson | " | 277 60 |
| | John Pool, | Bertie | " | 185 60 |
| | John A. Richardson, | Bladen | " | 259 20 |
| | James Rumley, | Carteret | " | 232 |
| | Dan'l L. Russell | Brunswick | " | 183 60 |
| | Zebedee Rush, | Randolph | " | 251 20 |
| | F. B. Satterthwaite, | Pitt | " | 234 |
| | Thomas Settle, | Rockingham | " | 228 |
| | F. G. Simmons, | Jones | " | 169 60 |
| | Wm. Sloan, | Gaston | " | 254 |
| | W. G. Smith, | Anson | " | 271 60 |
| | W. A. Smith, | Johnston | " | 208 80 |
| | S. P. Smith, | Wilkes | " | 278 |
| | Jones Spencer, | Hyde, | " | 266 |
| | J. S. Spencer, | Montgomery | " | 258 |
| | D. H. Starbuck, | Forsyth | " | 243 60 |
| | E. M. Stevenson, | Alexander | " | 268 40 |
| | L. L. Stewart, | Buncombe | " | 310 |
| | R. Swann, | Cleaveland | " | 292 40 |
| | Lewis Thompson, | Bertie | " | 223 20 |
| | Sam'l H. Walkup, | Union | " | 260 |
| | Robert H. Ward, | Rockingham | " | 247 20 |
| | E. J. Warren, | Beaufort | " | 228 |
| | Henry Willey, | Gates | " | 258 40 |
| | Richard J. Williams, | Greene | " | 237 60 |
| | Thomas Wilson, | Perquimans | " | 298 |
| | R. H. Winburne, | Chowan | " | 279 20 |
| | P. H. Winston, | Franklin | " | 216 |
| | Wm. A. Wright, | New Hanover | " | 239 60 |
| | James H. Moore, Principal Secretary to State Convention, Wake County, | | | 330 |
| | R. C. Badger, Assistant Secretary to State Convention, Wake County. | | | 330 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| 1866. | | |
| June. | Theo. H. Hill, Enrolling Clerk to State Convention, Wake County, | 231 |
| | H. B. Kingsbury, Principal Doorkeeper to State Convention, Forsyth County, | 228 40 |
| | John H. Hill, Assistant Doorkeeper to State Convention, Randolph County, | 295 |
| | Theo. N. Ramsay, temporary Doorkeeper, Wake County, | 84 |
| | Paid W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, for expenses of conducting geological survey, | 1,000 |
| | Paid Wm. A. Meroney, Sheriff of Davie County, for making return of the election in said County, held on the 9th day of November, 1865, for Governor, | 12 50 |
| | Paid W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, per order of the Executive Board, of supervisors for said Asylum, consisting of Governor Worth, Thomas Bragg, C. Dewey, and T. H. Selby, | 5,000 |
| | Paid Samuel H. Young, Treasurer of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, per order of Dr. W. H. McKee, President of the Board of Directors, for said Institution, | 2,000 |
| | Paid sundry persons, as interest on State Coupon Bonds, since maturity, | 1,821 99 |
| | Issued to sundry persons during this month, new State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent., dated 1st day of January, 1866, and running thirty-four years, for redemption of a like amount of Coupons due on old State Bonds, under an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the War," ratified 10th day of March, 1866, | 396,344 |
| | Issued to sundry persons new State Coupon Bonds, under same Act, for redemption of a like amount of Coupons due on old Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, | 17,430 |
| | Paid sundry persons, as interest on Con- | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | |
|-------|---|----|----------|
| 1866. | | | |
| June. | pon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company since maturity. | \$ | 4,560 50 |
| | Paid sundry persons, as interest on State Registered Bonds, | | 203 34 |
| | Paid sundry persons, as interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company, | | 2,970 |
| | Paid sundry persons as interest on State Registered Bonds since maturity, | | 4,858 42 |
| | Paid W. S. Mason, as Clerk of the Court held by Judge Fowle, at Chambers in Raleigh, under an Ordinance of the State Convention, | | 100 |
| | Paid R. P. Buxton, his first half year's salary for 1866, as Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and for holding two extra Terms of the Superior Court in 5th Judicial Circuit, Spring of 1866, | | 1,430 |
| | Paid W. P. Bynum, Solicitor for the State in 7th Judicial Circuit, for attending the Spring Terms of the Superior Courts in ten Counties composing said Circuit, in discharge of official duties, | | 200 |
| | Paid Sion H. Rogers, Attorney General, for attending the Supreme Court in Raleigh, June Term, 1866, in discharge of his official duties, | | 100 |
| | Paid Anderson Mitchell, his first quarter's salary for 1866, as Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, | | 625 |
| | Paid Walter P. Caldwell, Solicitor for the State in 6th Judicial Circuit, for attending the Spring Terms, 1866, of the Superior Courts, two weeks in Rowan and one week in Cabarrus, in discharge of his official duties, | | 60 |
| | Paid W. T. Faircloth, Solicitor for the State in 2nd Judicial Circuit, for attending the Spring Terms, 1866, of the Superior Courts in eleven Counties composing said Circuit, ten in person and one by proxy, in discharge of his official duties, | | 220 |
| | Paid E. G. Reade, his 1st quarter's sala- | | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| 1866. | | |
| June. | ry for 1866, as Judge of the Supreme Court, | \$ 625 |
| | Paid David Coleman, Solicitor for the State in the 8th Judicial Circuit, for attending the Spring Terms, 1866, of the Superior Courts in nine Counties composing said Circuit, in discharge of his official duties, | 180 |
| | Paid William E. Pell, State Printer, for composition and press work on Laws and Journals of the General Assembly, as follows: | |
| | For composition on 496 pages of Laws at \$2.20 per page, | 1,091 20 |
| | For composition on 510 pages of Journals of Special Session of General Assembly, assembled 18th January 1865, at \$1.50 per page, | 765 |
| | For composition on 616 pages of Journals of General Assembly of 1864 and 1865, and \$1.50, | 924 |
| | For composition on 14 pages of Index to Jones Law Reports, 35,000 ems at \$1 per 1000, | 35 |
| | For press work on Laws, 62 forms of 8 pages, 27 tokens per form, 1,674 tokens at \$1 per token, | 1,674 |
| | For press work on Journals of Special Session of the General Assembly, assembled 18th January, 1866, 64 forms of 8 pages, 2 tokens per form, at \$1 per token, | 128 |
| | For press work on Journals of Gen'l. Assembly, session 1864-'65, 77 forms of 8 pages, 2 token per form, \$1 per token, | 154 |
| | For press work on Index to Jones' Law, 2 forms of 8 pages, 1 token per form, | 2 |
| | For indexing, side-noting and proof-reading, | 100 |
| | Paid W. A. Meroney, Sheriff of Davie County, for making return of the Senatorial election in said County, on the 9th day of November, 1865, | 5 83 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, during this month, twenty-six thousand dollars of | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|
| 1866. June, | new State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent., dated 1st day of January, 1866, and running thirty-four years, for redemption of a like amount of principal of old State Coupons, since maturity, under an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the war," ratified 10th of March, 1866, | \$ 26,000 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, under same Act, nineteen thousand dollars of new State Coupon Bonds, for redemption of a like amount of principal of old State Registered Bonds, since maturity, | 19,000 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, under same Act, fifty-two thousand, five hundred dollars of new State Coupon Bonds, for redemption of a like amount of principal of old Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep Navigation Company, since maturity, | 52,500 |
| | Paid Theo. N. Ramsay, as Clerk to the Secretary of State, under an Act of the General Assembly authorizing him to employ a Clerk, | 75 |
| | Paid W. J. Yates, for publishing in <i>Western Democrat</i> , Public Treasurer's notice to holders of Coupons of North Carolina Bonds, | 21 |
| | Paid for advertising for Public Treasurer, as follows : | |
| | New York <i>Herald</i> , | 67 20 |
| | New York <i>Times</i> , | 18 |
| | New York <i>Journal of Commerce</i> , | 19 50 |
| | Thompson's Bank Note <i>Commercial Reporter</i> , | 30 |
| | Paid Orr & Guthrie, for publishing in <i>Raleigh Progress</i> , Public Treasurer's notice to holders of Coupons of North Carolina Bonds, | 6 |
| | Paid for publishing in <i>Norfolk Virginian</i> , Public Treasurer's notice to holders of North Carolina Bonds and Coupons, | 9 25 |
| | Paid Hanes & Hampton, for publishing in | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| 1866. | | | |
|-------|--|-----|-------|
| June. | <i>Old North State</i> , Public Treasurer's notice to holders of North Carolina Bonds and Coupons, | \$ | 8 |
| | Paid A. S. Abell & Co., for publishing in <i>Baltimore Sun</i> , Public Treasurer's notice to holders of North Carolina Bonds and Coupons, | | 13 50 |
| | Paid for publishing in <i>North Carolina Presbyterian</i> , Public Treasurer's notice to holders of North Carolina Bonds and Coupons, | | 9 60 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages for Public Treasurer, | | 10 65 |
| | Paid W. H. & R. S. Tucker, for 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards Brussels Carpeting, &c., for Supreme Court Room, | 220 | 12 |
| | Paid C. W. Downing, for 20 Reams Book paper, bought by Secretary of State, \$90. Freight on same \$4. | 94 | |
| | Paid Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, freight on one bale Carpeting for the State, | 3 | 31 |
| | Paid Ellic Moore, (colored) for services at the Capitol for the month of May, 1866, | 20 | |
| | Paid American Telegraph Company, for three Telegrams by Governor Worth, | 7 | 79 |
| | Paid P. F. Pescud, for putty \$6 20. For seven Glass 16 X 24, \$7, | 13 | 20 |
| | Paid American Telegraph Company, for one Telegram by Public Treasurer, | 1 | 05 |
| | Paid P. F. Pescud, for articles bought by Secretary of State, for the State, | 11 | |
| | Paid Wm. H. Bagley, Private Secretary to Governor Worth, for putting State seal on 500 State Coupon Bonds, | 50 | |
| | Paid Moss & Co. for Stationery, &c., for the State, bought by Secretary of State, | 58 | 68 |
| | Paid Cutter, Tower & Co., for three boxes paper fasteners \$27 25, and twelve pen wipers \$8, | 35 | 75 |
| | Paid A. Miller, Postmaster, for postage stamps for Public Treasurer, | 15 | |
| | Paid Wm. Thompson, for repairing one | | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | |
|----------------|--|----|--------|
| 1866. June. | chair Treasurer's Office, \$5, and for two tables for Supreme Court Room, \$18, | \$ | 23 |
| | Paid Briggs & Dodd, for sundry articles for Capitol, bought by R. H. Bradley, | | 200 45 |
| | Paid Briggs & Dodd, for material for painting inside halls of State Capitol, bought by R. H. Bradley, | | 621 56 |
| | Paid Briggs & Dodd, for repairing Free School House on Nash Square, for temporary use of maimed Confederate soldiers coming to Raleigh for the purpose of procuring Artificial Legs provided by the State, | | 109 55 |
| | Paid W. B. Allegre, Superintendent of Forest Manufacturing Company, for 100 Reams Book paper, 24 X 38, 44 pounds to Ream, at \$11 50, bought by Secretary of State, | | 1,150 |
| | Paid B. P. Williamson & Co., for one bale of Hay, 320 pounds, at \$2 15, | | 6 88 |
| | Paid W. W. White and L. N. Keith, for examining an account of W. E. Pell, State Printer, | | 6 |
| | Paid Henry Simmons, (colored) for 22 days service at the Capitol, during session of the State Convention in June, | | 16 50 |
| | Paid H. Mahler, for furnishing Seals and Presses for sundry Counties, as follows: | | |
| | For Seal and Press for Craven Superior Court, | | 35 |
| | For Seal and Press for Wilson Court of Equity, | | 25 |
| | For repairing Seal for Duplin County Court, | | 5 |
| | For Seal and Presses for Superior Court, Court of Equity, and County Court of Alexander County, | | 70 |
| | For Seal and Presses for Superior Court, Court of Equity, and repairing Seal for Clay County Court, | | 55 |
| | For Seal and Press for Camden Superior Court, | | 25 |
| | For Seal and Press for Macon Superior Court, | | 25 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
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| 1866. | | |
| June. | For Seal and Press for Brunswick County Court, | \$ 20 |
| | For Seal and Press for Lincoln Superior Court and Court of Equity, | 50 |
| | For Seal and Press for Martin Superior Court, | 25 |
| | For Seal and Press for Onslow Superior Court, | 25 |
| | For Seal and Press for Jackson Court of Equity, | 25 |
| | For Seal and Press for Watauga County Court, | 20 |
| | For Seal and Press for Randolph County and Superior Court, | 35 |
| | For Seal and Press for Currituck County and Superior Courts, | 45 |
| | For Seal and Press for Board of Internal Improvements, | 20 |
| | Paid B. F. Moore, as one of the commissioners to prepare a code concerning Freedmen, | 250 |
| | Paid W. S. Mason, as one of the commissioners to prepare a code concerning Freedmen, | 250 |
| | Paid Samuel Forkner, for commutation money for three artificial legs, for W. H. Freeman, Wm. A. Aubury, and Hugh Pickett, of Surry County, | 210 |
| | Paid S. S. Jones, Agent of B. L. Farabee, for commutation money, for Artificial Leg, furnished by said Farabee, at his own expense, | 70 |
| | Paid Ed. Graham Haywood, for eight volumes of the North Carolina <i>Standard</i> , for State Library, | 48 |
| July. | Paid John A. Gilmer, Jr., Adjutant General of the State, for 2d quarter's salary, commencing April 7th, 1866, (date of commission) and ending 1st of July, 1866, | 46 70 |
| | Paid DeCarterett & Armstrong, for putting up 81,000 bills and documents of the General Assembly, session of 1864-'5, | 121 50 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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| 1866. | | | |
| July. | For putting up 3,750 Ordinances of the State Convention, June session, 1866, | \$ | 26 50 |
| | For binding 1,750 Laws of the General Assembly, session of 1864-'5, in paper, | | 77 75 |
| | For binding 500 Laws of same session, in sheep, | | 375 |
| | Paid R. S. Donnell, as one of the Commissioners to prepare a Code for Freedmen, | | 250 |
| | Paid Jonathan Worth, for salary as Governor, for the 2nd quarter, from 30th day of March, 1866, to 30th day of June, 1866, inclusive, | | 1,000 |
| | Paid Wm. H. Bagley, Private Secretary to Governor Worth, for salary for the 2nd quarter, from 30th day of March, to 30th day of June, 1866, | | 250 |
| | Paid Perrin Busbee, for 2nd quarter's salary as Messenger in the Executive office, | | 90 |
| | Paid Samuel H. Young, Treasurer of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, per order of Dr. W. H. McKee, President of the Board of Directors for said Asylum, | | 2,000 |
| | Issued to sundry persons during this month, new State Coupon Bonds, six per cent., dated 1st of January, 1866, and running thirty-four years, for redemption of a like amount of Coupons due on old State Bonds, under an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the war," ratified 10th day of March, 1866, | | 333,264 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, new State Coupon Bonds, under same Act, for redemption of a like amount of Coupons, due on old Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, | | 4,530 |
| | Paid sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds since maturity, | | 3,215 01 |
| | Paid sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, since maturity, | | 815 50 |
| | Paid interest on State Registered Bonds, | | 494 50 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

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| 1866. | | | |
| July. | Paid Richard Taylor, Cashier Norfolk Saving's Institution, interest on State Registered Bonds, since maturity, | \$ | 3,193 67 |
| | Paid Mary E. Brown, interest on same class of Bonds, | | 1,984 |
| | Paid sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company, | | 3,645 |
| | Paid E. G. Read, per diem and mileage, as a member of the State Convention, from Person county, June session, 1866, | | 356 80 |
| | Paid R. S. Donnell, per diem and mileage, as a member of the State Convention, from Beaufort County, June session, 1866, | | 258 |
| | Paid Jame H. Moore, Secretary to State Convention, for furnishing Cannon & Holden, Printers to the late State Convention, with a copy of the Journal of the 2d session of said Convention, under a resolution of that body, ratified the 16th of June, A. D., 1866, | | 60 |
| | For copying the Journal of the 1st session of said Convention, for Cannon & Holden, Printers, | | 60 |
| | Paid Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk of the Supreme Court, as follows: | | |
| | For salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1866, inclusive, | | 225 |
| | For recording 1426 pages, at 45 cents per page, | | 641 70 |
| | For cash paid DeCarteret & Armstrong, for binding one Record Book for Supreme Court, | | 1 |
| | Paid Edwin G. Reade, for his 2d quarters salary, 1866, as Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, | | 625 |
| | Paid Richmond M. Pearson, for his 2d quarter's salary, 1866, as Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, | | 625 |
| | Paid Will. H. Battle, for his 2d quarter's Salary, 1866, as Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, | | 625 |
| | Paid James Litchford, for 27 days service | | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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| 1866. July. | as Marshal to the Supreme Court, June Term, 1866, | \$ 81 |
| | Paid Wm. M. Shipp, for his 3d quarter's salary, 1866, as Judge of the Superior Courts, | 625 |
| | Paid E. B. Freeman, on account of cash advanced for Law Books for Supreme Court Library, | 10 25 |
| | For Express freight on said Books, | 2 |
| | Paid A. S. Merrimon, for his half year's salary, from January 1st to July 1st, 1865, as Judge of the Superior Courts, | 1,250 |
| | Paid David Coleman, Solicitor for the State in the 8th Judicial Circuit, for prosecuting for the State during two weeks of the Superior Court, held in Buncombe County, in the month of June, 1866, | 40 |
| | Paid Mills L. Eure, Solicitor for the State in the 1st Judicial Circuit, the fee allowed by law for his attendance at the Spring Terms, 1866, of the Superior Courts of Law, held for the Counties of Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, | 180 |
| | Paid Daniel G. Fowle, for holding a Court open for six week, at Chambers Raleigh, as Judge, under "An Ordinance to protect the owners of property, and for other purposes," ratified the 18th of October, 1865, | 540 |
| | Paid Wm. E. Pell, State Printer, for printing for the different Departments in the Capitol, as follows: | |
| | Executive Department, | 91 |
| | Treasury Department, | 40 50 |
| | State Department, | 31 25 |
| | Comptroller's Department, | 12 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, during this month, thirty-eight thousand dollars of new State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent, dated 1st day of January, 1866, and running 34 years, for redemption of a like amount of principal of old State | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|
| 1866. July. | Coupon Bonds, since maturity, under an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the War," ratified the 10th of March, 1866, | \$ 38,000 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, twenty-one thousand dollars of new State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent, under same act, for redemption of a like amount of principal of old State Registered Bonds, since maturity, | 21,000 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, nine thousand dollars of new State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent, under same act, for redemption of a like amount of principal of old Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, since maturity, | 9,000 |
| | Paid O. H. Perry, for his 2d quarter's salary as State Librarian for the year, 1866, | 175 |
| | Paid R. H. Bradley, for his 2d quarter's salary as Superintendent of the Capitol for the year 1866, | 125 |
| | Paid D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk to the Public Treasurer, for his 2d quarter's salary as said Clerk, from the 1st day of July, 1866, | 375 |
| | Paid Erasmus F. Page, for one month's service as Assistant Clerk in the Treasury Department, | 62 50 |
| | Paid A. Miller, Postmaster, for postage stamps for Treasury Department, | 5 |
| | Paid for publishing in the <i>Newbern Times</i> , the Public Treasurer's notice to holders of North Carolina Bonds and Coupons, | 14 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's notice to the maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, relative to visiting Raleigh for the purpose of procuring Artificial Legs, | 5 |
| | Paid for publishing in the North Caro- | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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| 1866. | | |
| July. | lina <i>Presbyterian</i> , the same notice by Governor Worth to the maimed Confederate soldiers as above stated, | \$ 5 |
| | Paid Hanes and Hampton, for publishing in the <i>Old North State</i> , the Public Treasurer's notice for exchanging of North Carolina Bonds, | 12 |
| | Paid for publishing in the <i>Richmond Enquirer</i> and <i>Sentinel</i> , the Public Treasurer's notice for exchange of North Carolina Bonds, | 15 |
| | Paid for publishing in the <i>Newbern Commercial</i> , the Public Treasurer's notice for exchange of North Carolina Bonds, | 17 50 |
| | Paid Macnair & Charles, for publishing in the <i>Tarboro' Southerner</i> , Governor Worth's notice to the maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, | 5 |
| | Paid W. W. Holden & Son, for publishing in the <i>North Carolina Standard</i> , Governor Worth's notice to the maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, | 4 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice to holders of North Carolina Bonds and Coupons, | 6 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice for exchange of North Carolina Bonds, | 13 |
| | For publishing certain Laws of North Carolina, | 12 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice to holders of North Carolina Coupons, | 5 |
| | Paid A. S. Abell & Co., for publishing in the <i>Baltimore Sun</i> , the Public Treasurer's notice for exchange of North Carolina Bonds, | 19 25 |
| | Paid Wm. B. Smith & Co., for publishing in the <i>Field and Fireside</i> , Governor Worth's notice to the maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, | 5 |
| | Paid J. D. Hufham, for publishing in the | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

1866.

July.

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| <i>Biblical Recorder</i> , the same notice, by Governor Worth, to the maimed Confederate soldiers, relative to procuring Artificial Legs, | \$ | 4 |
| Paid Thomas J. Garner, for publishing in the <i>Weldon State</i> , Governor Worth's notice to the maimed Confederate soldiers, relative to Artificial Legs, | | 7 |
| Paid J. J. Stewart, for publishing in the <i>Salisbury Banner</i> , Governor Worth's notice to the maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, relative to procuring Artificial Legs, by authority of Resolutions of the General Assembly, ratified the 23d of January, 1866, and 23d of February, 1866, | | 5 |
| Paid Robt. M. Furman, for publishing in the <i>Louisb'rg American Eagle</i> , Governor Worth's notice to the maimed Confederate soldiers, under the above named authority, | | 5 |
| For publishing Governor Worth's Proclamation notifying the qualified voters of the State of the days for voting, in August, 1866, for ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the State Convention in June, 1866, | | 10 |
| Paid for publishing in the <i>Goldsboro' News</i> , the Public Treasurer's notice for exchange of North Carolina Bonds, | | 12 50 |
| For Publishing Governor Worth's Proclamation notifying the voters of the State of the days for voting, in August, 1866, for ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the State Convention, in the month of June, 1866, | | 25 |
| Paid Orr & Guthrie, for publishing in the <i>Raleigh Progress</i> , the same Proclamation by Governor Worth, notifying the voters of the State of the days for voting, in August, 1866, for ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the State Convention in June, 1866, | | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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| 1866. | | |
| July. | Paid W. W. Holden & Son, for publishing in the North Carolina <i>Standard</i> , the same Proclamation of Governor Worth, notifying the voters of the State of the days for voting, in August, 1866, for ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the State Convention in June, 1866, | \$ 26 |
| | Paid for publishing in the <i>Church Intelligencer</i> , the same Proclamation by Governor Worth, notifying the voters of the State of the days for voting upon the Constitution adopted by the State Convention, | 6 |
| | Paid Ellick Moore, (colored) for his services at the Capitol for the month of June, 1866, | 20 |
| | Southern Express freight on package of money to the Public Treasurer, | 1 |
| | Paid A. Miller, Post Master, for postage stamps for Public Treasurer, | 5 |
| | Paid National Express, freight on package of money to Public Treasurer, | 60 |
| | Paid the American Telegraph Company, for sundry telegraphic dispatches by Governor Worth, | 35 50 |
| | For one dispatch by Secretary of State, | 1 70 |
| | Paid Wm. H. Bagley, Private Secretary to Governor Worth, for putting the State Seal upon 500 State Coupon Bonds, | 50 |
| | Paid Southern Express, freight on box from Baltimore to Public Treasurer, | 2 |
| | For freight on package from Richmond, Virginia, to Executive Department, | 50 |
| | Paid William E. Pell, for publishing in Raleigh <i>Sentinel</i> , the Constitution adopted by the State Convention in June, 1866, | 100 |
| | For printing seven reams of said Constitution, and for publishing sundry Ordinances of the Convention, | 25 |
| | Paid W. B. Allegre, Superintendent of Forest Manufacturing Company, for | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | | |
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| 1866. | | | |
| July. | seven Reams newspaper, twenty-eight pounds to ream, at eighteen cents, | \$ | 35 28 |
| | Paid W. H. Jones for certificate and seal as Notary Public attached to documents for Public Treasurer, | | 2 |
| | Paid Charles Keuster, for sundry repairs about the State Capitol, and of gates and pump on Capitol Square, from January 1st to July 2nd, 1866, | | 127 80 |
| | Paid A. W. Fraps, for laying carpet, hanging curtains, &c., in the Executive office, and sitting chairs for said office, and for the Supreme Court Room, | | 90 90 |
| | Paid Willie J. Palmer, Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for making blank book \$8. For cap book \$2.25. For printing captions to same \$3. For binding sixty volumes "Ruffin's Sketches of Lower North Carolina," \$60. For printing two hundred circulars \$3.50. For printing forty packs envelopes \$4, by order of Secretary of State, | | 80 75 |
| | Paid R. H. Bradley, Superintendent, for contingent expenses about the Capitol, | | 37 70 |
| | Paid Southern Express, freight on money package to Public Treasurer, | | 55 |
| | Paid National Express, freight on packages for Treasury and State Departments, | | 7 65 |
| | Paid Southern Express, for articles sent to Governor and Secretary of State, | | 22 |
| | Paid A. Miller, Post Master, for postage stamps for Public Treasurer, | | 2 |
| | Paid Southern Express, freight on packages for Governor and Secretary of State, | | 2 75 |
| | Paid the American Telegraph Company, for three dispatches by Gov. Worth, | | 3 03 |
| | For four dispatches by Treasurer Battle, | | 7 02 |
| | Paid National Express, freight on money to Public Treasurer, | | 2 50 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | |
|-------|--|----|--------|
| 1866. | | | |
| July. | Paid Ellick Moore, (colored) for services at the Capitol for the month of July, 1866, | \$ | 20 |
| | Paid A. H. John, Secretary of the Jewett Patent Leg Company, on account of artificial legs furnished to maimed soldiers, | | 510 |
| | Paid S. G. Ryan, for contingent expenses on account of the Artificial Leg Department, | | 3 88 |
| | Paid Neill W. Ray, of Cumberland County, for commutation money for an Artificial Leg, by authority of a Resolution of the General Assembly, ratified the 12th day of March, A. D., 1866, | | 70 |
| | Paid R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, fifty State Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, issued on account of said Road, | | 50,000 |
| Aug. | Paid J. H. Strain, Agent for the Jewett Leg Company, on account of Artificial Legs furnished to maimed Confederate soldiers, | | 630 |
| | Paid S. G. Ryan for second quarter's salary, from April 23rd to July 1st, 1866, as Superintendent of the Artificial Leg Manufactory, | | 188 88 |
| | Paid John F. Hellen, for commutation money for Artificial Leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |
| | Paid Nimrod J. Bickett, for commutation money for Artificial Leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |
| | Paid James T. Roach, for commutation money for Artificial Leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |
| | Paid D. B. Adams, for commutation money for Artificial Leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |
| | Paid Silas M. Stone, for commutation money for Artificial Leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |
| | Paid Rayner Brookfield, for commutation money for Artificial Leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | | |
|-------|--|----|--------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Aug. | Paid John T. Gregory, for commutation money for Artificial Leg furnished by himself, | \$ | 70 |
| | Paid Branson & Farrar, for one blank book \$6.50, one do. 60 cents and \$3, | | 10 10 |
| | For folding Documents, &c., | | 71 07 |
| | For making eighteen paper files, | | 10 20 |
| | For binding thirty-four volumes North Carolina Laws, at 70 cents, | | 23 80 |
| | For binding 225 Public Documents at 70 cents, | | 157 50 |
| | For folding Documents \$22.22. For folding Laws \$445.55, | | 467 77 |
| | For binding 300 Journals of the General Assembly, sessions of 1865-'66, at 70 cents, | | 210 |
| | For binding 292 Journals of the General Assembly, sessions of 1864-'65, at 70 cents, | | 204 40 |
| | For binding 580 Laws, at 70 cents, | | 406 |
| | Paid J. T. Patterson, Provisional Sheriff of Burke County, for making return of the Congressional election, held on the 9th day of November, 1865, | | 14 33 |
| | Paid Theo. H. Hill, Enrolling Clerk, for copying the Constitution of North Carolina, as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, to send to the President of the United States, under an Ordinance of said Convention, | | 28 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company freight on Laws, Journals and Documents, | | 188 85 |
| | Paid G. W. Fentress, for packing Laws, &c., of the last Legislature, in the office of Secretary of State, | | 75 |
| | Paid C. R. Roberts, for clerical services in the Executive office, | | 40 |
| | Paid W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, on account of Geological survey, | | 2,000 |
| | Paid W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, per order of the Executive Board of Supervisors for said Asylum, | | 5,000 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, during this | | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | |
|-------|--|------------|
| 1866. | | |
| Aug. | month, new State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent., dated 1st day of January, 1866, and running thirty-four years, for redemption of a like amount of Coupons due on old State Bonds, under an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the war," ratified 10th of March, 1866, | \$ 235,809 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, new State Coupon Bonds, under same Act, for redemption of a like amount of Coupons due on old Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, | 825 |
| | Paid sundry persons for interest on State Coupon Bonds since maturity, | 1,936 16 |
| | Paid sundry persons, for interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, since maturity, | 260 74 |
| | Paid sundry persons, for interest on Coupon Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company, | 3,338 |
| | Paid Daniel G. Fowle, Judge, for holding special Term of Oyer and Terminer in Alamance County, | 90 |
| | Paid David Coleman, Solicitor for the State in the 8th Judicial Circuit, for attending the Spring Terms of the Superior Court for Mitchell County, held at Bakersville in said County, in June, 1866, | 20 |
| | Paid Anderson Mitchell, Judge, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1866, and for holding two extra terms of the Superior Courts in the 6th Judicial Circuit, Spring of 1866, | 805 |
| | Paid Thomas Settle, Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit, for attending a special term of Oyer and Terminer, in Alamance County, 4th Monday in July, A. D., 1866, | 20 |
| | Paid DeCarteret & Armstrong, for three | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

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| 1866. | | |
| Aug. | Record Books, ordered by E. B. Freeman, for Supreme Court Clerk's office, | \$ 45 |
| | Paid Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, for printing one hundred and sixty-five copies of Phillips' Reports of the Supreme Court, for the State, June term, 1866, 128 pages, | 192 |
| | For binding the above Reports, | 8 |
| | Paid W. E. Pell, State Printer, for printing for the Executive Department, | 10 50 |
| | Treasury Department, | 109 |
| | State Department, | 15 |
| | Comptroller's Department, | 30 |
| | Adjutant General's Department, | 26 50 |
| | Paid Cannon & Holden, Printers to the State Convention, for printing done on account of said Convention, June session, 1866, &c., | 1,611 25 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, during this month, twenty-nine thousand dollars of new State Coupon Bonds, six per cent., dated 1st day of January, 1866, and running thirty-four years, under an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the war," ratified the 10th day of March, 1866, for redemption of a like amount of principal of old State Coupon Bonds, since maturity, | 29,000 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, under same Act, three thousand dollars of new State Coupon Bonds, six per cent., for redemption of a like amount of principal of old Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, since maturity, | 3,000 |
| | Paid DeCarteret & Armstrong, for binding thirty volumes of Newspapers, \$105 and twenty-three volumes of Supreme Court Reports, \$23, for State Library, | 128 |
| | Paid R. H. Battle, Jr., for one Volume of North Carolina <i>Advertiser</i> , | 2 |
| | Paid Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer, | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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|-------|--|--------|
| 1866. | | |
| Aug. | for 2nd quarter's salary, for the year 1866, | \$ 500 |
| | Paid J. B. Whitaker, for publishing in Goldsboro' <i>News</i> , letter and order of Gen. Jno. C. Robinson, at the instance of Governor Worth, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts in North Carolina, | 14 |
| | Paid Thomas J. Garner, for publishing in Weldon <i>State</i> , the above mentioned letter and order of Gen. Robinson, at the instance of Governor Worth, | 22 |
| | For publishing Gov. Worth's proclamation, notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | 17 50 |
| | Paid Wm. E. Pell, for publishing in Raleigh <i>Sentinel</i> , Gov. Worth's notice to the maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, under Resolutions of the General Assembly, special session of 1866, | 4 |
| | For publishing Gov. Worth's proclamation, notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution, as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | 30 |
| | For publishing letter and order of Gen. Jno. C. Robinson, at the instance of Governor Worth, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | 10 |
| | Paid Orr & Guthrie, for publishing in Raleigh <i>Progress</i> , the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | 15 |
| | Paid Mrs. Frances M. Bumpass, for publishing, in Greensboro' <i>Weekly Message</i> , Governor Worth's proclamation, notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution, as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | 5 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

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| 1866. | | |
| Aug. | Paid Hayden & Nelson, for publishing in Cleaveland <i>Argus</i> , Governor Worth's notice to the maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, under Resolutions of the General Assembly, special session of 1866, | \$ 5 |
| | For publishing the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Jno. C. Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in N. C., | 15 |
| | Paid Frank Darley, for publishing in North Carolina <i>Argus</i> , Gov. Worth's notice to maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers, of North Carolina, | 4 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's proclamation, notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution, as amended by the late State Convention in June, 1866, | 8 13 |
| | Paid Benjamin Rebinson, for publishing in Fayetteville <i>News</i> , Governor Worth's proclamation for convening the General Assembly, the 18th day of Jan. 1866, | 5 |
| | For Publishing the Public Treasurer's notice to holders of Coupons of North Carolina Bonds, | 3 |
| | Paid for publishing in Newbern <i>Times</i> , the correspondence between Governor Worth and Gen. Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | 12 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's proclamation, notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution, as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866. | 15 |
| | Paid Wm. B. Smith & Co., for publishing <i>Field & Fireside</i> , the same correspondence between Governor Worth and Gen. Robinson, relative to the jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | 10 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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| 1866. | | | |
| Aug. | For publishing same in <i>Rural Journal</i> , Raleigh, | \$ | 10 |
| | Paid J. D. Hufham, for publishing in <i>Biblical Recorder</i> Governor Worth's proclamation, notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution, as amend- ed by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | | 8 |
| | For publishing the correspondence be- tween Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of civil Courts, &c., in North Carolina, | | 12 |
| | Paid E. B. Drake & Son, for publishing in <i>Statesville American</i> , Gov. Worth's proclamation, notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution, as amend- ed by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | | 10 |
| | For publishing the correspondence be- tween Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | | 20 |
| | Paid Hanes & Hampton, for publishing in <i>Old North State</i> , same proclamation of Governor Worth, relative to the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution, as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | | 8 |
| | For publishing the correspondence be- tween Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | | 15 |
| | Paid W. J. Yates, for publishing in <i>West- ern Democrat</i> , Governor Worth's notice to the maimed and disabled Confede- rate soldiers of North Carolina, | | 4 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's pro- clamation, notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or re- jection of the Constitution as adopted by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | | 12 |
| | For publishing the correspondence be- | | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

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| 1866. | | | |
| Aug. | tween Governor Worth and Gen. Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | \$ | 16 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice to holders of North Carolina Bonds and Coupons, | | 12 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice for the exchange of Internal Improvement Stocks, belonging to the State, for old North Carolina Bonds, | | 10 |
| | Paid Hearne & Dunham, for publishing in <i>Wilson North Carolinian</i> , Governor Worth's proclamation for convening a special session of the General Assembly, the 18th of Jan., 1866, | | 6 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs, relative to collection of taxes imposed by Revenue Ordinance of the State Convention, ratified the 18th day of October, 1865, | | 4 50 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's notice to maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, | | 10 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's proclamation, notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution, as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | | 16 |
| | For publishing the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | | 18 |
| | Paid Orr & Guthrie, for publishing the Public Treasurer's notice, relative to old cancelled Coupons of North Carolina Bonds, | | 2 50 |
| | Paid Beals, Greene & Co., for publishing in <i>Boston Post</i> , the Public Treasurer's notice for exchange of Internal Improvement Stocks belonging to the State for old North Carolina Bonds, | | 19 25 |
| | Paid Robert M. Furman, for publishing in <i>Louisburg American Eagle</i> , the correspondence between Governor Worth | | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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| 1866. | | |
| Aug. | and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | \$ 15 |
| | Paid John Spelman, for publishing in Newbern <i>Commercial</i> , Gov. Worth's proclamation, notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution, as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | 30 |
| | For publishing the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | 15 |
| | Paid R. P. Waring, for publishing in Charlotte <i>Times</i> , sundry advertisements, ordered by Governor Worth and Treasurer Battle, respectively, as follows: | |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's proclamation for convening an extra session of the General Assembly, the 18th of January, 1866, | 6 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's notice to maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, relative to visiting Raleigh to be furnished with artificial legs, under Resolutions of the General Assembly, of 1866, | 5 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's proclamation, notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution, as amended by the State Convention, | 10 |
| | For publishing the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | 15 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs, relative to collection of State taxes, under Revenue Ordinance of the late State Convention, ratified the 18th day of October, 1865, | 2 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

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|-------|--|----|------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Aug. | notice to holders of Coupons of North Carolina Bonds, | \$ | 8 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice for exchange of Internal Improvement Stocks belonging to the State for old North Carolina Bonds, | | 12 |
| | Paid for publishing in Asheville <i>News</i> , Provisional Governor Holden's notice to the Provisional Magistrates, | | 8 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's Proclamation for convening a Special Session of the General Assembly, 18th January, 1866, | | 4 50 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice to the Sheriffs of the State, | | 2 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's notice to maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, under Resolutions of the General Assembly, Special Session of 1866, | | 4 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's Proclamation notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | | 9 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice to the Justices of the County Courts, relative to levying County Taxes, | | 6 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice for exchange of Internal Improvement Stocks belonging to the State for old North Carolina Bonds, | | 6 |
| | For publishing the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of Civil Courts in North Carolina, | | 15 |
| | For publishing Treasurer Worth's notice relative to State property, | | 4 |
| | Paid H. L. & J. H. Myrover, for publishing in Fayetteville <i>News</i> , the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to ju- | | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

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| 1866. | | | |
| Aug. | risdiction of Civil Courts, &c., in North Carolina, | \$ | 14 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's Proclamation notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the late State Convention, | | 4 |
| | Paid A. W. Ingold, for publishing in Greensboro' <i>Patriot</i> , the Public Treasurer's notice for exchange of Internal Improvement Stocks belonging to the State for old North Carolina Bonds, | | 5 |
| | For publishing the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of Civil Courts, &c., in North Carolina, | | 17 |
| | For publishing Governor Worth's Proclamation notifying the people of the days for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by late State Convention, in June, 1866, | | 10 |
| | Paid for publishing in the North Carolina <i>Presbyterian</i> , the same Proclamation of Governor Worth, notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | | 11 20 |
| | For publishing the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of Civil Courts, &c., in North Carolina, | | 15 |
| | Paid Williams & Askew, for publishing in Williamston <i>Expositor</i> , Governor Worth's Proclamation notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the late State Convention, | | 4 |
| | Paid Macnair & Charles, for publishing in Tarboro' <i>Southerner</i> , Gov. Worth's Proclamation notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the late State Convention, | | 8 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

1866.

Aug.

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| Paid J. J. Stewart, for publishing in <i>Salisbury Banner</i> , the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of Civil Courts, &c., in North Carolina, | \$ | 15 |
| For publishing Governor Worth's Proclamation notifying the people of the time for voting for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the late State Convention, | | 20 |
| Paid Frank Darley, for publishing in <i>North Carolina Argus</i> , the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of Civil Courts, &c., in North Carolina, | | 12 |
| Paid L. V. Blum, for publishing in <i>The People's Press</i> , Governor Worth's notice to maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, under Resolutions of the General Assembly, Special Session of 1866, | | 5 |
| For publishing Governor Worth's Proclamation notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | | 8 |
| For publishing the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of Civil Courts, &c., in North Carolina, | | 12 |
| Paid J. W. Alsbaugh, for publishing in <i>Western Sentinel</i> , Governor Worth's Proclamation for convening a Special Session of the General Assembly, the 18th of January, 1866, | | 3 |
| For publishing Governor Worth's notice to maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, relative to visiting Raleigh to be furnished with Artificial Legs, under Resolutions of the General Assembly, Special Session of 1866, | | 3 |
| | | 75 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | |
|-------|--|-----|----|
| 1866. | | | |
| Aug. | For publishing Governor Worth's Proclamation notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | \$ | 6 |
| | For publishing the correspondence between Governor Worth and General Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of Civil Courts, &c., in North Carolina, | | 12 |
| | Paid Wm. H. Bagley, Private Secretary to Governor Worth, for putting State Seal on 500 State Coupon Bonds, | | 50 |
| | Paid A. Miller, Postmaster, Raleigh, postage for State Offices in the Capitol, for 2d quarter of 1866, as follows : | | |
| | Executive Department, | 103 | 80 |
| | Treasury Department, | 10 | 40 |
| | State Department, | 47 | 58 |
| | Comptroller's Department, | 5 | 14 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages for Treasurer's office, &c., | 25 | 15 |
| | Paid American Bank Note Company, for engraving and printing State Coupon Bonds, &c., for Public Treasurer, as follows : | | |
| | For 52 Electrotypes, Treasurer's signature, and printing and numbering Coupons of 373 Bonds, | | 75 |
| | For engraving Bond plate, \$100 and 68 Coupons, | 950 | |
| | For engraving Bond plate, \$500 and 68 Coupons, | 950 | |
| | For engraving Bond plate, \$1,000 and 68 Coupons, | 950 | |
| | For printing 2,000 Bonds of \$1,000 each, and 68 Coupons, | 600 | |
| | For printing 1,000 Bonds of \$500 each, and 68 Coupons, | 300 | |
| | For printing 1,000 Bonds of \$100 each, and 68 Coupons, | 300 | |
| | Government tax on above mentioned Bonds, &c., 6 per cent, | 247 | 50 |
| | Paid Josiah Jones, for examining an ac- | | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | | |
|-------|--|----|-------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Aug. | count of Cannon & Holden, for printing on account of 2nd session of the State Convention, June, 1866, | \$ | 3 |
| | Paid W. W. Holden & Son, for publishing advertisement for firewood for Capitol, by Secretary of State, | | 15 |
| | For publishing the Public Treasurer's notice relative to old cancelled Coupons of North Carolina Bonds, | | 3 |
| | Paid Wm. R. Dicks, for labeling 110 Books for State Library and Public Offices in Capitol, | | 16 50 |
| | Paid S. D. Pool, for 6 calendars for the State, | | 3 |
| | Paid Williams & Haywood, for 6 paint brushes, | | 9 35 |
| | Paid H. N. Congar, Secretary of State of New Jersey, for copy of Act concerning Agricultural Land Scrip donated by Congress, | | 4 |
| Sept. | Paid J. G. Morrison, commutation money for artificial leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |
| | Paid J. H. Strain, Superintendent for furnishing legs for maimed Confederate soldiers, as Agent for the Jewett's patent leg company, | | 1,200 |
| | Paid Hardee Ayres, commutation money for artificial leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |
| | Paid H. C. Willis, commutation money for artificial leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |
| | Paid James A. Lowry, commutation money for artificial leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |
| | Paid H. L. Groner, commutation money for artificial leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |
| | Paid William T. Taylor, commutation money for artificial leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |
| | Paid George H. Taylor, commutation money for artificial leg furnished by himself, | | 70 |
| | Paid Morris Rosenbaum, for 2 pair gray blankets for use of artificial leg department, | | 12 50 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| 1866. Sept. | | |
|----------------|---|----------|
| | Paid W. W. Autry, commutation money for artificial leg furnished by himself, | \$ 70 |
| | Paid J. H. Strain, Superintendent, for furnishing artificial legs for maimed Confederate soldiers, as agent for Jewett's patent leg company, | 1,710 |
| | Paid W. H. & R. S. Tucker, & Co., for 4 pair blankets for use of artificial leg department, | 28 |
| | Paid R. W. Belo, commutation money for artificial leg furnished by himself, | 70 |
| | Paid C. C. Tally, for delivering laws &c., at the Court Houses of five Counties, | 125 |
| | Paid W. T. Crawford, Sheriff of Martin County, for arresting and delivering to the Sheriff of Halifax County, Lewis Smith, freedman, a fugitive from justice, and for arrest of whom Gov. Worth issued his proclamation offering a reward of \$300, | 300 |
| | Paid W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, per order of the Executive Board of Supervisors for said Asylum, composed of Gov. Worth, Thos. Bragg, T. H. Selby, Charles E. Johnson, C. Dewey and Geo. W. Mordecai, | 5,000 |
| | Paid Samuel H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, per order of Dr. W. H. McKee, President of the Board of Directors for said Asylum, | 2,000 |
| | Paid sundry persons as interest on State Coupon Bonds since maturity, | 1,494 50 |
| | Paid sundry persons as interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, since maturity, | 373 08 |
| | Issued to sundry persons during this month, new State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent, dated January 1st, 1866, and running 34 years, under "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the War," ratified 10th of March, 1866, for redempt- | |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | |
|----------------|---|------------|
| 1866. Sept. | ion of a like amount of Coupons of old North Carolina Bonds, since maturity, | \$ 212,082 |
| | Issued to sundry persons under the above mentioned Act, new State Coupon Bonds, for redemption of a like amount of Coupons of Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, since maturity, | 2,580 |
| | Paid interest on State Registered Bonds, | 30 |
| | Paid interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co., | 1,185 |
| | Paid Sion H. Rogers, Attorney General for attending the Fall Term of the Superior Court in the counties of Martin, Pitt, and Edgecombe, and prosecuting for the State, 3 certificates 3rd Judicial Circuit, | 60 |
| | Paid Thomas Settle, Solicitor for the State in the 4th Judicial Circuit, for attending the Fall Term of the Superior Court in the counties of Granville and Orange, and prosecuting for the State 2 certificates, | 40 |
| | Paid Reuben King, Sheriff of Robeson County, mileage and per diem for settling taxes due the State from said County, for the year 1866, | 43 |
| | Paid W. F. Wasson, Sheriff of Iredell County, mileage and per diem for settling taxes due the State from said County, for the year 1866, | 34 60 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, during this month, new State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent, dated 1st day of January, 1866, and running 34 years, under "An Act to provide for the payment of the State debt contracted before the War," ratified 10th of March, 1866, for redemption of a like amount of principal of old State Bonds since maturity, | 21,000 |
| | Issued to sundry persons, under the above mentioned Act, new State Coupon Bonds, for redemption of a like amount of principal of Bonds of Cape Fear & | |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

| | | | |
|----------------|--|----------|-------|
| 1866. Sept. | Deep River Navigation Company since maturity, | \$ 4,000 | |
| | Paid O. H. Perry, State Librarian, for work done in State Library Room in Capitol, | | 9 25 |
| | Paid A. W. Fraps, for 9 chairs for State Library Room, | | 27 |
| | Paid T. Haynes, for making steps and spit boxes for State Library, | | 4 |
| | Paid Thomas Bashford, for services as night watchman in the Capitol, from July 25th to August 31st, 1866, inclusive, 38 nights at \$1,50 per night, | | 57 |
| | Paid Ellick Moore, (colored) for his services at the Capitol for the month of August, 1866. | | 20 |
| | Paid Branson & Farrar, for publishing in the <i>Enterprise</i> , Gov. Worth's proclamation notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | | 7 50 |
| | For publishing the correspondence between Gov. Worth and Gen. Robinson, relative to the jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | | 7 50 |
| | Paid F. G. DeFontaine, for publishing in <i>South Carolinian</i> , Gov. Worth's proclamation for the arrest of one John H. Allen, a fugitive from justice, late of the county of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, | | 13 |
| | Paid American Telegraph Company, for sundry dispatches for Gov. Worth and Secretary Best, | | 10 17 |
| | Paid C. Dewey, Cashier Bank of North Carolina, for writing Desk for Supreme Court Clerk, | | 50 |
| | Paid Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages for Public Treasurer, | | 4 65 |
| | Paid Rufus Harrison for putting down carpet in the Office of the Private Secretary, | | 18 |

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

| | | | | |
|----------------|---|----|-----------|----|
| 1866. Sept. | For putting down carpet in Public Treasurer's Office, | \$ | 14 | 30 |
| | For putting down carpet in the Office of Clerks to Public Treasurer. | | 17 | |
| | Putting down carpet in S. G. Ryan's Office, | | 9 | 50 |
| | Paid J. Edwin West, for 4 paper rulers, | | 1 | 25 |
| | For 5 boxes Italian pens, | | 2 | |
| | Paid J. J. Bruner, for publishing in <i>Carolina Watchman</i> , Gov. Worth's proclamation notifying the people of the time for voting for ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the late State Convention, in June, 1866, | | 8 | |
| | For publishing the correspondence between Gov. Worth and Gen. Robinson, relative to jurisdiction of civil courts, &c., in North Carolina, | | 14 | |
| | Paid Pulliam, Jones & Co., for 2 gross of matches, | | 9 | |
| | Paid Wm. H. Bagley, Private Secretary to Gov. Worth, for putting State Seal on 500 State Coupon Bonds, | | 50 | |
| | Paid A. Hardie for furnishing brushes for painting State Capitol, | | 12 | |
| | Paid Williams & Askew for publishing in <i>Williamston Expositor</i> , Gov. Worth's notice to the maimed and disabled Confederate Soldiers of North Carolina, | | 5 | |
| | Paid Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages for State Officers, | | 21 | |
| | Paid D. L. Swain for expenses, one half as commissioner to Washington, D. C., to procure Agricultural Land Scrip for this State, | | 63 | 55 |
| | | \$ | 1,849,884 | 12 |

NOTE.—The late State Convention passed "An Ordinance extending the time for the settlement of the Public taxes by the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of this State," ratified the 22d day of June. A. D., 1866, which declares: "That the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the several Counties of this State be allowed time until the first of January, one thousand

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.

| | | | |
|--------|---|----|-----|
| 1866. | | | |
| April. | Received as transfer from Public Fund to Literary Fund, to defray expenses, | \$ | 100 |
| | Received for entry of Vacant Land, | | 1 |
| May. | Received as transfer from Public Fund to Literary Fund, to defray expenses, | | 100 |
| Sept. | Received of W. F. Wasson, Sheriff of Iredell County, tax on account of indigent pupils from said County, in the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, | | 225 |
| | Received of Reuben King, Sheriff of Robeson County, tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors in said County, | | 250 |
| | Received of W. F. Wasson, Sheriff of Iredell County, tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors in said County, | | 100 |
| | | \$ | 776 |

eight hundred and sixty-seven, to settle their accounts with the Public Treasurer, under the same rules, regulatious and restrictions, and under the same pains and penalties, as are now provided by the Revenue Laws of this State."

By reason of the above Ordinance only two Sheriffs, Reuben Klng, of Robeson County, and W. F. Wasson. of Iredell County, settled their Public tax accounts for the year 1866, prior to the close of the last fiscal year, Sept. 30th, 1866.

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | | |
|--------|---|----|--------|
| 1866. | | | |
| April. | Paid S. D. Pool a member of the Literary Board, for attending a meeting of said Board, held in the Executive office, April 27th, 1866, | \$ | 25 60 |
| | Paid H. W. Husted, a member of the Literary Board, for attending the above mentioned meeting, | | 6 |
| May. | Paid Wm. H. Bagley, Secretary to Literary Board, for expenses of a meeting of said Board, held in the Executive office, May 25th and 26th, 1866, | | 102 |
| Aug. | Paid S. D. Pool, for services and traveling expenses in examination and sale of Swamp Lands near Lake Ellis, | | 150 |
| | Paid Wm. H. Bagley, Secretary to Literary Board, for expenses of a meeting of said Board, held in the Executive office, August 23rd and 24th, 1866, | | 60 |
| | Paid R. W. Best, Secretary of State, for a copy of a Grant for use of Literary Board, | | 5 |
| | Paid Express, freight on package for Literary Fund, | | 4 |
| Sept. | Paid C. H. Wiley, for stationery, postage and other contingent expenses incurred as Superintendent of Public Schools, for the years of 1864-'65, | | 167 |
| | Paid S. D. Pool, for services and expenses of going to Edgecombe County, and perfecting sale of land to W. F. Lewis, | | 25 |
| | | \$ | 544 60 |

Comptroller's Report for the Nine

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Raleigh, March 13th, 1865.

SIX PER CENT.

\$1,637,500.

It is hereby certified that the State of North Carolina, justly owes to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of North Carolina, one million six hundred and thirty seven thousand and five hundred dollars.

This certificate is issued in lieu of six per cent. bonds and certificates for six per cent. bonds destroyed by order of said Commissioners, and leaves a like rate of interest, payable on the first day of January and July in each year.

(Interest being paid to 1st January, 1865, on whole amount) due on the 1st day of January, 1893.

JONA. WORTH, *Public Treasurer,*
per P. A. WILEY, *Chief Clerk.*

EIGHT PER CENT.

\$735,000.

It is hereby certified that the State of North Carolina justly owes to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of North Carolina, seven hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

This certificate is issued in lieu of eight per cent. Bonds and certificates for eight per cent. Bonds, destroyed by order of the said Commissioners, and leaves a like rate of interest, payable on the first day of March and September in each year.

(Interest being paid to 1st March, 1865, on whole amount.)

\$52,500 due on the 1st day of September, 1882.

\$682,500 due on the 1st day of March, 1882.

JOAN. WORTH, *Public Treasurer.*
per P. A. WILEY, *Chief Clerk.*

Months ending September 30th, 1866.

NOTE.—The foregoing certificates show the classes and amounts of State Coupon Bonds destroyed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, March 13th, 1865.

The Sinking Fund has not been revived since the close of the late war.

Under "An Ordinance for exchanging the Stocks of the State for Bonds issued before the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one," ratified the 15th day of June, A. D., 1866, all the stock owned by the State in the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, 6,825 shares, was sold out to individual stockholders, on the 1st day of November, 1866.

All the dividends from the State's Stock in said Road, has been appropriated to the Sinking Fund, by an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to create a Sinking Fund," ratified the 2nd day of February, A. D., 1857.

EXECUTIVE DOC. NO. 7.]

[SES. 1866-'67.]

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, December 8th, 1866.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a communication from the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements of this State.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JONATHAN WORTH.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
Raleigh, December 8th, 1866.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN.—The President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements during the present year, have had no funds under their control. No power of investigation into the conduct of the Public Works in which the State has an interest, is conferred on this corporation, and none of these Works have declared any dividends; and we can, therefore, impart little information in relation to them, beyond what may be derived from the reports of the officers of the several companies. The Rail Road Companies at the close of the

war were without money, much of their rolling-stock worn out or destroyed, and many bridges and depot buildings destroyed. All of them needed many new rails and much repairing of their tracts, &c. The rapidity with which these damages have been repaired, the necessary motive power supplied, and everything done necessary to put them in excellent condition, is not less surprissing than gratifying. To accomplish these necessary objects all of them have had to contract debts; and although all of them have done a far greater business, both as to travel and freight, than could have been expected, the impoverished condition of the country being considered, none of them have overcome their debts or made a dividend.

The members of this Board made a trip through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal during the past fall. Sea-going vessels, drawing six feet water, are tugged through it. It is capable of transporting, by a safe and cheap inland navigation, all the products of that fertile portion of the State bordering on Albemarle Sound and its tributaries, even if stimulated to the production (which might easily be done,) of twenty fold more than is produced now. A vessel loaded at Newbern, or at any of the towns on Albemarle or Pamlico Sound, can go, by way of this Canal, into Chesapeake Bay: from the head of this Bay, by the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, to the Delaware River: then up the Delaware River, by way of Philadelphia and Trenton, and through the Raritan Canal to New York, without going to sea. The State owns \$350,000 of stock in this Canal Company. It was feared by many that this Canal would fill up. It has now been in successful operation some ten years; side-wheel steamers frequently running through it,—and its use has removed all fears as to its permanency. It has one tide-lock, built of hewn granite, and of ample size.

When party politics shall cool down so as to give business and enterprise a feeling of security, that fertile region will supply abundant freight, the only thing wanting, under good management, to make good dividends to the holders of the stock of this Company.

Most of the stock of this Company is held by non-residents of the State. The officers and stockholders of the Company,

in an interview we had with them, expressed their readiness and entire willingness to afford every facility to the Commissioners, appointed under an ordinance of the Convention, to examine into the management of the Company. These Commissioners have not yet been able to make the investigation and report. It is recommended that you grant them further time to execute their commission.

The State owns stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road to the amount of \$1,066,500, and that Road owes the State a balance of about \$180,000, loaned to the Company by the State and secured by mortgage. By the terms of the loan, they can make no dividend until their debt shall be paid. The Company proposes to pay off this debt in the bonds of the State, sold to raise the money loaned to them—or that the State take stock in the Company for the balance due the State. If this debt were subscribed as stock in the Company, its present increasing business and small indebtedness, give reason to hope that the Company might begin to pay dividends at an early day. We recommend that the State take stock to the amount of this debt due the State.

We have no special suggestions to make, in regard to the Wilmington & Weldon, Wilmington & Manchester, and North Carolina Rail Roads. The reports of these Companies encourage the hope that they may be able, at no distant day, to resume the payment of dividends.

For the amount of interest held by the State, by way of stock or mortgage, in other Roads, we refer to the late Report of the Public Treasurer.

Three of these works are incomplete, and not likely to yield income to the State or other stockholders until the original designs can be accomplished; to wit: the Western North Carolina Rail Road,—the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road,—and the Western (Coalfields) Rail Road. The aggregate amount of the State's interest in them, by way of stock, and by way of loan or exchange of the State's bonds, is about \$3,000,000. It is the manifest interest of the State at large, and especially so of the people residing near the projected routes, that they should be completed as soon as

practicable. But, the Board has no means of acquiring information as to the most practicable means of accomplishing the work, save what will be communicated by the reports of these corporations, and members of your body immediately representing the sections to be especially benefitted.

No reference is made to the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, because the stock held by the State in this Road, has been sold under an ordinance of the late State Convention.

The Board deems it proper to submit for your consideration some suggestions of a general character, touching the interests of the State in all our Public Works.

Under existing laws, the only supervision or control which this Board can exercise over the Works, in which the State is interested, is by the appointment of Directors and a State proxy. If complaints be made that there is any mal-administration prejudicial to the State, the Board has no power of supervision or investigation to ascertain whether these complaints be well or ill founded. They have no power to give any instructions to the agents of the State. There is danger that in making these appointments, partizanship, which ought to have no influence, may not be ignored. When this is the case, the stability in the conduct of these works, which is essential to the success of all business operations, is liable to disturbance by the fickle mutations of partizan ascendancy. When the line of a Road or Canal has been located, or especially when the work shall have been completed, it is believed that the stimulus of personal interest would cause these works to be better managed, if the chief management were committed to the individual stockholders, the State retaining the power to be represented by a proxy at the meetings of the stockholders, and the power to resume the appointment of Directors, if experience shall prove that the individual stockholders take any advantage of the State. If this proxy should be appointed in reference to his fitness for the duty, and paid for his services, with ample powers of investigation, and the duty of reporting on the interests of the State in each work, it is believed that it would result in the better management of all our public works. It is not perceived how the individual stockholders could manage the Works so as to

ensure to their benefit, without, at the same time, benefitting the State; but lest ingenuity should devise some mode of management, giving advantage to individual stockholders over the State, the power should be reserved to the State to fall back on her present rights, whenever the General Assembly shall deem it expedient.

We believe all these works would be better managed if the responsibility of the managers were less divided. At present, the three roads in which the State owns two-thirds of the stock, are managed, each, by twelve directors, eight being appointed by this Board, and four by the individual stockholders. It is believed they would be better managed by five than by twelve; those five being paid by the corporation a reasonable *per diem* and mileage, while engaged in their duties, and the right to travel free abolished.

If these suggestions should be deemed judicious, the several charters, as to the powers of the State proxy, and the scaling of votes in annual meetings, should be revised and placed on an equitable and fair basis. Under the charters of the three Rail Roads, in which the State owns two-thirds of the stock, the powers of the State proxy are not the same, in proportion to the stock owned by the State. No reason is perceived why they should not be the same. In the 41st section, chapter 218, of the Act of 1854, chartering the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, in which the State owns two-thirds of the stock, it is provided that in the annual meetings of the stockholders, "the State shall be entitled to a *pro rata* vote on her stock of *one-third*, according to the representation of individual stock in the meeting." According to the interpretation placed on this proviso, as this Board is informed, the State wields at the annual meetings, but nominal influence, in a corporation in which it owns two-thirds of the stock.

If the power to appoint a single proxy, or agent, to represent the State, and to investigate and report on their management, should be conferred on the Board, they should have the power to pay such proxy, a suitable compensation for his services.

Under existing charters, the State is bound, upon certain

contingencies, to issue her bonds to a very large amount, in aid of unfinished roads. In the present condition of the State's credit, they will bring, in currency, little more than half their *par* value; but by a fiction, long practiced and sanctioned by the General Assembly, when their market value approached near to *par*, they are purchased by the corporations, nominally at *par*, when *in fact*, they contribute but about half their face towards accomplishing the work for which they were issued. This is a disastrous use of the State's credit. Your attention is called to this matter, in the hope that you may be able to devise some remedy for this evil.

The Revenue laws of this State, applicable to Rail Roads, and other public works, ought to be revised and amended.

In December of 1864, the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, submitted to the General Assembly, a report touching this subject, which, owing to the impending perils of the war, did not receive mature consideration. We submit an extract from their report, as an appendix to this communication.

JONATHAN WORTH,

*President, ex-officio, of the
Board of Internal Improvements.*

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

The undersigned are required by law, to make in their reports, such suggestions as they may deem best for the increase of the fund and the preservation of the public credit. And in discharge of that duty it is incumbent on them to bring to the notice of the Legislature a subject, on which they conceive there has been improvident and unadvised legislation.

By an "Act to enlarge the powers of the County Courts for raising revenue for County purposes," ratified the 4th day of August, 1861, and by another act to amend the former, ratified the 22d day of December, 1862, the County Courts are required from year to year to lay a tax for County and School purposes on all such subjects of taxation within the County, as may be taxed by the Revenue laws then in force, and in the same manner as for raising revenue for State purposes; with a *Proviso*, That the tax where *ad valorem* shall be in the same relative proportion, as similar taxes laid for State purposes, and that specific taxes shall also be in proportion to the State tax on the same subjects. By the General Revenue Act, the General Assembly has laid a public tax on Rail Road Corporations, and as a consequence, the Courts of the Counties through which Rail Roads pass, have by virtue of the powers conferred on them, as above recited, the authority also to tax so much of the property of the Roads as lie within their Counties; and in many instances, perhaps in all, have exercised it. Now it is obvious that the sums used for the payment of the taxes of both kind, i. e. State and County, so far diminish the general fund of those Companies, out of which the dividends are declared and paid. It might seem, from the first sight that in the reference to the general revenue law, it was immaterial to the State revenue, whether a particular sum was received at the Treasury from the Corporation in the form of dividends, or that of Tax. But, upon a little further consideration, a difference, obviously material, will be discovered. It is this: by the "Act to create the Sinking

Fund," the profits and dividends on the stocks held by the State in certain roads, are assigned and set apart to raise this fund; and, consequently the diminution of the profits of the roads by the payment of a public tax, lessens to the extent of the tax, the dividend, which would otherwise be paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund. In other words, that portion of the profits of the stock, is diverted from this fund, and applied to the general purposes of the Treasury. As this is the only instance in which the Legislature has, by its enactments, encroached on the assets assigned by law to this fund, it would seem almost certain that this effect of the enactment, under consideration, was not foreseen when the law was passed, laying a public tax on the roads in which the State held stock. The undersigned, therefore, ask leave to submit the subject for reconsideration, and to suggest that the act imposing a tax on such roads should be repealed, or so modified as to tax only that portion of the stock held by individuals, as may seem meet to the Legislature.

The operation of that law, however, taken in connexion with those conferring the power on the County Courts of also taxing the roads to the same extent, is still more injurious to the Sinking Fund, and, indeed, is glaringly to the prejudice of the State, whether the revenue derived from the roads should go in the general fund of the Treasury, or into the assets of the Sinking Fund. This may be exemplified in the most simple manner, by taking the case of the North Carolina Rail Road as an illustration. In that road, the State owns stock to the amount of three millions of dollars. Now, the effect of the taxation for the State, is to get the tax, as a contribution of the public revenue, if, indeed, it were to go into that fund, on the one million of private stock, while the State herself pays the tax on the other three millions, since, in truth, that portion of the tax is payable out of her portion of the profits, which she would otherwise get, in the form of dividends. But, when to that is joined the power of the County Courts to tax those Corporations in all its property, within the several Counties to the same extent as the State taxes, it is obvious that the State confers on those Courts, the faculty of levying from the State herself for County purposes,

three-fourths of the amount of such tax. The result of the whole is then, that for the sake of getting a public tax on one million of dollars of private stock in that road, the State subjects herself to an equal taxation for county purposes, on her three millions of dollars in the stock; a consequence which the undersigned cannot doubt, must have been overlooked when these acts were passed. Therefore, the subject is now respectfully brought up for revision. The injustice to the large number of counties through which such roads do not run, who are excluded from laying such taxes, while they must bear their shares of the deficiency of the revenue in either the general fund of the Treasury or the Sinking Fund would alone furnish a sufficient reason for correcting this inequality between the counties. But a still more imperative reason for altering the law, exists in the injurious effects of allowing local authorities for purely local purposes, to divert from the Sinking Fund to themselves, three-fourths of the whole amount of the taxes they may think proper to levy from the property of the road within their jurisdiction. The same reasons apply with equal force to the other roads, in which the State is a stockholder, according to the amount of her stock in each, and apply, as much as they do to the Sinking Fund, to the fund also for the support of the Common Schools, in respect to those roads, of which the dividends are applied to the Literary Fund.

For these reasons, it is respectfully recommended that those evils be corrected, by repealing so much of the acts of 1861 and 1862 before mentioned, as confers authority on the county courts to tax Rail Roads in which the State holds an interest, and prohibiting them in future from imposing such a tax altogether, or at least a tax on the interest of the State, or the Funds she has created for the payment of her debts, or the education of her children.

(Signed)

THOMAS RUFFIN, *Chairman.*
W. N. EDWARDS,
D. L. SWAIN.

December 10th, 1864.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
• EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., November 27th, 1866.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a report from the Public Treasurer of this State, covering a copy of the Revenue Bill, reported by him in compliance with an act of the General Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JONATHAN WORTH.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC TREASURER ON THE
REVENUE BILL.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

In accordance with the requirement of An Act, ratified the 3rd of February, 1856, I submit a Revenue Bill with rates so adjusted, as to raise a sufficient sum to support the State government, for the current fiscal year.

Should it be determined to pay interest on the public debt, the rates can be easily raised for that purpose.

Table A hereto appended gives an approximate estimate of the expenditures of the State Government, for the fiscal years ending Sept. 30th, 1868.

I have ventured to recommend a more general *ad valorem* taxation on property, than has heretofore been usual. That men should contribute to the support of the State in proportion to the property they possess, seems to me in accordance with fairness and equity. And justice to all citizens requires that no honorable occupation should bear greater burdens than others. Such a policy should be adopted as will give assurance to men of all trades and pursuits, and all investments of capital, that they will be impartially treated under our laws. I think it best, however, not to recommend a change too violent in the old mode of taxation. Though preferring a general *ad valorem* system, I have placed subjects, which in this State, have always been regarded as of a sumptuary nature, in a list by themselves, to be charged with a heavier rate, though still according to value.

A short reference to the history of the Revenue Law of this State, will show that while we can discern no attempt at a consistent system, and defects existed almost beyond belief, there has been a slow, but certain approach to the policy I now recommend.

During the war of the Revolution, except in 1782, when a tithing law was adopted, there prevailed for the most part, a

general *ad valorem* taxation, but the machinery for carrying the assessments into effect, seems not have been well adjusted.

After independence was achieved, for many decades of years, land and polls, stud horses, jackasses and pedlars, and, occasionally billiard tables, had the exclusive honor of supporting the Government of the State and its Counties. In 1814, merchants were added, and at various times, anterior to 1848, were introduced, negro traders, jewelers, turnpike roads, brokers, and tavern keepers. In 1848, when the State embarked on extensive expenditures for Internal Improvements, the financial net was extended to bring in monied capital, investments in trading, salaries, gold and silver plate, &c. The income tax, was added in 1858, but the law was nullified by the construction, not warranted, perhaps, that income from property taxed in any other manner, was exempt. This construction enabled all, except professional men, to avoid the law.

It is almost impossible to believe, yet such was the fact that from the close of the Revolution, until 1814, land was taxed according to *quantity*, so that an acre of barren "huckleberry land on Mt. Pisgah," paid the same as an acre in the fertile bottoms of Roanoke. From 1814 to 1834, the assessment on land was according to its value, which was ascertained by the oath of the owner. This led to such extensive, frauds, that in 1834, on the recommendation of Gov. Swain, whose message to the General Assembly of that year, pointed out in strong terms the inequalities and crudities of the Revenue laws then existing, the present plan of valuation, by freeholders selected for the purpose, was adopted.

It is interesting to observe, that it has always required the patriotic impulses inspired by war, to induce our legislators to do justice in taxation. In the war of the Revolution, the *ad valorem* system prevailed. In the "second war of independence," the assessment of land by the acre, enormously oppressive on the western counties, was abolished; and in the civil war of 1861, there was a near approach to the equal taxation of 1776. In the fall of 1861, was passed an imperfect *ad valorem* Revenue law, and in the following year, the able chairman of the Finance Committee, our present Governor, reported in

my judgment, the best Revenue Bill ever presented to a legislative body in North Carolina. The General Assembly declined to adopt all the recommendations made, but assented to the principle of taxation on property according to value, and this principle was not entirely departed from during the war.

The Convention of 1865, apparently under the idea that it was best to place all things, as far as possible, *statu quo ante bellum*, by ordinance, declaring "what laws and ordinances are in force," repealed the Revenue Acts passed during the war, and restored the Acts of 1858-'59, as amended by the Act of 1860-'61, chap. 32.

The last General Assembly made the Act of 1858, the basis of their action, renewing and making more effective the tax on "Income," and a few other items, diminishing the rates in land and monied capital, but making no change in many other subjects. The inequalities of this law will appear from the following illustrations:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Under the law of 1866, land and monied capital, on | |
| the \$100 value pay | 10 cts. |
| Investments in Corporations and steam vessels, | 24 " |
| Merchandise, total purchases for one year, | 50 " |
| Salaries, gross receipts, | 100 " |
| Pianos, silver plate, &c., | 100 " |
| Cotton, breadstuffs, &c., bought on speculation, by | |
| those not regular dealers, | Nothing. |
| Fine horses, fat cattle, | Nothing. |
| Costly furniture, | Nothing. |

To show clearly the unequal operation of this law, I compare, briefly, its effect on the mercantile interest, and the business of farming.

A farmer's capital consists of land, horses, cattle, purchases of manures, &c., &c. The land may be estimated at four-fifths of the whole. On this four-fifths of his capital, he pays ten cents on the \$100 value, or eight cents on the whole capital. The products of his investments may be hoarded for years, exempt from taxation.

The merchant's capital is chiefly exhibited by his purchases for cash and on credit. If he buys his goods once during the year, he pays fifty cents on the \$100 value, or five times what the farmer pays on four-fifths of his capital. If he buys twice, he pays ten times.

The farmer's capital is invested in the business of supplying raw cotton, tobacco, breadstuffs. The merchant's capital, in supplying cloths, manufactured tobacco, salt, sugar, the comforts and necessities of life. Both are valuable and necessary members of society? Why should there be such enormous disproportion, in the burdens laid on each. The excessive duties on merchandise, I am informed, have rendered our citizens less able to compete with those of adjoining States.

Again, why should cotton or grain, or other products bought for speculation, by one not a "trader," be exempt? Is the holder of such property to be more favored, than the owner of a tract of uncultivated land? And if a planter, instead of selling his produce in the regular course of business, hoards for future profits, in my judgment such produce should be taxed according to value.

If the *ad valorem* system be adopted, there will of course be exceptions to the rule. License taxes, either in a round sum or by way of per centage on receipts, sales or profits, may and should be imposed in certain cases, and articles, ministering to the luxuries and vices of men, should be singled out for special burdens. So a certain amount of personal property should be exempt, to cover those articles so insignificant, that the receipts would not pay the expense of collection. And, I think, while all able-bodied males within the requisite ages, should pay a poll tax in consideration of the protection to their person, and, as a general rule, all property, productive or unproductive, should pay a moderate *ad valorem* tax for the protection to property, each person deriving a nett income over an amount sufficient to cover the necessities of life, should contribute a part to support that government, without which all gains are valueless.

Summary of
Recommendations

COUNTY TAXATION.

The inequalities of the Revenue law have been much increased by the operation of the Act of 1860-'61, second Extra Session, chapter 5, as amended by the Act of 1862-'63, chapter 18, regulating the duty of the County Court in levying taxes for County and School purposes. The General Assembly has always been extremely jealous of the extent of power conferred on the County Courts. It was once usual to fix a limit by law to their power over even the limited number of taxable subjects allowed them. For years preceding the passage of this law, their taxation was confined to land and polls; but when, in 1861, a Revenue Act on the *ad valorem* principle, in part, was passed, it was deemed safe to extend the powers of the County Courts, with the injunction, that no discrimination against particular interests should be made.

As said before, the Convention of 1865 restored the Act of 1858-'59, which is the basis of the present Revenue law. Now the law of 1858, (and the present law as well,) has its rates so adjusted, that the taxes imposed for the use of the State on *all the items*, except land and polls, were, in the opinion of the General Assembly, a sufficient burden; it being intended that *land and polls only* should be taxed by the County Courts. Hence, when in various Counties the Courts levied on all the items in the same proportion as on lands and polls, the exactions in many instances were enormously oppressive. Cases have been reported to me where business has been suspended in consequence of the cruel operation of these laws.

The Convention at its late session finding that the Counties had acted on different constructions of their powers, as the best settlement of all difficulties, validated the action of the Courts theretofore had, and in express terms authorized them, *during the present year*, to tax all subjects on which the levies are collectable by the Sheriffs, with the extraordinary power to make such discriminations and exemptions as they might deem best. It becomes, therefore, necessary for the present General Assembly to consider the question of County taxation.

I respectfully recommend—

1st. That the County Courts have power, and shall be required, to levy taxes for County purposes, in equal ratio, on all subjects on which taxes are payable into the Treasury by the Sheriffs or Tax Collectors, and,

2. That care be taken in fixing the levies for the State on the various subjects, to adjust those levies, with reference to their being liable to a double burden. I have made this endeavor in the bill reported by me.

I think it important, that in most instances the County and State levies should be on the same subjects. The citizens and officers of a County are more likely to discern fraud, and aid in enforcing fair disclosures, where the proceeds of collection are to be applied in part to local purposes. And it seems to be fair, that all property and interests, shall bear an equal part in working the machinery of County Government, as they are all benefitted by it and cannot exist without it.

There are some subjects however, which I am of opinion should only contribute to the Treasury of the State, and should therefore be taxed at a higher rate, exclusively for this object. For example, if Wake County should tax the gross receipts of Express, or Telegraph, or Insurance Companies, or similar institutions, because the principal office is located in Raleigh, this county, indirectly, would levy contributions on the citizens of others. I have, therefore, provided that institutions like these, whose operations extend over many counties, shall pay directly into the Public Treasury, and shall be exempt from County taxation.

FRAUDS.

The returns show that there are enormous frauds in the listing of taxables. The great decrease of the number of acres listed in 1861 and in 1866, will be hereafter pointed out, amounting in 86 counties, to 3,551,467 acres, defrauding the State and Counties of taxes on nearly \$15,000,000 worth of lands. Probably much of the deficiency was caused by the death or absence of the land owners, but this the list takers should have detected and reported as they are commanded by law. Another fruitful source of loss to the Revenue, arises

from the mode in which purchases of liquors are taxed. In the case of imported liquors, the first purchaser only is bound to list his purchases ; after which, on a second sale no tax accrues. It has been common for the dealer to escape the tax by showing that he purchased from a citizen of the State. In many instances, this vendor was only an agent of a Northern merchant, and paid no tax because he made no purchases, and thus the State was deprived of all Revenue. In the case of liquors made in the State, the purchaser from the distiller is liable to the tax, and his vendee is not. It is common for the liquor dealer to allege that he did not buy from the maker, but from some other party, resident in a distant county, and that this other party, made his purchases of the maker. The list-taker, has no means of ascertaining the truth of this story, which is often false, and I am informed large sums are lost to the Treasury by this evasion. I respectfully recommend that in all cases, the party in possession of liquors for sale, be deemed liable to the highest tax, unless he proves by certificate of some officer, a list-taker or Sheriff, that the liquors have been properly listed. This would not obviate the fraud of wilful misstatement of the amount of purchases, which crime is probably too common, not only with liquor dealers, but with merchants and other traders. It is difficult to remedy these frauds, without subjecting tax payers to such inquisitorial process, as is exceedingly odious to our people. I suggest that power be given to the officer, to demand a sight of the invoices of goods, and to distrain the goods of the trader unless they are truly exhibited. Provisions to enforce proper accountability, to be effectual, must be summary. All attempts by the tedious process of a bill in equity, as prescribed in the Act for collecting Revenue, have come to grief. If the Sheriff cannot get at the truth, a resort to the Courts will assuredly fail.

I am likewise informed that there is gross fraud in disclosing the quantity of liquors distilled in the State. It was hoped that the necessity of procuring license, would secure fair dealing towards the State. It is reported to me, that such is by no means the case. I recommend that one or two plans be adopted. Either tax the capacity of the still a round

sum, or make it the duty of the Sheriffs, to enter on the premises where the still is located, and view the same, and also inspect the books of the distiller, and examine witnesses as to the number of gallons made.

With a view to secure more fair disclosures, and also proper accountability of the collecting officers, I have transferred among the others the item of "merchants" to Schedule A, to be listed to the list taker. These were originally placed in Schedule B, on the idea, that the license granted by the Sheriff, was a great protection to the Revenue. This, in the case of men in established business, has generally become obsolete, and there is no reason, why they should not list in the same way, as land owners and others. I have specially provided for the cases of transient dealers, and others, whose business is of a temporary character.

TAXABLE SUBJECTS.

In adjusting the rates of taxation, I have endeavored to ascertain, as far as possible, the number and value of taxables now in the State.

The payment into the Treasury by the Sheriffs, was by the Convention postponed to the 1st of January, 1867, and therefore no estimate can be made in regard to the unlisted subjects mentioned in Schedule B and C of the Revenue Act.

The listed subjects mentioned in Schedule A, and the amount of taxes due thereon, have been returned to the Comptroller's office and from a comparison of them with the returns of 1861, is derived information, which will be of material aid, in fixing the rates of taxation.

In the following calculations the Counties of Buncombe, Haywood and Mitchell, are omitted, because no returns have been made from those Counties in 1866.

LAND OF THE STATE.

It will be remembered that the taxes of the present year were imposed on the basis of the valuation of 1860. In case of destruction of houses and other material parts of real

estate, and in cases of material enhancement of value, by the erection of new buildings or other extraordinary cause, provision was made for re-valuation.

The land of the State in 1861, in all the counties except Buncombe, Haywood and Mitchell, was returned at 26,618,531 acres, not including town lots, valued at \$111,602,702, or nearly \$4 20 per acre. In the same counties in 1866, the land is returned at 23,067,064 acres, valued at \$97,319,185, about \$4 21-100 per acre. It thus appears that from the carelessness of tax payers and list takers, over three and one-half millions of acres, worth nearly fifteen millions of dollars, were omitted. The valuation of land in 1866 is returned \$14,283,517 less than in 1861, but this loss is apparent only. By adding the value of the land not returned at \$4 21-100 per acre, the aggregate of 1866 is \$112,235,346, or half a million dollars increase during the past five years. In other words, the enhancement of value, by the erection of buildings and similar extraordinary causes, has been greater than the losses by the casualties of war.

The above calculation does not include town property. In the same counties, the losses since 1861 have been, apparently, \$1,730,795, the valuation in 1866 being only \$11,821,950, against \$13,552,745 in 1861; but it is fair to presume that, as in the case of lands, out of the towns great fraud has been practised on the State by failure to list town lots. The aggregate valuation of real estate, as shown by the Comptroller's report, is \$109,141,135, or, adding the omitted counties according to the quantity returned in 1861, is \$112,264,326 40.

I respectfully recommend that there be no general valuation of lands in 1867. Some counties have made good crops and the lands have sustained their prices. In others, however, the crops having failed, either from unfavourable seasons, or the disorders incident to the change of the system of labor, the people are depressed and the new valuation would be exceedingly low. No inconvenience can result from adhering to the valuation of 1861, as a provision is made for a change in case of gains or losses from extraordinary causes.

POLLS.

The number of white polls or males between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, in all the counties, with the exceptions stated, in 1861 was 61,039; in 1866 56,406, only a decrease of 4,633, or one out of thirteen. Considering that our armies during the late struggle were principally filled by white men between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, the decrease is not as great as might have been expected.

The number of black polls, or male negroes between twenty-one and forty-five years of age, is returned 33,283, being in about the same relative proportion to the entire colored population, as the white polls bear to the white population.

MONEY AT INTEREST.

By a simple calculation, it appears that the money at interest listed in 1860, was in round numbers, \$37,500,000; in 1866, including money on hand, \$10,916,000, being a falling off of over two-thirds. I feel sure that much of this decrease is owing to the uncertainty in the minds of creditors as to the ultimate collection of their debts, and that many credits returned insolvent, will be in whole or in part ultimately realized.

RIDING VEHICLES.

The value of riding vehicles in 1861 was \$2,027,419; in 1866 \$678,521, showing a decrease of some less than two-thirds. Common observation is convincing us that this loss will be speedily repaired.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

The value of watches and jewelry has decreased from \$929,325 to \$549,636, or about one-third.

STUDS AND JACKS.

The tax on Studs and Jacks, being specific, it is not possible to state their relative value in the years before and since the war. The rate of taxation is, however, the same, and from the amounts received from this source, \$5,438 in 1860-'61, and \$3,677, in 1865-'66, it may be estimated that in this item there has been a decrease of about one-third in value.

LIQUOR PURCHASES.

Purchases of spirituous liquors made in 1865, were taxable under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention, and where dealers paid under that Ordinance, they were required to list under the Act of Assembly, only the purchases during the three months preceding the 1st day of April, 1866. The taxes in 1866, being \$21,777, against \$56,818 in 1861, it seems clear that there will be no diminution in revenue from this source.

COLLATERAL DESCENTS.

It is certain that there is great neglect in listing Collateral Descents, Devises and Bequests. In many counties nothing was returned, and in the whole State, only \$361 taxes, representing a property not less than \$12,000, nor more than \$18,000. More stringent measures should be adopted to enforce justice to the State.

If the Public Treasurer should be authorized to appoint some person in each county, or Congressional District, to be paid a small commission or fees, for discovering delinquents, and enforcing the payment of taxes, a much more efficient execution of the law would be probably secured. A similar power was conferred on the Governor by Sec. 14, chap. 99, of the Revised Code, but it seems to have been considered repealed by subsequent Revenue laws.

INCOME.

Inasmuch as income from those subjects from which taxes

were paid under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention, was not taxable under the Act of Assembly, as was expected the revenue from this source has been quite insignificant. I anticipate a much larger return in the future.

The property of the State has been so changed, since the census returns of 1860, and the tax returns of 1861, it is impossible to estimate exactly the returns under the Revenue Bill submitted by me. I think, however, that the very moderate rates recommended, will be sufficient to sustain the estimates of the probable expenditures as reported.

Respectfully submitted,

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

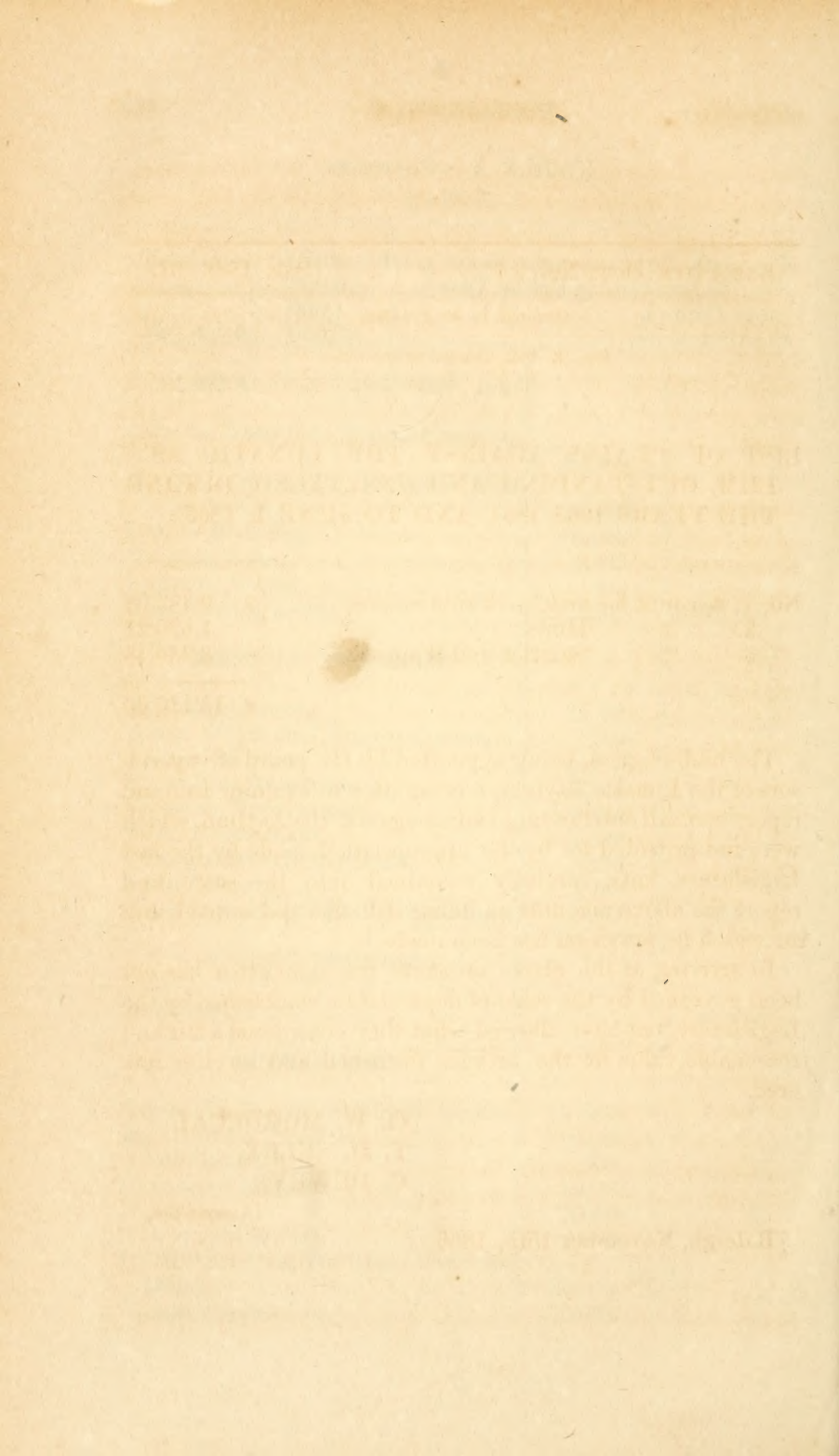
TABLE A.

Showing an estimate of the probable expenses of the State Government from October 1st, 1866, to October 1st, 1868.

| | | | |
|---|----|--------|------------|
| LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| General Assembly, Regular Session, | | | |
| 60 days, | \$ | 82,000 | |
| General Assembly, Probable Special Session, | | 60,000 | |
| Public Printing, | | 15,000 | |
| Binding laws, | | 1,000 | |
| Copying Laws, | | 600 | |
| Distributing Laws, | | 2,500 | \$ 161,100 |
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| Adjutant General, | | 2,500 | |
| Board of Internal Improvements, | | 200 | |
| Council of State, | | 1,275 | |
| Executive Department, | | 13,130 | |
| Treasury Department, | | 8,500 | |
| State Department, | | 3,700 | |
| Comptroller's Department, | | 4,000 | |
| State Library, | | 2,000 | |
| Superintendent of Public Buildings, | | 1,000 | 36,305 |
| JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| Judiciary, | | | 64,000 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Appropriation for Artificial Limbs, | | 34,660 | |
| Agricultural Societies, | | 2,000 | |
| Capitol Square, | | 600 | |
| Executive Mansion, | | 6,000 | |
| Elections, | | 5,500 | |
| Geological Survey, | | 9,000 | |
| Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, | | 50,000 | |
| Insane Asylum, | | 75,000 | |

TABLE A.—CONTINTED.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|--------|------------|
| Pensions, | \$ | 370 | |
| Sheriffs for settling Public Taxes, | | 5,000 | |
| State Capitol, | | 1,000 | |
| Contingencies, | | 40,000 | \$ 229,130 |
| Total, | | | \$ 490,535 |



Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

LIST OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, OUTSTANDING AND UNSETTLED, DURING THE YEARS 1863, 1864, AND TO JUNE 1, 1865.

| | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|----|--------|----|
| No. 1. | Account for articles of subsistence, | \$ | 9,483 | 94 |
| " 2. | " Hires, | | 1,670 | 21 |
| " 3. | " Salaries and Wages, | | 3,956 | 48 |
| | | \$ | 15,110 | 63 |

The undersigned, being appointed by the board of supervisors of the Lunatic Asylum, a committee to examine into and report upon all outstanding claims against the Asylum, which were not provided for by the appropriation made by the last Legislature, have carefully examined into the same, and report the above amounts as being still due and unpaid, and for which no provision has been made.

In arriving at the above amounts, the committee has not been governed by the scale of depreciation established by the Legislature, but have allowed what they considered a fair and reasonable value for the articles furnished and services rendered.

G. W. MORDECAI,
T. H. SELBY,
C. DEWEY,

Committee.

Raleigh, November 15th, 1866.

No. 1. ACCOUNT FOR ARTICLES OF SUBSISTENCE.

| | ACCOUNTS. | C. S. A. | SCALE. | ALLOWED IN CURRENCY. |
|----|--|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Shay, W'mson & Co., | \$ 1,936 | \$ 23 76 | 42 68 |
| 2 | N. J. Whitaker, corn, | 1,350 | 27 | 105 |
| 3 | { J. M. Towles, J. M. Towles, 1865, June, | 2,004 75 | 23 34 | 54 37 58 67 |
| 4 | Wm. Thompson, cof- fins, | 50 | 2 09 | 40 |
| 5 | { A. F. Page, A. F. Page, 1865, | 80 | 3 20 | 8 35 50 |
| 6 | Williams & Haywood | 47 70 | 2 85 | 8 10 |
| 7 | { Wm. Grimes, Wm. Grimes, 1865, | | | 313 97 |
| 8 | S. F. Page, | 414 | 9 10 | 27 |
| 9 | D. C. Halliburton, | 125 | 3 | 7 50 |
| 10 | W. C. Upchurch, | 269 25 | 11 57 | 19 45 |
| 11 | Sylvester Smith, | 243 | 84 08 | 67 50 |
| 12 | { Mrs. M. Green, for wood, Mrs. M. Green, for wood, | | | 129 198 |
| 13 | Lougee & Brothers, | | | 7 60 |
| 14 | Bryan Green, 894 lbs. meal, | | | 32 17 |
| 15 | John F. Hutchings, | | | 893 |
| 16 | W. R. Crawford, | | | 15 35 |
| 17 | H. C. Smith, | | | 27 12 |
| 18 | W. J. W. Crowder, | | | 175 |
| 19 | W. H. & R. S. Tuck- er, bricks, | | | 5 60 |
| 20 | M. A. Bledsoe, Less credit, | 49,594 15 4,360 | 5,171 73 94 74 | 5,076 99 |
| | | \$ 45,234 15 | 5,799 48 | |
| 21 | Mallett & Brown, | 372 | | 112 |
| 22 | P. F. Pescud, | 6,279 50 | 238 57 | 334 |
| 23 | P. F. Pescud, | 3,299 48 | 368 41 | 515 77 |
| 24 | W. L. Pomeroy, | 127 70 | 5 08 | 7 62 |
| 25 | John C. Palmer, | | | 3 30 |
| 26 | P. F. Pescud, 1865, | | | 110 |
| 27 | W. F. Fort, | | | 12 |
| 28 | R. W. Hopgood, | | | 14 90 |

No. 1. (*Continued.*)

| ACCOUNTS. | | C. S. A. | | SCALE. | ALLOWED IN CURRENCY. |
|-----------|---|----------|--|--------|----------------------|
| 29 | W. A. Markham, | | | | 1 93 |
| 30 | David Hinton, | 1,800 | | 60 | 90 |
| 31 | N. J. Whitaker, | | | | 40 |
| 32 | D. C. Murray, | | | | 37 |
| 33 | Page & Allen, | | | | 365 52 |
| 34 | Theo. H. Snow, | | | | 55 |
| 35 | W. Traywick, 46 gals. Sorghum \$1, | | | | 46 |
| 36 | H. Hodge 1020 Pork, \$10 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | | | 125 |
| 37 | R. K. Ferrell, sundry accounts, | | | | 191 13 |
| 38 | W. D. Jones, 750 lbs. Beef, 10c. | | | | 75 |
| | | | | | <hr/> \$9,483 94 |

No. 2. ACCOUNT FOR HIRES.

| | ACCOUNTS. | C. S. A. | SCALE. | ALLOWED IN CURRENCY. |
|---|---|-----------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | R. K. Ferrell, Negro hire, | | | \$ 46 62 |
| 2 | Kimbrough Jones, Negro hire, | \$ 416 66 | \$ 83 61 | 282 50 |
| 3 | Mrs. P. Smith, Negro hire, | 1,170 | 56 | 482 50 |
| 4 | P. F. Pescud, Negro hire, | 30 | 30 | 20 |
| 5 | Sylvester Smith, Negro hire, | 353 90 | 32 30 | 278 90 |
| 6 | Chas. Manly, Negro hire, | 652 | 24 | 183 31 |
| 7 | W. J. Baker, Negro hire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mo. | 175 | 7 15 | 18 90 |
| 8 | L. W. Peck, Negro hire, | | | 17 50 |
| 8 | W. E. Anderson, | 100 | | 65 |
| | | | | \$ 1,295 23 |
| | Dr. E. C. Fisher, Nelson & Clay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mo. at \$160 per year, | | | 46 66 |
| | Dr. F. T. Fuller, Alick $3\frac{1}{2}$ mo, at \$80 per year, | | | 23 33 |
| | Miss Margaret London, Joe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mo. at \$80 per year, | | | 23 33 |
| | Mrs. Dr. Haywood, Lucy, Sarah and Betsy, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mo, at \$5 per month, | | | 52 50 |
| | W. E. Allen, Cherry, for 1864, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ mo. of 1865, | | | 82 60 |
| | Rev. T. E. Skinner, hire of Allen, one year and 11 mo. | | | 146 60 |
| | | | | \$ 1,670 21 |

No. 3. ACCOUNT OF SALARIES AND WAGES.

STATEMENT

Of time for which salary is still due the officers of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, who are salaried officers.

| | CURRENT Y. |
|---|-------------|
| Dr. E. C. Fisher, Superintendent, from 1st January, 1865, to 1st June, 1865, five months at \$2,500 per annum, | \$ 1,041 66 |
| Dr. F. T. Fuller, Assistant Physician, from 1st January, 1865, to June 1st, 1865, five months, at \$1200 per annum, | 500 |
| R. K. Ferrell, Steward, from 1st January, 1865, to 1st June, 1865, five months, at \$800 per annum, | 333 33 |
| Mrs. Kate Dunlop, Matron, from 1st January, 1865, to 1st June, 1865, five months, at \$500 per annum, | 208 33 |
| W. E. Anderson, Treasurer, from 1st January, 1865, to 1st June, 1865, five months, at \$750 per annum, | 312 50 |
| J. F. Curfman, Engineer, from 1st October, 1864, to 1st June, 1865, eight months, at \$800 per annum, | 533 33 |
| Mrs. Nancy Hicks, from 1st January, to Sept. 15, eight and a half months, at \$10 per month, | 85 00 |
| | \$ 3,014 15 |
| Mrs. Bell, from 1st May to 1st Oct., 5 months, at \$10 | 50 |
| Miss A. Smith, from 1st January, 1865, to 1st August, 7 months, at \$12, | 84 |
| Mrs. Mills, from 1st January, 1865, to 1st August, 7 months, at \$10 | 70 |
| Mrs. Thomas, from 1st January, 1865, to 1st August, 7 months, at \$10 | 70 |
| Miss Eliza Smith, from 1st January, 1865 to 1st May, 3½ months, at \$10, | 35 |

No. 3. (*Continued.*)

MALE ATTENDANTS.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| W. A. Markham, from 1st January, 1865, to April 15, $3\frac{1}{2}$ months at \$15 | 52 50 |
| R. W. Hopgood, from 1st January, 1865, to April 15, $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, at \$15, | 52 50 |
| M. Ferrell, from 1st January, 1865, to April 15, $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, at \$15, | 52 50 |
| J. Dupree, from 1st January, 1865, to April 15, $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, at \$15, | 52 50 |
| M. Yates, from 1st January, 1865, to April 15, $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, \$15 | 52 50 |
| W. Stells, from 1st January, 1865, to April 15, $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, at \$15 | 52 50 |
| S. Walker, Watchman, from 1st January, 1865, to April 15, $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, at \$20 | 70 |
| James Wynn, Fireman, from 1st January, 1865, to June, 5 2-3 months, at \$20 | 113 33 |
| J. Tize, Gardner, from 1st January, 1865, to March 15, $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, at \$30, | 75 |
| Martha Burnett, $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, at \$10, | 20 |
| Mary Sandford, from 1st January, 1865, to 1st May, 4 months at \$10, | 40 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3, 956 48 |

EXECUTIVE DOC. NO. 10.]

[SES. 1866-'67.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, NOV. 26TH, 1866.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

I herewith transmit a report made by the Secretary of State and Comptroller, made in pursuance of Act of the General Assembly, ratified 20th December, 1864.

JONATHAN WORTH.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND
COMPTROLLER ON THE TREASURER'S BOOKS
AND ACCOUNTS.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

In compliance with an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified 20th of December, 1864, entitled "An Act to amend the 8th section of chapter 112 of the Revised Code, in relation to the Public Treasury," making it the duty of the Comptroller and Secretary of State, immediately after the close of each fiscal year, to ascertain the full amount of money in the Treasury at the time of the report of the Treasurer to the General Assembly, by counting the same, respectfully report, that we have carefully performed the duty, and find the balance in the Treasury in money and vouchers on the 1st of October last, to correspond with the amount stated in the report of the Public Treasurer to the present General Assembly, \$113,205 93.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.

C. H. BROGDEN,
Comptroller.

Raleigh, Nov. 26th, 1866.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB DEPARTMENT.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 10th 1866.

To His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina :

GOVERNOR :—I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the proceedings of my Department.

Since its establishment there have been one hundred and seventy eight legs, finished, delivered, and paid for ; there are forty three besides completed, unsettled for, a part of which number has been delivered.

You will see from the above, that two hundred and twenty onelegs have been turned out ; nearly one half of which have been provided within the last two months, thus clearly evidencing, (according to the reports of the Sheriffs, which put the number needed at about five hundred and fifty,) the ability of the manufacturer to answer the demands of the State within seven months. The operations of the factory were greatly restrained prior to September, by the inefficiency of its workmen, and the irregular receipt of materials necessary for the construction of the leg. Now as these are no more, the above is a rational conclusion. Commutation has been paid in lieu of limbs to twenty five men. The sum thus expended, \$1750, with that paid to the manufacturer, \$12,460, makes the

Proper

amount thus far expended, fourteen thousand, two hundred and ten dollars, (\$14,210,) in addition to contingent and other expenses, which foot up seven hundred and seventy seven dollars, eighty three cents; thus making the sum total, fourteen thousand nine hundred and eighty seven dollars and eighty three cents.

The probable expenses for the future, will amount to twenty seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars, (\$27,240,) so calling on the State for the carrying out its resolution, "To provide Artificial legs to its maimed soldiers," for forty two thousand, two hundred and twenty seven dollars and eighty three cents. (\$42,227,83.) Several applications have been made for legs by men, who, though their limbs had not been amputated, had lost the entire use of them, and who would have been provided, as coming within the spirit of the act, but for the Manufacturer's inability to do so.

I would also call your attention to one applicant, who had lost the whole of his leg, it having been taken off at the hip joint, and being considered as out of the meaning of the law, could not be paid commutation.

Very few calls have been made for arms, the number of which needed, about equal the number of legs lost, owing I suppose to the prevalent belief, that the Legislature will also ameliorate their condition.

Most of the legs delivered have, I believe, proven entirely satisfactory; when the contrary has been the case, it has been found to be owing to the very peculiar formation of the stumps of the parties, and to their unwillingness or inability to comply with a request that I make to all—to return to this place if their limbs are inefficient, either because of a bad fit, or the weakness of the machinery.

I am Governor,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. RYAN,

Superintendent.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June, 16, 1866

*To his Excellency, the Governor of the State
of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.:*

SIR :—I have the honor to transmit an attested copy of a Resolution of Congress, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States, a Fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States. The decisions of the several Legislatures upon the subject are required by law to be communicated to this Department. An acknowledgement of the receipt of this communication is requested by

Your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I CERTIFY, That annexed is a true copy of a Concurrent Resolution of Congress, entitled "Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States;" the original of which resolution, received to-day, is on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1866, and of the United States of America the ninetieth.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, RECEIVED AT DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
JUNE 16, 1866.]

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT
TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of

the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest:

EDWD. MCPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY, Nov. 14th, 1866.

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR WORTH, Raleigh:

SIR :—You have doubtless seen, through the public papers, that the Faculty of the Hillsborough Military Academy, desirous to promote the cause of scientific and military education throughout the State, offer to the public a gratuitous scholarship for one meritorious young man from each Congressional district in the State of North Carolina.

As the Superintendant and presiding officer of the Academy, I have the honor to place at your disposal, a nomination to one additional scholarship. You have only to select from the State at large, any deserving young man, and it will give me pleasure to receive him in the Academy as your nominee, requiring of him no other condition than that of holding the appointment from you.

If the circumstances of the Academy and the Faculty were different, it would give us pleasure to include in the offer, in addition to the tuition, those other expenses which are defrayed for their beneficiaries, by the States which possess their own military schools. But the Academy has suffered from the effects of the war in the damages done to its buildings and its apparatus and furniture; and as to ourselves, having lost all our means in the struggle, we can contribute only our labor. This, we do most cheerfully for the purpose of diffusing in

the State of North Carolina, the benefits of scientific and military education, which we have learned to appreciate by our own personal experience.

These advantages are so great and so universally acknowledged, that in order to secure them, many States have expended very large sums, and are now paying large amounts for the support of military schools. They consider themselves most amply repaid by the creation of a large class of skillful engineers, scientific agriculturalists and teachers, who develop the natural resources of their native States, and elevate the standard of scientific knowledge within their borders. Among the beneficiaries, or State Cadets who were indebted for their education, to such a wise provision on the part of their States, I will mention only Generals Mahone, Rhodes, and Lane, of Virginia, (the latter now of this State) and of Col. Tew, himself, the founder of this Academy, who was a beneficiary cadet in the South Carolina Military Schools.

Virginia has expended for this purpose, upwards of \$150,000 in buildings, apparatus, &c., and now gives the Virginia Military Institute, an annuity of \$15,000, for the support of about thirty State cadets. South Carolina paid her Military Schools an annuity of \$30,000. Louisiana now pays about \$25,000. Alabama, the same, and has recently appropriated a fund worth about \$100,000 to rebuild the Military Academy destroyed by Sherman's army. Arkansas, and Kentucky, and Tennessee, not to speak of several Northern States, also have their own Military Schools, which they foster with diligent care.

Would it not be a wise and enlightened policy, on the part of the State of North Carolina, to follow this example, and to secure to herself the advantages of a Military School for her own beneficiaries?

The enterprise and liberality of the late Col. Tew, have already endowed the State of North Carolina with buildings sufficient for the purposes of a Military School of the highest order, and far superior to those of the Virginia Military Institute, for the first ten years of its existence. The fact of these buildings being the private property of Col. Tew's family, so far from depriving the State of any benefits she may derive

from them, relieves her from the expenses of repairs and preservation; while on the other hand, all those advantages which other States have secured only by erecting buildings at a vast expense, can be enjoyed here by the State, without any outlay. Nothing more would be needed than an annuity sufficient to support entirely, or in part, as many beneficiary cadets as the State might desire, to be appointed by a board of visitors, of her own selection. These cadets, on their part, would assume the obligation of teaching within the State, for a certain time after graduation. ✓

That such a course of action, on the part of the State, would conduce to her advantage, is too plain to need an argument. It would diffuse scientific education, and elevate its standard; and it is only by the cultivation of the exact and the natural sciences, which are the main spring of the industrial arts, that the South may hope to recover her former prosperity. If every youth in the land, said a few days ago one of the leading papers in the South, were to devote himself to the study of science, this would hardly be sufficient to develop the natural wealth of the South. Of this magnificent heritage, North Carolina possesses a splendid portion, and it should be her first care to educate a class of men who will know how to secure to her its glorious advantages.

It ought to be an additional argument that such a course of action, on the part of the State, would prove highly beneficial to the Hillsboro' Military Academy. Surely this Institution has a strong claim upon the favor of the State. It is in itself, a munificent endowment, made with his own private means, to North Carolina, by one of its most gallant citizens, who founded, unaided, an Institution, the like of which has never been attempted anywhere else, save by the powerful resources of a State. And after erecting the buildings, providing the apparatus, and purchasing even the arms, which have been given by other States to numbers of private schools of all degrees, at the first call of his State, he left his young family and his position. He left his place at the head of his new enterprise, although he might have honorably retained it on account of its military character and usefulness; and although it was almost certain ruin to entrust it so soon to other hands,

he sacrificed all, and finally sealed his devotion to his State by laying down his life on the field of Sharpsburg, at the head of a North Carolina brigade. Surely it is not unreasonable to ask the State, which he served so well, to aid in completing the great work which he begun, when, by doing so, she is consulting her own best interests.

The chief advantages which the Academy would derive from the action which I have suggested, on the part of the State, would be of a moral, not of a pecuniary nature. It would give to the discipline of the Academy the weight and the sanction of the State authority, and a recognition as the State Military School. The appropriation, for the support of the State cadets would be a minor consideration. For these would only take the place of the same number of pay cadets who would bring to the Academy an equal or greater income. But the object of the Faculty is not merely to make money, but to accomplish a great work, and to diffuse the benefits of our system of scientific and military education. If we can do this and link our own names to the accomplishment of such a noble and lofty purpose, it will be a richer reward to us than all the prizes of wealth.

I have discussed this subject at some length, but have not exhausted all the arguments which might be adduced in its support. I will not, however, for the present, trespass any further upon your time and attention.

Hoping that the views which I have presented, may receive the aid of your personal and official influence, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. COLSTON,
Superintendent, H. M. A.

EXECUTIVE DOC. No. 14.]

[SES. 1866-'67.]

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
HEAD QUARTERL ASST. COMMISSIONER STATE OF N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., July 13th, 1866.

General Orders, {
No. 3. }

Note

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having officially notified the Assistant Commissioner, that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases, to which freedmen are parties, to the proper county or State authorities, according to the nature of the case, with the single exception of claims for wages, under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau, which not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as heretofore. In case of any failure, neglect, or inability of the civil authorities to arrest and bring to trial, persons who have been, or may hereafter be, charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents and citizens, and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, officers in charge of Districts are hereby directed, to arrest and detain such persons in military confinement, until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

By command of Bt. Maj. GENERAL ROBINSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

CLINTON A. CILLEY,

A. A. General.

EXECUTIVE DOC. NO. 15.]

[SES. 1866-'67.]

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, November 30th, 1866.

*To the Honorable, the House of Commons
of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of correspondence between the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Executive of this State, in response to the Resolution of inquiry passed by your body on the 23rd instant.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JONATHAN WORTH.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, November 23d, 1866.

HON. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.

SIR :—I herewith enclose a copy of a Resolution passed by the House of Commons of this State, now sitting, asking for certain information.

I shall be obliged to you if you shall find it convenient to communicate to me, at an early day, the information desired.

I have the honor to be,

Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed)

JONATHAN WORTH.

(Copy.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, November 27th, 1866.

SIR : Your letter of the 23d instant, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and covering a Resolution of your House of Commons making inquiry relative to National currency, has been referred to me for reply.

I have the honor to state that United States Bonds have been deposited in the Treasury to an amount sufficient to secure the entire three hundred millions of circulation authorized by law, and that the currency is being delivered to Banks entitled to receive the same, as fast as the notes are prepared by the engravers.

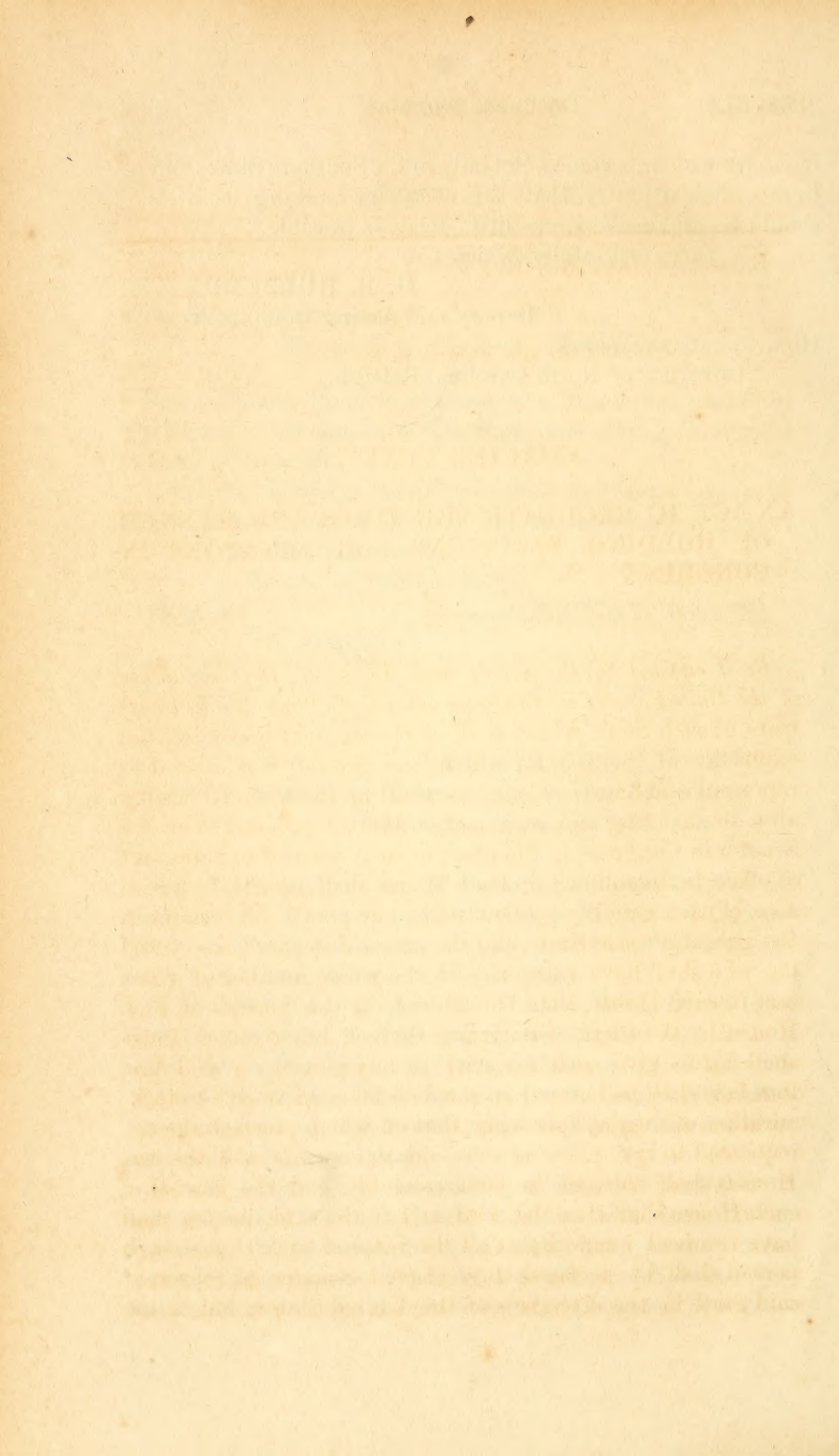
It will, therefore, be impossible to furnish circulation to any additional Banks in North Carolina until some further provision shall be made by Congress for that purpose. I am not without some hope that favorable action upon this subject may be taken during the next session of Congress. I consider

it a matter of importance, not only to the Southern States, but to the whole country, that the necessary banking facilities should be provided with as little delay as possible.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

HON. JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh.



Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

CHAPTER CCXLV.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE TIMES AND MANNER
OF HOLDING ELECTIONS FOR SENATORS IN
CONGRESS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Legislatures of each State, which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress, in the place of such Senator so going out of office, in the following: Each House shall, openly, by a *viva voce*, of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House, shall be entered on the journal of each House, by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; but if either House shall fail to give such majority to any person, on said day, that fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock, meridian, of the day following, that on which proceedings are requested to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes of each House, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the

same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings in regard to this Act, the joint Assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote, of each member present, a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint Assembly, a majority of all the members elect to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, meridian, of each succeeding day, during the session of the Legislature, and take, at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected,

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, said Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the Commencement and organization of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner hereinbefore provided, for the election of a Senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized and shall have notice of such vacancy.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid, to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

AAPPROVED, July 25th, 1856.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND
COMPTROLLER CONCERNING CONFEDERATE
AND STATE SECURITIES IN THE TREASURY.

RALEIGH, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1866.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

In compliance with a "Resolution concerning Confederate securities and State securities issued during the war, now in the Treasury," passed by the late State Convention, the 25th day of June, A. D., 1866, we have counted and ascertained the several amounts of all such securities as have been laid before us in the Treasury, and we submit the following as a true statement "of the amount and character of the securities so counted."

As the resolution directed, we left all of the Confederate and Rail Road securities in the Treasury. We burned in the presence of the Public Treasurer all of the Bonds and Treasury Notes issued by the State during the war for general purposes, except three of each denomination and issue, which were cancelled and retained in the Treasury as samples.

R. W. BEST,

Secretary of State.

C. H. BROGDEN,

Comptroller.

PUBLIC FUND.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1 State Bond of \$1,000, dated Oct 1st, 1861, issued by authority of "An Act to in- corporate the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, this bond was left in the Treasury. | \$ 1,000 |
| 262 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, | 262,000 |
| 99 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, These bonds were issued by authority of "An Act to provide Ways and Means for supplying the Treasury," ratified 20th December, 1862, dated 1st January, 1863, payable at the Public Traasury in Raleigh, on the 1st of January, 1893 ; signed by Z. B. Vance, Governor, and countersigned by Jonathan Worth, Pub- lic Treasurer. | 49,500 |
| 26 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, | 26,000 |
| 20 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, These bonds were authorized to be is- sued to the City of Raleigh by an Ordi- nance of the State Convention amend- ing the charter of the Chatham Rail Road Company, ratified January 30th, 1862, and dated 1st of January, 1863 ; payable at the Public Treasury in Ral- eigh, on the 1st of January, 1893, signed by Z. B. Vance, Governor, and counter- signed by Jonathan Worth, Public Tres- urer. | 10,000 |
| 26 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, author- ized by the above named Ordinance, to be issued to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, dated and signed as above, | 13,000 |
| 300 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, | 300,000 |
| 282 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, These bonds were dated 1st of January, 1863, and all the Coupons attached to them were numbered, signed and dated; but said bonds were not signed on their face by the Governor or Treasurer, | 141,000 |
| 26 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, 6 per cent, | 26,000 |

PUBLIC FUND.—CONTINUED.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| <p>These bonds were dated 1st January, 1862, payable at the Public Treasury in Raleigh, on the 1st of January, 1892, and exchangeable or convertible in North Carolina Treasury Notes.</p> | |
| 19 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, 8 per cent, | \$ 19,000 |
| 2 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, 8 per cent, | 1,000 |
| <p>These bonds were authorized by an Ordinance of the State Convention, ratified February 26th, 1862, dated 1st of September, 1862; signed by Z. B. Vance, Governor, and countersigned by D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer.</p> | |
| 105 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, 8 per cent, | 105,000 |
| <p>These bonds were issued by authority of the above named Ordinance, dated 1st September, 1862; signed by Z. B. Vance, Governor, and countersigned by Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer.</p> | |
| 10 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, 8 per cent, | 10,000 |
| <p>Dated 1st day of March, 1862; and running 20 years; issued by authority of an Ordinance of the State Convention, passed February 26th, 1862.</p> | |
| 84 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, 8 per cent, | 84,000 |
| 4 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, 8 per cent, | 2,000 |
| <p>Dated 1st day of September, 1862, and running 20 years; issued by authority of and Ordinance of the State Convention, passed September 26th, 1862.</p> | |
| CONFEDERATE BONDS, &C. | |
| 5 Bonds of \$1,000 each, 7 per cent, dated 2d March, 1863; issued by authority of an Act of Congress of February 20th 1863. | 5,000 |
| 328 Bonds of \$1,000 each, 6 per cent, | 328,000 |

PUBLIC FUND.—CONTINUED.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| These bonds were issued by authority of an Act of Congress of February 17th, 1864, dated April 1st, 1864, and payable April 1st, 1884. | |
| 1 Bond of \$100, 8 per cent, dated 1st July, 1864. | \$ 100 |
| Confederate certificates of debt, 4 per cent; issued to Thos. Webb, President North Carolina Rail Road Company, and transferred by said Company to the Public Treasurer of North Carolina, in payment of dividends from said Road, | 618,000 |
| These certificates of indebtedness, were issued by the Confederate Government under Act of Congress of February 17th, 1864. | |
| North Carolina Treasury Notes of different denominations and dates; issued by authority of different acts of the General Assembly. | |
| Notes \$50, Act December 20th, 1862, dated January 1st, 1863, | 135,000 |
| Notes \$20, Act December 20th, 1862, dated January 1st, 1863, | 160,000 |
| Notes \$10, Act December 20th, 1862, dated January 1st, 1863, | 112,000 |
| Notes \$5, Act December 20th, 1862, dated January 1st, 1863, | 164,000 |
| Notes \$3, Act December 20th, 1862, dated January 1st, 1863, | 2,400 |
| Notes \$2, Act December 20th, 1862, dated January 1st, 1863, | 114 |
| Notes \$1, Act December 20th, 1862, dated January 1st, 1863. | 4,800 |
| Notes of different denominations and dates, | 46,108 70 |
| Notes of different denominations and dates in possession of I. G. Lash, of Salem, and returned by him to the Public Treasury, | 2,100 |
| Notes of different denominations and dates in possession of Wm. Huske, of Fayetteville, and returned by him to the Public Treasury, | 1,447 35 |

PUBLIC FUND.—CONTINTED.

| | |
|---|------------|
| 430 State Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, Issued by authority of "An Act to secure the completing of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road," ratified February 16th, 1861, chapter 142, dated 1st July, 1862, payable with interest at 6 per cent, on the 1st July, 1892, at the Public Treasury in Raleigh, signed by Z. B. Vance, Governor, and countersigned by Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer. | \$ 430,000 |
| Confederate Treasury Notes of different denominations and dates, | 182,247 50 |
| Confederate Treasury Notes of mixed denominations and dates, in the possession of I. G. Lash, and returned by him to the Treasury, | 9,003 |

SINKING FUND.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 123 Confederate Bonds of \$1,000 each, 7 per cent, dated March 2d, 1863, and issued by authority of an Act of Congress of the Confederate States, approved February 20th, 1863, | 123,000 |
|---|---------|

LITERARY FUND.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 224 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, 6 per cent, | 224,000 |
| 1 State Coupon Bond of \$500 each, 6 per cent, Issued by authority of "An Act to provide Ways and Means for supplying the Treasury," ratified 20th December, 1862, and dated 1st of January, 1863, payable at the Public Treasury in Raleigh, on the 1st of January, 1893; signed by Z. B. Vance, Governor, and by Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, | 500 |
| 4 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, 6 per cent, Issued by authority of "An Act to se- | 4,000 |

PUBLIC FUND.—CONTINUED.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| cure the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road," ratified February 16th, 1861, and dated 1st of July, 1862; payable at the Public Treasury, | |
| 73 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000, 8 per cent, \$ | 73,000 |
| Issued by authority of "An Ordinance to provide for Funding Treasury Notes of this State, and for other purposes," ratified February 26th, 1862. These bonds were dated 1st of March, 1862; payable at the Public Treasury. | |
| 4 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, 6 per cent, | 2,000 |
| Issued by authority of "An Ordinance to provide for the assumption and payment of the Confederate Tax," ratified February 17th, 1862, and dated March 1st, 1862. | |
| 29 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, 8 per cent, | 29,000 |
| 8 State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, 8 per cent, | 4,000 |
| Issued by authority of an Ordinance to provide for "funding Treasury Notes of this State, and for other purposes," dated the 1st of September, 1862. | |
| 1 State Coupon Bond of \$1,000, 6 per cent, dated 1st of January, 1862; payable at the Public Treasury in Raleigh, on the 1st of January, 1892, and exchangeable or convertible in North Carolina Treasury Notes. | 1,000 |
| Confederate Treasury Notes of different denominations, | 84,755 50 |
| Confederate Bonds Registered, 4 per cent, issued by authority of an act of Confederate Congress entitled "An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a New Issue of Notes and Bonds approved February 17th 1864," dated July 27th, 1864, and redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1884, | 30,100 |

PUBLIC FUND.—CONTINUED.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| These Bonds were received of the Bank of North Carolina, as dividends on stock held by the Literary Fund in said Bank March 11, 1865. | |
| Confederate Certificates of debt issued by authority of an Act of the Confederate Congress, approved June 14th, 1864, to amend "An Act to reduce the currency and to authorize a New Issue of Notes and Bonds," approved February 17th, 1864. | |
| | \$ 41,000 |
| 18 Confederate Bonds of \$1,000 each, 6 per cent, dated April 1st, 1864. | 18,000 |
| 28 North Carolina State Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, 8 per cent, dated September 1st, 1862, issued by authority of an Ordinance of the State Convention, ratified February 26th, 1862, payable at the Public Treasury in Raleigh, on the 1st day of September, 1862, signed by Z. B. Vance, Governor, and countersigned by Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer. | 14,000 |
| North Carolina Treasury Notes of mixed denominations and dates, | 20 60 |
| Aggregate amount of Confederate and State securities counted in the Public Treasury, | \$ 2,929,336 65 |

*Suggestions on the
negro problem. This letter
also appeared, I think, in
the Sentinel.*

EXECUTIVE DOC. NO. 17.]

[SES. 1866-'67.]

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

LETTER FROM THOS. P. DEVEREUX, ESQUIRE.

HALIFAX COUNTY, October 20th, 1866

MY DEAR SIR: Being one amongst the oldest slaveholders in the South, and having for many years made the negro my study, both as one of the means of income, and because I felt a more than ordinary interest in him, realizing that my days are numbered, and that it is a duty to aid in establishing a system which should advance the material and moral well being of the race, and thereby promote the prosperity of the country, I take the liberty of addressing the following pages to you. I do not write you as the Governor of the State, but as Jonathan Worth, Esq., who, I believe, will rightly appreciate my motives and give them that weight to which they are entitled. You have my permission to do with the letter as you think best; for, while I seek no credit for my suggestions, I shun no responsibility from the avowal of my sentiments; and although I may say some things which may mortify Southern pride, yet truth should prevail, and I can say to my countrymen with the Apostle: "am I become your enemy because I tell you the truth?"

I do not believe the negro is fated to disappear in a state of freedom; if he does, it will be the fault of those who govern him, i. e. his *law-makers*. Unlike the aborigines of this country, he is endued with an ability to resist the vices of civilization which has been denied to the Indian. The negro is a necessity to the prosperity of the Southern States; he is

*Worth
must
have
approved
much
this
letter.*

on the spot, ready to continue the discharge of his duties, while it will take millions of money and years of privation, to obtain another race as equal to their performance as the negro. It is thus of high interest to preserve such an element of prosperity. For many years I have differed with those who argued that slavery was the best possible arrangement of society. I have long been convinced that it was the most expensive form of labor which the ingenuity of man could devise,—admirably adapted to promote the material well-being of the negro, and the increase of his numbers, but injurious to the development of the resources of the country, and to the accumulation of national wealth. So strong are my convictions on this subject, that I would have taken steps to prove the correctness of my principles, had it not been, for the pleas, that, under our Constitution, the negro, in a state of freedom, could not be made to do fair work for fair wages, and slavery was infinitely better than pauperism. Unpopular as were these sentiments, they steadily gained strength, and recent events have made them almost universal. Whilst I cannot but consider the Act of Emancipation, as it was executed, as unjust, unconstitutional and unwise, I am persuaded that, had it been more prudently ordered, had it provided a very moderate compensation, one hardly equal to the annual expense already incurred, but sufficient to mitigate cases of crying hardship and injustice, and had it been unaccompanied by the “Freedman’s Bureau,” (a terrible blunder,) before this time the feelings of bitterness which it at first must have created, would have all passed away. With these observations, I proceed to mention some instances of mistaken legislation, which should be repealed, and others omitted, which should be supplied.

To one who knows him, the negro is but an over grown child, and, like all other children, is extremely sensitive to injustice. To make the legislation intended for him available for good, he must feel that the law-makers are not only his superiors, but his friends. He should be taught to love, but made to respect them. It is worse than Utopian to expect ever to establish by legislation social equality; but a full equality before the law should be strenuously insisted on—any

thing beyond it may be beautiful in theory, but is impossible in practice. The first necessity in the endeavor to promote the well-being of the negro, and, through him, of the country, is, it appears to me, to enforce a proper supply of food to the rising generation; if this is not done the physical ability of the future producers will be sapped in infancy. Under the system of slavery, public opinion, the instinct of self-interest, and the law of the land, forced the owners to provide food for *all* his slaves. In the case of a child, the ordinary provision was a pound of bread and a quarter of a pound of pork, or its equivalent in beef or molasses, a day. Under the present system, I find that the most prudent of my hirelings, in arranging for themselves and their families, have reduced this provision about one-half, and, in other cases, almost to the point of starvation, especially as regards meat. The cause is to be found in the negro's disposition, which seems to run into the extreme of recklessness as to the future, or to a love of hoarding, which sometimes leads to such deep concealment of his hoard, that he has been known to die without disclosing it. The remedy is plain, viz: to provide that every child who does not receive an allowance of food to be fixed by law, shall be bound out by the County Courts. I will not say, that the negro is deficient in parental affection, for I do not believe it, but the feeling is controlled by the characteristic above mentioned. He looks upon the services of his children as a source of future revenue, and rather than be deprived of them, he will provide suitable and sufficient food.

A very low degree of moral sense requires that the system of paying the wages of the negro in what are called "orders for trade," should be forbidden; it will be seen, at once, that these orders are a means of reducing the wages of the negro below their value, and may force him to take in payment what may be convenient to his employer or the shop-keeper, but which is useful neither to himself or his family, nay, positively injurious. This system of necessity generates pauperism—the great evil we have to fear in the future. A provision, by law, that wages should be paid either in a portion of the crop, or in money, or farm produce, will correct

this. For myself, I think wages paid in a portion of the crop is most beneficial to both parties, and tends to make the negro more provident. But justice to the employer requires some stringent enactment by which a negro working in this manner, shall be forced to perform his contract. An intimation is all that is necessary on this head. Pauperism, intemperance and bastardy are said to be the great difficulties in legislation—the two last certainly tend to increase the first, and that is the rock upon which all thoughtful men fear we shall be wrecked. It is much to be regretted, that the recent legislation, on the subject, did not render it imperative on the County Courts, under limitations suggested by population, to organize two poor houses—one exclusively for each race—and to make them a charge upon those races, respectively. The advantages are many,—the negro will feel he is not made to support the poor whites, and that it is fairer, and it will make every prudent negro in the County a police officer, vigilant to prevent those practices which tend to increase his poor tax. And if, as it seems intended, the poor houses are to have farms attached to them, the division is manifestly to the advantage of the negro. An Act, making it obligatory upon parents to support their children, and children to support their parents, rather than leave them to public charity, will be extremely beneficial.

It is to be hoped, that rendering payment of wages by "orders for trade" illegal, will reduce intemperance. But there is another source of supply for liquors, which requires vigilant supervision, viz: that of the employer selling it to his laborers, or making it a portion of their allowance. Unwearied pains had to be taken to prevent slaves from procuring liquor, as our Statute Books abundantly attest. Merchants were forbidden to *give* it, because it was feared that they would use it as a means of electioneering for custom. I have heard with pain, that some employers have kept upon their plantations almost an open bar, where negroes obtained, upon some terms or other, an unbounded command of liquor. This evil calls for careful legislation. It is worthy of note, that, amongst my slaves, there was a large intermixture of Indian blood from the Pequots, brought from Massachusetts

and sold in North Carolina, in the early part of the 18th century, and, up to the Act of Emancipation, I could, with tolerable certainty, detect the mixed race by their addiction to liquor and its effect upon them. It is sufficient to call attention to this evil. Its remedy is recorded in the whole of our former legislation.

The strongest motive of action is the love of accumulation; it is one all powerful to civilize. The negro is not insensible to it, but from the circumstances by which he is at present surrounded, it is difficult for him to cultivate it. He will not save paper money, because, as he says "it will die on his hands." There is no coin in circulation, and if there was, he would unprofitably hoard it. Banks have departed. He will not trust the merchants, for he feels that their occupation is to make money out of him. His employer, if worthy of trust, will probably decline it, and there is nothing left for him but to spend needlessly, and perhaps injuriously. I have thought that it might advantageously be made the duty of the County Treasurer to receive the negro's savings, at a rate of interest low enough to pay the additional expenses incurred thereby, with a provision to invest them solely in State and County securities. Perhaps Savings Banks might be founded on real property, exclusively for the benefit of the negro, and if necessary, Congress might remit the taxation levied upon them.

Our statutory regulations as to apprentices are most admirable, but they are shamefully evaded. I am within bounds when I say that thousands of negro children, clearly subject to the apprentice laws, are kept by their relatives or pretended friends in a state worse than bondage—they are the "servants of servants," and are deprived of that nurture and instruction which a beneficent law has provided for them. Considering the greater longevity of the negro, the later period at which his mind reaches maturity, it would be beneficial to him to postpone his majority to the ages of 25 and 21. I am not sure that this can be done; but if done should be confined to farm apprentices, and accompanied with a provision for wages to be accumulated for their benefit. And under existing circumstances, in the present state of our labour market, the services of prime laborers between

the ages of 14 and 21, is not fairly recompensed by the education prescribed by law, and by paying him, at his majority, "six dollars in money," and "giving him a new Bible and a new suit of clothes." The rate of wages should be regulated by the age, when the apprenticeship commenced; and if anything is done to alter the law in this respect, the Court of Wardens is a more convenient tribunal than the County Court, and it will certainly be better to give that Court the jurisdiction of Bastardy cases. Whatever is done, the thousands of negro children now living in idleness should be cared for, and the due execution of the existing law will be a great benefit, if nothing more be attempted. The penalty for harboring minors subject to the apprentice law, should be increased, and should be made the duty of all Justices of the Peace to report such children to the proper tribunals, and tax payers in making out their lists, should be required to give the names of all unapprenticed minors living upon their land. This enactment may become very important in another point of view—for it is to be feared that the entire absence of Saxon or Norman blood in the negro, will be shown by his regarding every person giving that information, without which no system of laws can be executed, as a spy and an informer, upon whom private revenge is to be wreaked. It will tend to discipline him to realize its necessity. I think I have seen symptoms of this disposition growing in the negro, and I am certain it is apprehended.

The negro in his present abnormal state has a very natural desire for education. Whatever others may claim for him, he admits the superiority of the white, and attributes it mainly to his superior information. I was opposed to those laws forbidding the teaching negroes to read and write; they are now abrogated. Is it not politic that provision should be made by law, for schools for blacks to be supported by a tax on the black population? I believe that the negro does not wish any intermixture of whites; on the contrary prefers separate schools. Is it not better to educate them by teachers approved after examination, rather than permit their instruction to pass into the hands of the ignorant and unprincipled?

Religion is a subject I approach with timidity. It seems under our institutions impossible to devise a plan by which the intelligent shall become the guides of the ignorant. Under the practice now prevailing, the black convert to-day, becomes the leader at the next religious meeting, and has to trust to his memory for the contents of that Book he attempts to expound. This was forbidden before the emancipation. That act although it altered the legal and civil status of the negro, did not affect him intellectually. Is not the evil now as great? And would it be deemed a restraint upon religious liberty, to require that no one should teach in a meeting for worship, unlicensed by some of the prevailing religious denominations? We restrain lawyers and physicians from practicing without some evidence of their fitness for the office. Would it be wrong to exercise some supervision as to those who claim to minister in spiritual things?

Political economists maintain, that no agricultural population can ever produce a surplus, unless the females aid in the harvest. In other words, that the males of a country can produce more than they can gather, and unless aided in the gathering, a portion of the crop must perish in the field; this is especially the case with Southern products. One evidence that the negro will not, without a struggle, become a barbarian, is the fact, that to him female influence is all powerful. This influence has at once, and almost magically, caused the disappearance of all married women from the fields. I have seen a bevy of women meet for no purpose but gossip, when a cotton field, white to the harvest, was within ten yards of them; in which with very moderate labor, each could have made from fifty cents to one dollar per day, yet resolutely refusing to labor, "because they were free!"—"they had husbands and children to work for them!" Thousands have been lost, not only to our State, but to the world, from this cause alone. Extreme suffering will, in time, perhaps, rectify this evil. But a great good will be effected, if legislation can avert so desperate a remedy.

Continuous labor is necessary to agricultural products. This labor the negro is anxious to avoid. He fancies he is not *lazy* when he is willing, for high wages, to do any casual

job which may offer; but he has a great aversion to make a contract by the month, and in many instances, positively refuses one for the year. Time and suffering will also cure this evil. But a heavy tax upon all mere laborers, who are not hired by the month, at least, will hasten the reformation.

The negro has a childish love of fire arms; the indulgence of this passion provokes the ill-will of the whites, and to see a negro parading the country with a revolver in his belt, has a tendency to produce bloodshed. The remedy is a heavy tax upon all arms not used in militia drill. Some tribunal might be allowed to license *guns* for the protection of crops from vermin, at a reduced taxation; but a revolver, as an article of dress, is more than useless to a negro. I learn that the negroes, especially those hanging about the towns unengaged in regular farm labor, are exhibiting an intense love of gambling, which threatens to rival that of the Malay. I know nothing of this, but hear enough to induce enquiry, and should the fact be ascertained, the remedy is with the Legislature.

The road laws, as existing, and as they will certainly be administered, are unfair and unwise. Both white and black males, within certain ages, are to keep the highways in order by working them on certain days. The negro will do a larger share of this labor than the white, and if the whole male population do their full duty, the amount of labor will be too large to be properly managed. It will be more economical and fairer to levy a poll tax upon all those subject to road duty, and to keep the roads in order through contractors.

In conclusion, my dear sir, permit me to say, that we have a hard task before us. Still, I do not despair of the Republic. Barbadoes, Jamaica and St. Domingo are the countries which have preceded ours, as offerings on the altar of philanthropy. The dense population of the first has so fenced in the negro that he must either work or starve; the mild climate and spontaneous production of the other, the ease with which life is supported, and the almost entire absence of a necessity for shelter and clothing, joined to the paucity of the population, have made them victims on that altar, and has reduced them nearly to barbarism. Fortunately for us, our climate, requir-

ing continuous labor for the production of good shelter and clothing, places us in the position of Barbadoes.

It becomes our duty to avail ourselves of those advantages. At present we are crippled by a legislation which, though intended to be fair and philanthropic, fails of its end, by an ignorance of the negro character. Were we at liberty, and had we the power to enact penal laws against every negro, who did not either follow some mechanical trade, cultivate land of his own, or contract with others, white or black, for farm work, to be paid in wages, or in a portion of the crop, and could we enforce the strict fulfilment of those contracts, we would be, as producers, as successful as we have ever been; although even then, from the peculiarity of the negro character, we should have many difficulties to encounter. Those peculiarities may be shortly stated thus: his love of ease, his disregard of that elevation which is generated by property, and his recklessness of the future.

Most Respectfully Yours,

T. P. DEVEREUX.

HON. JONATHAN WORTH.

Important

EXECUTIVE DOC. No. 18.]

[SES. 1866-'67.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, December 10th, 1866.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a communication from the President and Directors of the Literary Board of this State.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JONATHAN WORTH.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, December 8th, 1866.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina respectfully submit the following report:

All the sources of annual income belonging to this corporation have been permanently or temporarily cut off, as a result of the war. Its income consisted chiefly of dividends on the stocks in the Banks of North Carolina and Cape Fear, and in the Wilmington and Weldon, and Wilmington and Manchester Rail Roads; the Bank Stocks amounting to

\$1,047,100, which may be considered a total loss ; and the Stock in these Rail Roads, \$600,000, has been rendered unproductive by the ravages of war. These Roads have been put in excellent condition, and are doing an active business, but the expenses of repairs have absorbed all their income. They will probably be unable to declare dividends for some time to come. The Stock held by the Board in the Cape Fear and Roanoke Navigation Companies has never yielded any dividend. The State Bonds held by this Board, issued prior to the war, amount, for principal and accrued interest, to about \$300,000—and, for bonds issued during the war, to about \$400,000. (For precision, see Treasurer's report.) As no provision has been made for paying any interest accruing on State bonds, no income is derived from this source.

The Board holds a small amount of bonds on corporations and individuals, (for particulars, see Treasurer's report,) on which no interest has been paid since the close of the war.

A small amount, set forth in the Treasurer's report, has been received for licenses to retailers of liquors and auctioneers, and for entries of vacant land. The receipts from these sources constitute a part of the permanent fund of the Board, and cannot be used to keep up schools, or even to defray the indispensable expenses of executing the trust committed to our charge.

It follows that the present Board has had no funds to distribute to support schools, nor to defray any expense, however trivial.

The only matter of importance to which we could direct our attention was the Swamp lands held by the Board.

Swamp lands
In order to exercise the power to sell these lands, with any discretion, the Board first directed its attention to ascertaining the boundaries and location of them—and the quantity and quality of each body of them. The State Geologist, under the direction of the Board, after a diligent search, found many of the maps of surveys made years ago, and collected many of the reports of the engineers and previous Boards of Literature touching these lands ; but none of them set out the boundaries with sufficient precision, or gave such other description of each body of land, as we needed, and as

a person treating for a purchase would require, to act with judgment. We had no funds under our control to defray the expense of obtaining this accurate information.

Another insuperable difficulty in the way of effecting sales, was a cloud resting on our title. About the year 1790, the State made sundry grants to David Allison and other land speculators, each grant covering many thousand acres. After the State had expended large sums of money in draining some of these Swamps, claimants appeared setting up title under these grants. Gov. Morehead, in his report of the 4th of December, 1844, sets out the following expenses then incurred in re-claiming a part of these lands, to wit :

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| For Alligator Canal, | \$ 63,799 59 |
| For Pungo Canal, | 35,316 55 |
| For Tributaries to Pungo Canal, | 23,576 00 |
| For Tributaries to Alligator Canal, | 24,584 95 |
| For Surveys, &c., &c., | 29,688 77 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total amount, | \$176,965 85 |

Other large expense has been incurred in the drainage of Open Ground Prairie in Carteret County, and examinations and analysis of the soils of many tracts. But as soon as it was hoped that these lands were saleable by these heavy expenses in draining them, this difficulty as to title arose. During the administration of Gov. Graham, a suit was instituted at the instance of the Board, in the County of Washington, intended to settle the validity of the title of one of these large claimants. By consent of parties it was referred to Judge Ruffin, who, doubtless, for sufficient reasons, has made no award, and the suit is still undecided.

Notwithstanding the surpassing fertility of these lands, as shown by the reports of Professor Emmons, and information derived from adjacent proprietors who have re-claimed and ascertained their productiveness by actual cultivation, the Board awaiting the decision of this and other similar litigation as to the title, seems to have almost withdrawn attention from these lands.

The present Board has ascertained that a large part, if not all, of these lands granted in vast tracts to land speculators, was a few years thereafter sold for the taxes and bid-in and re-conveyed to the State. Many of the deeds, evidencing these sales for taxes, and re-conveying the lands to the State, are on file in the office of the Secretary of State. Some of them are on file in the office of the County Court Clerk of Carteret—and, probably, others may be found on fuller search. By reason of these re-conveyances to the State, and sundry Acts of the Assembly touching the subject, it is believed that all cloud on the State's title is removed.

In August last, the Board sold Lake Ellis, in the County of Craven, to W. F. Lewis, for \$8,000, payable on the first day of January, 1871, in gold, with interest payable annually thereon from January, 1867, and reserving the title until the purchase money shall be paid. The obligor is understood to be a man of large means—and the drainage of this Lake, if successful, it is hoped will enable the Board to sell, at a good price, two neighboring Lakes of much larger area.

The Board has had proposals to buy small portions of these lands in Onslow, Carteret, and elsewhere, and has inquiries from individuals and Emigration Societies, as to what sum we would take for the whole of them. We have made no sale except that of Lake Ellis, and have fixed no price at which we would sell the whole, because of our want of accurate information as to *boundaries*, *quantity* and *value*, and our inability, under existing laws, to employ and pay suitable Agents to procure and furnish to the Board, or a party proposing to purchase, the necessary information.

From the reports of the late State Geologist, the engineers who have, from time to time, made surveys, and all other sources of information, we hope and believe the State has, in these Swamp lands, the means of reviving and sustaining her Public Schools. But, for the reasons stated, the Board cannot perceive how they can accomplish much, save by a blind sale of the whole. The quantity is estimated by some of the engineers as exceeding 1,000,000 acres. If this latter course be deemed best, we respectfully ask you to fix the price at which they shall be sold. If you deem it best to

leave the management of these lands under this Board, we respectfully suggest that we should be invested with power to draw on the fund, or on the Public Treasurer, for an amount sufficient to enable the Board to employ and pay Surveyors and other Agents, to procure and submit to us the information essential to the discreet action of the Board.

Since a few years immediately succeeding the Revolution of 1776, there has been no time when Public Schools were so much needed, as at the present time. The School Districts laid off, with the School Houses on them, exist all over the State, but war swept away the means which long years had accumulated for paying the teachers. For the immediate revival of these Schools, this Board can do nothing. By the proper management of these Swamp lands, it is hoped another fund may be created. In the mean time, if the Schools are to be revived, the wisdom of your honorable body must devise the means of sustaining them.

It is believed that the Juniper, Cypress, and other timber, of great value for building and other purposes, in many of these Swamps are rapidly disappearing by trespasses. If an active, enterprising man could be employed to direct his whole mind and attention to them, and call public attention to the surpassing fertility of some of them, as demonstrated, not only by scientific analysis, but by the actual cultivation of like Swamps, reclaimed by individual enterprise, it is believed that they might be sold or reclaimed, giving alternate sections for draining. At present, they yield nothing to the State, and it is recommended that the Board be authorized to sell them, with the pledge that they shall not be subject to State or County taxes for ten years, or other long period.

If it shall be your pleasure, to put at the control of the Board, a small amount of means, to enable us to have needful surveys made, and otherwise to collect and diffuse accurate information, and negotiate for sales, it is confidently believed that purchasers for much of the land might be found.

JONATHAN WORTH,

President, ex-officio, of the Literary Board.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

LETTER FROM UNITED STATES SUPERINTENDENT
OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND OTHER PA-
PERS IN REFERENCE TO WEIGHTS AND MEAS-
URES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 29th, 1866.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, I have the honor to say that the Custodian of the Weights and Measures has been instructed to furnish, according to your request, to the State of North Carolina, a standard set of Weights and Measures, to replace those formerly provided by the United States, but lost during the rebellion.

I am sir, Very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

• *His Excellency, Gov. JONATHAN WORTH,*

Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF U. S. WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30th, 1866*

SIR:—Your letter of the 6th inst., addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that a set of standard Weights and Measures may be furnished to the State of North Carolina, to replace the set which was destroyed or lost in

the course of the late rebellion, has been referred to this office with direction to furnish the standards as requested.

I take this opportunity to remind your Excellency, that the State of North Carolina has never received the Balances of which a set has been provided by law for each State of the Union.

All the States which have carried out in substance the suggestions of the enclosed circular have been furnished with the Balances. A small structure provided for them at little expense would be the most suitable depository, also, for the standards of Weights and Measure.

While awaiting your further instruction a set of standards will be packed and held ready for transmission to Raleigh, if you should prefer to receive them in advance of the Balances.

Very respectfully yours,

J. E. HILGARD,
For the Superintendent.

His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH,
Gov. North Carolina, Raleigh.

OFFICE OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES,
WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that a set of balances, intended for the adjustment of standard weights and capacity measures, and furnished to your State under act of Congress, is now ready for delivery, and would respectfully ask your directions as to the time and place of delivery, and as to the person who may be duly authorized by you to receive them. The balances are of two different sizes, for the adjustment of heavy, medium, and light weights, or of large, medium, and small capacity measures. The balance of the largest size is contained, with its appendages, in five boxes about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and from about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 10 inches wide, and 20 to 10 inches deep. It will require a space of about 6 by 8 feet to

set it up properly. And that of the smallest size of 3 feet by 6. They should be placed upon a firm foundation, on a ground floor or partition-wall built of brick or other masonry. I append a drawing of a small building, which would be appropriate for the preservation and use of the standards of weights and measures, which have been, or are to be, distributed to your State, and would respectfully recommend that such a one may be provided for these elaborate and costly standards. They should at least be preserved in a fire proof building, and placed upon a very firm floor. When you are prepared to receive the set of balances, which is now ready for delivery to you, the assistant of weights and measures will be sent to set them up, and to explain their construction and use to the agent in whose charge you may place them. It would be desirable that a scientific gentleman, connected with some institution of learning in your State, should have the charge of the standards of weights and measures, and of the balances, and that they should only be used under his direction for the adjustment or verification of county or other standards.

By an answer addressed to me at this office, under cover, to the Secretary of the Treasury, you will oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

A. D. BACHE,

Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

March 1864-65

Manuscript No. 30

What is to be done

War is fast passing in the South

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Raleigh, N.C. 1864-65

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.
On the 1st day of April, A.D. 1865, I was honored by his Excellency, Governor W. with the appointment of Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina. Although fully aware of the difficulties, trials and obstacles in the way of effecting a re-organization of our State, resulting from the disorganized state of society, and the great disproportion of our people to be again arrayed with military affairs, but believing the work necessary and highly important to the interests of North Carolina, I accepted the position of Adjutant General and immediately entered upon the labor of re-organizing our State Militia under the old law as amended by your body at its last session, with but few amendments, as will be seen in Chapter 16, Revised Code. This re-organization provided for re-organizing the Militia through the instrumentality of the "Temporary Force," whose organization was provided for by the Convention of 1864 in "An ordinance to organize a temporary force for the preservation of law and order." The orders looking to the re-organization of the Militia therefore were issued to these organizations through the Militia of Council, there being no record of such temporary force, and

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Nov. 16th, 1866.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

On the 7th day of April, A. D., 1866, I was honored by his Excellency, Governor Worth, with the appointment of Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina. Though fully aware of the difficulties, troubles and obstacles in the way of effecting a re-organization of our Militia, resulting from the disorganized state of society, and the great indisposition of our people to be again annoyed with military affairs, but believing the work necessary and highly important to the interests of North Carolina, I accepted the position of Adjutant General and immediately entered upon the labor of re-organizing our State Militia, under the old law, as re-enacted by your body at its last session, with but few amendments, to wit: chapter 70, Revised Code. This re-enactment provided for re-organizing the Militia, through the instrumentality of the "Temporary Force," whose organization was provided for by the Convention of 1865, in "An ordinance to organize a temporary force for the preservation of law and order." The orders looking to the re-organization of the Militia, therefore, were issued to these organizations, through the Sheriffs of Counties, there being no record of such temporary force, nor

Roster of its Officers in this office. I soon ascertained, however, that in but few Counties in the State, this temporary force had been organized, under said Ordinance of the Convention, and by direction of his Excellency, Governor Worth, I communicated with the Sheriffs of Counties, asking their assistance and co-operation in transmitting orders, making enrollments and holding elections. A large number of Sheriffs, though not required by law to do so, have cheerfully and promptly responded to this call, and through this assistance, I have made greater progress than could otherwise have been done. Still a large number of Sheriffs however, have either disregarded or carelessly performed the orders and instructions from this department, (a number after being instructed and urged time and time again) thereby leaving their Counties, a list of which is given below, without any complete Militia organization. These Counties are:

| | | | Regiment, |
|----------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|
| 1. Currituck County, | 1st | | |
| 2. Gates | " 7th | | " |
| 3. Bertie | " 8th and 9th | | " |
| 4. Pitt | " 17th | | " |
| 5. Carteret | " 18th | | " |
| 6. New Hanover | " 22d and 23d | | " |
| 7. Wilson | " 33d | | " |
| 8. Halifax | " 34th and 35th | | " |
| 9. Wake | " 38th and 39th | | " |
| 10. Orange | " 45th and 46th | | " |
| 11. Cumberland | " 53d and 54th | | " |
| 12. Brunswick | " 56th | | " |
| 13. Robeson | " 58th and 59th | | " |
| 14. Montgomery | " 62d | | " |
| 15. Rockingham | " 69th and 70th | | " |
| 16. Yadkin, | " 75th | | " |
| 17. Union | " 81st and 82d | | " |
| 18. Mecklenburg | " 85th and 86th | | " |
| 19. Lincoln | " 88th | | " |
| 20. Catawba | " 89th | | " |
| 21. Watauga | " 98th | | " |
| 22. Mitchell | " 99th | | " |

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|
| 23. Madison County, | 110th | Regiment, |
| 24. Haywood | " 112th | " |
| 25. Macon | " 114th | " |

In these twenty-five Counties, however, steps are now being again taken to secure an organization of the Militia, which I trust to be able to complete before the adjournment of your body.

In the following remaining Counties, however, I have succeeded, after much labor and very tedious correspondence, in effecting an organization of the Militia, and am now engaged in Commissioning the Officers elect in the regiments therein, to wit:

| | | |
|--------------|--------|-------------|
| 2d Regiment, | Camden | County, |
| 3rd | " | Perquimans |
| 4th | " | Pasquotank |
| 5th | " | Chowan |
| 6th | " | Hertford |
| 10th | " | Martin |
| 11th | " | Washington |
| 12th | " | Tyrrell |
| 13th | " | Hyde |
| 14th | " | Beaufort |
| 15th | " | Craven |
| 16th | " | Craven |
| 19th | " | Jones |
| 20th | " | Lenoir |
| 21st | " | Onslow |
| 24th | " | Sampson |
| 25th | " | Sampson |
| 26th | " | Duplin |
| 27th | " | Wayne |
| 28th | " | Wayne |
| 29th | " | Greene |
| 30th | " | Edgecombe |
| 31st | " | Edgecombe |
| 32nd | " | Nash |
| 36th | " | Northampton |
| 37th | " | Warren |

| 40th Regiment | Franklin | County. |
|---------------|------------|---------|
| 41st | Johnston | " |
| 42nd | Granville | " |
| 43rd | Granville | " |
| 44th | Person | " |
| 47th | Caswell | " |
| 48th | Alamance | " |
| 49th | Chatham | " |
| 50th | Chatham | " |
| 51st | Moore | " |
| 52nd | Harnett | " |
| 55th | Bladen | " |
| 57th | Columbus | " |
| 60th | Richmond | " |
| 61st | Richmond | " |
| 63rd | Randolph | " |
| 64th | Randolph | " |
| 65th | Davidson | " |
| 66th | Davidson | " |
| 67th | Guilford | " |
| 68th | Guilford | " |
| 71st | Forsyth | " |
| 72nd | Stokes | " |
| 73rd | Surry | " |
| 74th | Surry | " |
| 76th | Rowan | " |
| 77th | Davie | " |
| 78th | Iredell | " |
| 79th | Iredell | " |
| 80th | Anson | " |
| 83rd | Stanly | " |
| 84th | Cabarrus | " |
| 87th | Gaston | " |
| 90th | Cleaveland | " |
| 91st | Cleaveland | " |
| 92nd | Wilkes | " |
| 93rd | Wilkes | " |
| 94th | Alexander | " |
| 95th | Caldwell | " |

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------|
| 96th Regiment, | Alleghany | County, |
| 97th “ | Ashe | “ |
| 100th “ | Burke | “ |
| 101st “ | Burke | “ |
| 102nd “ | McDowell | “ |
| 103rd “ | Rutherford | “ |
| 104th “ | Rutherford | “ |
| 105th “ | Polk | “ |
| 106th “ | Henderson | “ |
| 107th “ | Transylvania | “ |
| 108th “ | Buncombe | “ |
| 109th “ | Buncombe | “ |
| 111th “ | Yancey | “ |
| 112th “ | Jackson | “ |
| 115th “ | Cherokee | “ |
| 116th “ | Clay | “ |

in which Counties I have commissioned 35 Colonels, 36 Lieutenant Colonels, 38 Majors, 553 Captains, 563 First Lieutenants, 638 Second Lieutenants and 507 Third Lieutenants, making in these Counties 2,370 commissioned officers, commissioned to this date, and leaving yet to be commissioned among these and the Counties above mentioned, from which no returns have yet been received, nearly the same number. Each commissioned officer is required to subscribe and return to this office oaths of office, and to support the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, a printed form of which, in blank, is enclosed in each commission.

This work of commissioning officers has been necessarily laborious and tedious, owing to the large number of officers to be commissioned, the difficulty of finding suitable men to accept commissions, and the want of mail facilities.

There have been organized and officered several Cavalry troops, in different parts of the State, by authority from this office, and according to the Militia Law, which have been attached to the proper commands.

During the war, the State Arsenal at Fayetteville, was destroyed, and North Carolina is now not only without arms

to supply her Militia, but without a depot for the safe keeping of arms, whenever the State may be allowed to draw again her quota from the General Government. Maj. D. G. McRae, of Fayetteville, N. C., has been appointed keeper of the Arsenal at that place, and ordered to take into his possession all property of a military nature, belonging to the State at that place. I would respectfully suggest that some steps should be taken by your body to secure arms for North Carolina, to be distributed among the Militia whenever needed.

Another source of embarrassment and tedious investigation, is the constant application to this office, from the Surgeon General's office and the Pension office, at Washington City, for information in regard to deceased and disabled soldiers and officers of the Federal army, who were citizens of this State. I find in this office no record of these men, except such as has been transmitted here since the close of the war, in the shape of muster rolls, from which I am seldom able to obtain the information desired, and therefore forced to communicate with persons in different portions of the State, to find material upon which to base an answer to the General Government.

This additional source of labor, added to that now required of the Adjutant General, in re-organizing the Militia of the State, compels me, in conclusion of this report, to ask at your hands an increase of the salary of the Adjutant General, or that a sufficient amount of money should be appropriated to the use of his office, with which he may procure the clerical assistance, which, in his present labors, is necessary.

Yours, &c.,

J. A. GILMER, JR.,
Adjutant General,

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINK- ING FUND.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina :

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the "Act to create a Sinking Fund," have the honor to report:

That since their last report made in December 1865, no addition to the Fund has been made by receipts from any source, but the assets remain as in that report stated, excepting only, that the Public Treasurer reports to them, that under an Ordinance of the late Convention, he has transferred or contracted to transfer all the stock held by the State in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road in exchange for Coupon Bonds of the State, issued before the year 1861. As the stock in that Road was assigned in the act of Assembly as a part of the Sinking Fund, and the dividends on it were applied by the undersigned from time to time in payment of the Public debt or in the increase of the Fund, the exchange of the stock will proportionably diminish the assets of the fund, unless it should please the legislature to transfer to the Sinking Fund, in place of the Rail Road stock, the bonds received in exchange for it, in order that the interest accruing on the Bonds may be applied to the reduction of the debt of the State by the payment or purchase of other bonds of the State. Being fully persuaded of the financial value and importance of a Sinking Fund in the certain, gradual, and regular reduction of the

public debt, so as to sustain the credit of the State by keeping up the value of her bonds in the market, and enabling her to negotiate future loans with more facility and on more advantageous terms, the undersigned ask leave to recommend strongly the transfer of those bonds to this fund. That policy will be the more peculiarly beneficial at the present time, since, from the pecuniary losses to our citizens from the late civil convulsions, and the existing unsettled relations of the State to the United States, arising from the feelings and legislation of Congress, our people are unable to bear such taxation as will enable the State to meet her engagements by the punctual payment of even the interest on her debt. That fact makes it the more necessary, that, when in her power, she should accumulate a fund, which will hereafter furnish the means of greater punctuality, and a certain reduction of her debt. The proposed operation will in no degree increase the indebtedness of the State, since, in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the bonds are the property of the State, and are in effect and substance paid, in respect of the principal money, and the only provision at the Treasury, requisite on their account, will be for the interest on them, and that will be applicable, as received, to successive regular reduction of other portions of the principal, by purchases of other bonds or their payment, as the Legislature may from time to time direct.

the last report

As the income of this Fund and that of the Literary Fund, are to be derived almost entirely from the stocks held by the State in Rail Roads and other works of Internal Improvement, it is plain, that the profits and dividends of those works should be looked to with care and not diminished by injudicious legislation. Hence the undersigned feel it incumbent on them, as a duty to the Legislature, to bring again to its attention a subject, which materially and injuriously affects those profits, namely, the several acts taxing the Rail Roads for the purpose of general revenue, and especially those, which authorize the Courts of the Counties, through which those roads run, to tax them for their local purposes. The undersigned do not know, that they could present this subject in a clearer or stronger light than they did in their Report of December

the 10th, 1864, and therefore they refer to that Report for their reasons at large, and ask that they may be considered; and express the hope, that those reasons may be found sufficient to produce a repeal of the laws giving authority to the County Courts of particular counties to levy any such taxes, and also to change the mode of paying the public tax, if a tax of the latter kind should in any form be deemed requisite or proper. It seems to the undersigned, that it ought not to be laid on the *property* of the Roads—at all events, of those in which the State is a stock-holder; because in that case, it will be payable out of the general funds of the Road, and the State necessarily bears her proportion of it and of the whole expense of its collection. It ought to be on the *profits* or *dividends* of the individual stock-holders, and made payable thereout into the Treasury by the officers of the corporations, and thus be a burden on the private proprietors alone, and conveniently collected without expense, and, if it be at the same rate with the tax on the interest or profits of other monied investments, it will afford no reasonable ground of complaint in any quarter.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS RUFFIN, *Chairman*,
W. N. EDWARDS,
D. L. SWAIN.

December 12th, 1866.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR, TRANSMITTING
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE
UNIVERSITY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, DECEMBER 13TH, 1866.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

I herewith transmit a copy of the report of the Treasurer of the University, submitted to the Board of Trustees at their late annual meeting, and also a copy of the report of a Committee of the Board, appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of N. C.

REPORT OF CHARLES MANLY, TREASURER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF N. C., 1866.

RALEIGH, December 10th, 1866.

To the Trustees of the University of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—At the close of the last fiscal year, viz: on the 20th of November, 1865, there was in the treasury of the University, according to the report of the Treasurer, and the report of the auditing Committee of the Board, the nominal sum of twenty-four thousand nine hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents, (\$24,919,50) consisting of

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 2 four per cent. Confederate Bonds of \$5000 each, | \$ 10,000 |
| 9 six per cent. Confederate Bonds of \$1,000 each, | 9,000 |
| 2 Certificates of Confederate Depositary, endorsed by the Public Treasurer, | 200 |
| Confederate Treasury Notes, | 5,719 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 24,919 50 |

This sum, being by the results of the late civil war, of no value, is charged off on the present annual account current of the Treasurer, and that item will stand balanced on his books.

The receipts at the Treasury, within the past fiscal year from the 20th November, 1865, to the 20th November, 1866, amount to \$7030:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Consisting of the sum appropriated by the last General Assembly, for the use of the University, | \$ 7000 |
| Interest paid on the Individual Bond debt, | 30 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 7030 |

All of which amount has been disbursed in part payment of the salaries of the Faculty, the officers and the contingent charges on the Institution, so that nothing remains in the Treasury.

On the 31st August last, the State Auditor of Virginia issued to the University, a State Bond for \$600, dated 1st January, 1866, and payable 1st July, 1867, given for the interest which had accrued on the Virginia State Bond of \$10,000 owned by the University.

This bond being below par in the stock market, has not been converted into cash, but remains in the treasury, subject to the order of the Board.

The Bursar of the College, Prof. M. Fetter, receives from the students the fees for tuition and room rent, and the gross sum collected by him on this account, for the session ending in December, 1865, and the session ending in June, 1866, is, according to his reports and exhibits, \$6,496, which sum has been disbursed by him, in partial payments to the Faculty of their salaries and other contingent expenses, and there is still due from the University, on the salary account, and for necessary and unavoidable charges at this time, the sum of \$10,350.

No dividends or interest has been paid during the year, on the public securities held by the Institution, nor on the individual bond debt, except the small sum of thirty dollars, mentioned above.

An account current, showing the receipts and how the same have been disbursed, specifically, accompanies this report, together with the vouchers therefor, and are submitted for the examination of the Board.

The funds of the Institution consist of 2000 shares of stock in the Bank of North Carolina.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Nominal value at par, | \$ 200,000 |
| 1 North Carolina six per cent. State Bond, | 3,000 |
| 6 North Carolina eight per cent. Coupon Bonds, | 6,000 |
| 1 Virginia six per cent. State Bond, | 10,000 |
| 1 Do. given for interest, | 600 |
| 55 Wilmington Corporation Bonds of \$100 each, | 5,500 |
| 8 Bonds of sundry Individuals, principal, | 9,076 60 |
| 1 Judgment in the Court of Mobile, Ala., against Fred B. Shepard, for money collected by him for the University, on a compromise of the claim on Brander, McKenna & Wright, in charge of Robert B. Armistead, Attorney at Law, Principal, | 2,385 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 236,561 60 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| The Institution is indebted to the Bank of North Carolina in the sum (Principal) of | \$ 90,000 |
| To Miss M. Cameron, Bond, | 10,000 |
| To Hon. D. L. Swain, Bond, | 3,000 |
| 8 Bonds of \$100 each, given to the several mem- bers of the Faculty, in part payment of their salaries, for the year 1864, and payable in specie two years from the close of the civil war then pending in the United States, | 800 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 103,800 |
| In addition to this, there is due, for salaries for the year just closed, and for contingent ex- penses, as mentioned above, the sum of | 10,350 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 114,150 |

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. MANLY,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER OF UNIVERSITY, 1866.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, DEC. 11TH, 1866.

The Committee to whom upon last evening were referred the accounts of the Treasurer of the University for the year just closed ; also the memorial in relation to the property in Brunswick County, supposed to have escheated ; and the condition of the debts due to the University, have discharged their duty in part and report :

1. The money that has come into the hands of the Treasurer during the fiscal year ending at this time, amounts to \$7,030, and has been exhausted in paying salaries due to various officers of the University. Regular vouchers are upon file in the office of the Treasurer, and have been submitted to the Committee, warranting every item in the account, excepting the sum retained by the Treasurer for his own salary, in which case no vouchers are needed. The distribution amongst the salaried officers of the aggregate of the sums received by the University, (including tuition fees and the money granted by the late General Assembly) has been in due proportion to the amounts of the salaries now payable to them. The Committee find that the action of the Treasurer in regard to the money which came into his hands, as above, is entirely warranted by the general laws of the Institution, taken in connexion with the orders adopted by the Executive Committee, at their meetings upon the 23d of May, and the 4th of June last.

2. The Committee have had no opportunity for considering the memorial in regard to the property in Brunswick County, supposed to have escheated. The object of that memorial is such as perhaps to exclude it from action by the Board of Trustees favorable to the views of the memorialists. If, however, the Board deem it proper that it shall receive further consideration, the Committee beg to be discharged therefrom,

and recommend that it be referred to the Executive Committee.

3. The Committee recommend that the Treasurer be instructed to demand of all persons indebted to the University, payment of any interest that is due upon their bonds, and in default of such payment, to bring suit thereupon within such time as is required by the present Stay Law for Plaintiffs to avail themselves of its provision at the next Spring Term; also that he bring suit upon any debt now due, where, in his opinion, the interests of the University require that it shall be done.

To the above report the Committee desire to add an expression of their opinion, that hereafter the accounts of the "Bursar" of the University, should be audited annually, by a Select Committee of the Board of Trustees.

D. W. BARRINGER,
S. F. PHILLIPS.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, December 1st, 1866.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the annual Report of the President of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, covering a copy of the proceedings of the Stockholders of said Company, at their last annual meeting, held on the 30th day of August last, and a letter from E. C. Carriger, Esq., President of the “Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Rail Road Company.”

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JONATHAN WORTH.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD,
President's Office, Morganton, Nov. 28th, 1866.

To his Excellency, GOVERNOR WORTH :

Section 48 of our charter, makes it “the duty of the President and Directors of said Company, during the first week in December of each and every year, to transmit to the Governor, to be by him laid before the General Assembly at each bi-ennial session, a correct statement of the receipts and

expenditures of said Company, during the year preceding, and also the amount of its debts."

I have the honor to lay before your Excellency, the Reports and proceedings of the last annual meeting of Stockholders, in which will be found the required information.

But my duty would be only half performed, were I to fail to call to your Excellency's attention the severe losses sustained in the destruction of our property, by the United States' forces at the close of the war, and the adverse circumstances attending since.

Our people, always devoted friends of the Road, despoiled of their substance, had no means to aid us in rebuilding. With nothing to send abroad nor to bring in, and no money to travel, the receipts were small, and the ability to repair was dependent upon credit. The report of Mr. Caldwell, my predecessor, shows the debt to be eighty-eight thousand (\$88,000) dollars, which, under the circumstances, is by no means large.

Upon taking charge of the Road, 1st September last, I consulted the Directors as to the propriety of making the Road of more general utility, by a reduction of charges, and an effort to extend our business. In this they concurred with me, and the result, so far, is exceedingly cheering. The first month gave us a handsome surplus, which has been increasing, monthly, since.

I will mention here, that I have paid off, recently, thirteen thousand dollars of the debt.

If it is possible to do so well in an unfinished condition, what may we not expect when extended to the Western Roads?

I beg to transmit herewith, a letter from Mr. C. E. Carri-ger, President "Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Rail Road Company," which explains itself.

If the General Assembly will provide for us the means to pay the balance of the debt, say seventy-five thousand dollars, and will take action to appreciate the bonds *hereafter to be issued*, under the charter, for the completion of the Road to the Tennessee Line, we and the whole people of the West, will be on the high road to prosperity, and two years hence will

be able to present results which will gladden the hearts of all true friends of our dear old mother.

I am, Governor,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL McD. TATE,

President W. N. C. R. R. Company.

CINCINNATI, CUMBERLAND GAP & CHARLESTON R. R. Co.,

President's Office, Morristown, Tenn.

November 3d, 1866.

MR. S. McD. TATE, *President, W. N. C. R. R. Co.,*

DEAR SIR:—I hope you will pardon me the liberty I take, though an entire stranger, of addressing you this short note. Feeling a deep interest in the line of Rail Roads which is to connect our State with yours by the valley of the French Broad, I am anxious to hear from you, as to the prospects of your Road. When will you resume operations upon your Road, or have you already done so? When is it probable you can have your Road completed to the Tennessee line, at or near Paint Rock?

We have commenced laying track at this place—have about one mile of tract laid, and expect to complete the first section of twelve miles, to the French Broad River, against the 1st of January next. We have on hand ample means to complete the first twenty miles of our Road. If we can only receive proper encouragement from your end of the line, I think we will have but little difficulty in getting State aid sufficient, to complete our Road to the North Carolina State line. Our Legislature meets on next Monday, the 5th inst. It will be a matter of great importance to us, to be able to show to that body, that you are at work upon your Road, with a fair prospect of meeting us at the State line at an early day. If we get the State aid we confidently think will be granted to our Road, we can have our Road comple-

ted from this place to the State line, by the 1st of January 1868.

Please write me immediately on receipt of this, giving me full particulars as to the prospects of your Road. I wish to use your letter before the Tennessee Legislature, if you have no objection to my doing so.

I am with sentiments of high esteem,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. CARRIGIR,

President, C. C. G & R. R. Co.

PROCEEDINGS.

MORGANTON, AUGUST 30TH, 1866.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, was held at Morganton, on the 30th August, 1866.

On motion of R. C. Pearson, Esq., N. W. Woodfin, Esq., of Buncombe, was called to the Chair; and on motion of Dr. J. F. Foard, P. B. Chambers and C. A. Carlton were appointed Secretaries.

The State Proxy, O. G. Foard, Esq., of Rowan, presented his commission from his Excellency, Governor Worth.

The Chairman of the Committee on proxies reported that there were 11,169 shares represented in person and by proxy, which was a majority of the Stock of the Company.

The Chairman announced the meeting organized and ready for business.

Tod R. Caldwell, the President, asked to submit the Report of the President, Superintendent, and Secretary and Treasurer, which were received without reading.

The Chairman of the Inspection Committee presented their Report, which was read and on motion of T. R. Caldwell was ordered to be printed with proceedings of this meeting.

Dr. John F. Foard, of Newbern, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company are of the opinion that it is to the interest of this Company, as well as the country at large, to complete the said Road to the Tennessee line at as early a day as possible, and that we request the President and Directors to open books of subscription to the capital Stock at such points along the line as they may deem necessary.

Resolved, That the President of the Company and two others, to be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, a Committee to visit other States to solicit subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Corporation.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the interest of this and other Rail Road Companies of the State to have one or more

line of Steamers established from the ports of North Carolina, direct to Europe, and that the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint a Committee to bring the subject before our Legislature.

Mr. Andrew Shuford offered the following as an additional resolution :

Resolved, further, That the Board of Directors shall procure a re-survey of the contemplated line fully marked and located, and make estimates of the cost thereof, and that steps be taken to procure the right of way thereon at an early day.

After some remarks by both of these gentlemen, in support of the resolutions, they were passed.

R. C. Pearson, Esq., moved that the Chairman be one of the Committee to solicit aid from abroad, which was carried, and the Chair announced Governor Vance as the other member of said Committee. He then appointed Col. W. H. Thomas, Andrew Shuford and Dr. J. F. Foard to memorialize the Legislature.

Samuel McD. Tate offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the offices of President and Superintendent be merged for the ensuing year at a salary of two thousand (2,000) dollars.

Resolved, That the salary of the Treasurer be reduced to one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, and that the new administration should endeavor to retrench in every possible way to bring the expenses within the receipts. (These reductions will save to the Company \$3,500 to begin with.)

And the additional resolution by Col. Crockford :

Resolved, That the Directors appoint a Chief Engineer whose pay shall commence when the work West of Morganton is begun.

Much discussion was had, participated in by T. R. Caldwell, Dr. J. F. Foard and others, when the resolutions were finally passed.

Thos. G. Walton moved that the meeting now proceed to the election of four Directors on the part of individual Stockholders, which was agreed to, and the following names were put in nomination :—By Mr. McCorkle, Jonas Cline of Catawba ; by Col. Crockford, Z. B. Vance of Mecklenburg ; by

Capt. Allison, Hugh Reynolds of Iredell; by A. M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin of Buncombe; by R. C. Pearson, Wm. F. McKesson of Burke; by Wm. F. McKesson, Dr. Jno. C. McDowell of Burke; by E. H. Davis, Dr. J. F. Foard of Craven; by S. H. Wiley, R. A. Caldwell of Rowan.

The Chairman appointed Thos. G. Walton and R. F. Simonton tellers, who reported whole number of votes cast 11,169—necessary to a choice 5,885. Zebulon B. Vance received 10,200; N. W. Woodfin 9,055; J. C. McDowell 8,944; W. F. McKesson 6,980; J. F. Foard 3,924; H. Reynolds 2,219; Richard A. Caldwell 2,073; Jonas Cline 1,169; C. L. S. Corpening 25; R. L. Patterson 25; John H. Murphy 25; Thos. G. Walton 25; I. J. Erwin 5; John Malone 2.

At this juncture, Mr. Murdock of Rowan, raised the objection, that Mr. McKesson was ineligible and objected to his election. This elicited much discussion which was finally terminated by Mr. McKesson resigning. The Chair held that Messrs. Vance, Woodfin and McDowell were elected, and that there existed a vacancy of one.

On motion, the meeting went into the election of a Director to fill this vacancy. Mr. McCorkle nominated Mr. Cline, and Mr. McKesson nominated Mr. Reynolds.

The Chair appointed the same Tellers, who reported whole number of votes cast 12,193; necessary to a choice 6,097. Mr. Reynolds received 8,789; R. A. Caldwell 2,054; J. Cline 1,048; J. F. Foard 267; R. L. Patterson 25.

On motion of A. M. Erwin, Esq., that C. A. Carlton, R. M. Allison and P. B. Chambers be Finance Committee for the ensuing year, carried; and upon motion of A. H. Shuford, Esq., was reconsidered, when the above named C. A. Carlton, P. B. Chambers, R. M. Allison, Dr. J. F. Foard and E. Hayne Davis, were put in nomination.

The State Proxy proposed to vote the shares owned by the State, which was objected to. The Chair decided that the State could only vote one-third of the whole number voted by individual Stockholders, from which decision T. R. Caldwell, Esq., of Burke, appealed to the Stockholders.

The Chair appointed W. C. Erwin and S. McD. Tate, Tellers, who reported that there were cast to sustain the Chair 6,003 votes. Opposed 2,833.

The Tellers appointed to hold the election for Finance Committee reported the following: C. A. Carlton received 10,799; P. B. Chambers 8,563; R. M. Allison 8,195; Dr. J. F. Foard 2,549; E. Hayne Davis 2,321; Jonas Cline 17; M. L. McCorkle 17. The Chair declared that the following were duly elected, viz: C. A. Carlton, P. B. Chambers, R. M. Allison.

On motion, an election was ordered for Inspecting Committee, which was had, and the following is the result: John Malone received 8,198; W. C. Erwin 8,198; A. C. Avery 8,198; Wm. Murdock 6,275; John F. Foard 6,542; S. H. Wiley 6,026; C. L. Summers 516; — Brown 267; Thos. G. Walton 30; P. B. Chambers 30; Matthew Brandon 9.

In this election the State also participated.

D. A. Davis and A. J. Mock of Salisbury, were appointed a Committee to verify proxies at the next Annual Meeting.

Col. W. H. Thomas, of Jackson, offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint an Agent to confer with the different Rail Road Companies, with a view of effecting a consolidation of this with other Companies, to reach Morehead City, Wilmington or Norfolk.

On motion of R. C. Pearson, Esq., of Burke, that the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the able and impartial manner they discharged their duties.

On motion, this Meeting adjourned.

N. W. WOODFIN, *Chairman*.

P. B. CHAMBERS, }
C. A. CARLTON, } *Secretaries*.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

MORGANTON, N. C., August 20th, 1866.

To the Stockholders of the Western N. C. R. R. Company :

GENTLEMEN :—Another twelvemonth having elapsed since your last assemblage in Annual Meeting, it becomes my duty now to inform you of the affairs of your Company over which I have had the honor to preside during the year just passed. In pursuance of this duty I submit for your consideration the following report.

At the commencement of the fiscal year there was a balance in the Treasury of \$49,710 62 and a balance due from Agents of \$2,565 79, making a total of \$52,276 41. The receipts of the Company from the 1st of July, 1865, to the 1st of July, 1866, amount to the sum of \$66,261 66 of which \$34,749 45 was realized in cash from freights and passengers; \$723 46 due the Company from sundry persons for lumber and other articles, and the residue \$30,788 75 raised by loan. The amount on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year and the receipts during the year make the aggregate sum of \$118,538 07. The expenditures, including what is still due from Agents, amount, during the same period, to \$87,316 03, leaving a balance on hand of \$31,222 04 consisting of the following items, to wit: Balance due from Construction Department \$29,508 70; Bills receivable \$1,528 17; Cash \$185 17; Total, \$31,222 04. During the past year there has been collected on account of Construction the sum of \$14,000 00, and paid out on same account a like amount, leaving the balance between the Construction and Transportation Departments precisely as it stood at the beginning of the year, to wit: An indebtedness of the Construction Department to the Transportation Department of \$29,508 70. For particulars and details, I most respectfully refer you to the Report of your worthy Treasurer.

During the last fiscal year the Company has contracted debts to the amount of \$63,475 61 or thereabouts—this in-

cludes \$19,055 20 a balance due the Southern Express Company for money borrowed of it in December last, also a balance of a debt due the United States Government of \$12,673 16 for material purchased at the Government sales in Alexandria and New Berne, and \$15,000 00 due Messrs. R. F. Simonton and Samuel McD. Tate, for money borrowed from them, of which \$5,000 is payable in specie. The residue \$16,747 25 is for wood, cross-ties, supplies, salaries, pay-rolls, &c.

From May, 1865, immediately after the cessation of hostilities, to the 1st of July, 1865, the Company contracted, at home, debts to the amount of \$786 00, and debts at the North amounting to \$2,570 40, making an aggregate of \$3,356 40; this indebtedness, together with the interest accumulated thereon, is solvable in United States currency.

From the best information in my possession, obtained from the Treasurer's office and from other sources, the amount of the Company's indebtedness, to parties living at the North, before the war was \$20,161 71; this, together with the accrued interest, may be discharged in United States currency.

During the war the Company contracted debts in the revolted States to the amount of \$29,297 90, which is still unpaid and liable to be reduced according to the scale regulating the value of Confederate currency at the time the debts were contracted, and as the larger portion was contracted a very short time before the conclusion of the war, when Confederate money was at a very low ebb, it will require but a small amount of good money to settle this item.

It will thus appear that the entire indebtedness of the Company is from \$86,000 to \$87,000 in good money and \$29,297 90 referred to in the preceding paragraph.

I omitted to state in the proper place that the United States Government is indebted to your Company for transporting the Mails from Salisbury to Morganton since the termination of hostilities, and that we are entitled to a credit for the same on the debt we owe the Government.

About the 22d of June last, the Governor of the State as President ex-officio, of the Board of Internal Improvements

was authoritatively notified by certificate, under the seal of the Company, signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the President, that private Stockholders had paid into the Treasury the sum of twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars; in consideration whereof and in compliance with the requisitions of the Charter of the Company, the State became liable to pay into the Treasury of the Company the sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars. I had hoped that within a few weeks at farthest, bonds would be issued and put into market to pay this debt, so that the Company might realize the money and resume the building of the road. I have been disappointed in my hopes and expectations. The bonds were not put into market until the 1st of the present month, and although the bid, which, as President of the Company, I offered for the whole amount of the bonds to be issued, was accepted, yet, up to the present time, no bonds have been delivered to me or to the Treasurer, owing to the fact, as I am informed by letter from the Public Treasurer of the State, bearing date the 16th instant, that the Engraver had not completed them. This delay from the 22d of June to the present time in preparing so small a number of bonds is incomprehensible to me and I very much fear will retard the construction of the road. If the Company could have gotten possession of the bonds in apt time, money could have been realized on them to purchase a sufficient quantity of iron for laying the track from the present terminus to Morganton; a considerable portion of which will be ready in a few weeks, as I am informed, to receive the iron; and also enough to pay the Contractor the balance of what will be due him for construction and probably a surplus to apply to the payment of our debts. As President, I have, as I conceive, used due diligence to accomplish this desirable result, but have failed from circumstances which I had no power to control. I trust, however, that all difficulties will soon be removed, and, that if the bonds cannot be realized prior to the 30th instant, the period when the term of the present Board of Directors expires, that they will, in a very short time thereafter, be put into the hands of our successors, and that the progress of the work may not be unreasonably delayed for want of funds

due from the State and which should have been forthcoming before the present time.

I have thus, gentlemen, endeavored to give you a succinct account of the financial condition of your Company; it may not be entirely accurate but it approximates accuracy as nearly as possible from data accessible to me, and under all the adverse circumstances with which we have had to contend, I feel warranted in congratulating you that we are able to make so satisfactory a showing. You need not to be reminded of the condition of our Company at the commencement of the fiscal year which has just ended. Our shops burnt; our depots destroyed; our engines disabled and almost totally ruined; our road bed in a most dilapidated condition; our passenger, freight and box cars demolished; provisions scarce and commanding high prices; no cash on hand and laborers demanding ready pay so as to enable them to live and provide for their needy families—all of these adverse circumstances combining to make the best and most enthusiastic friends of the road give up in despair—scarcely any one believing that operations could be continued throughout the year, while many were predicting that we would be compelled to stop when the Winter set in. In debt at the North and at the South, and, for the time being, unable to pay any part of the indebtedness, I went to New York for the purpose of borrowing money to repair our losses and to keep the road in running order. At that time, capitalists, who did not fully know our resources, were made over-cautious by the heavy damages we had sustained and the crippled condition we were then in, and manifested no disposition to lend their money to parties who might not be able, promptly, to meet the engagements and make payments at the time agreed upon. Hence I failed to get accommodation from brokers and those whose peculiar business is to lend money. One hundred thousand dollars was the amount I sought to borrow. After remaining in the City of New York some six or eight days and striving diligently to accomplish the object in view, being seconded in my efforts by your Treasurer, R. F. Simonton, Esq., who accompanied me at the suggestion of the Board of Directors, I had almost despaired of any success, when it was intimated to

me by a friend, that I might possibly be accommodated to some extent, if I would make application to the Southern Express Company. Immediately I made our wants known to that Company, after negotiating several days with them, succeeded in borrowing twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars on terms much more advantageous than I had anticipated. The money was obtained for an indefinite time at six-per cent. interest, and I stipulated to let the Company have transportation over our road for their messengers and all goods, wares, commodities and merchandize committed to their care at specified rates, and further agreed with them that we would accord to no other Express Company the privilege of doing business on the road, on any better or more favorable terms than we had accorded to them. It was further agreed that at the end of every month the Express Company should make settlement with our Company and give us credit on our bond or note for the amount which might be due us for transportation—in this way we are enabled, gradually, to pay our indebtedness and hope, as their business increases in Western North Carolina, as I feel confident it will increase, that at no very distant day we will be able to pay the entire debt.

Having failed to borrow as much money as was necessary for the purposes of our Company, I visited Washington City and made application to the Government authorities to be permitted to purchase material and supplies at the Government sales, which were soon to take place at Alexandria and New Berne; permission to do so was granted and we were allowed to purchase by stipulating to pay the amount of our purchase in twenty-four equal monthly installments, we being entitled at each payment to a credit for the amount of any transportation done for the United States Government. The amount of our purchases made at Alexandria and Newbern was fourteen thousand two hundred and sixty-nine (\$14,269.82) dollars and eighty two cents. As before remarked this will be materially reduced by what is due and owing us by the Government for the transportation of mails and Government freight.

Being desirous of reducing our debts abroad and to prosecute the road to completion as far as Morganton, if no farther,

I deem it advisable to borrow more money, and being well aware by former experience, of the difficulties to be encountered without an endorser of undoubted credit, I made an effort at the session of the last General Assembly to procure the passage of a law authorizing the President of the road to borrow fifty thousand dollars on the faith and credit of the State, for such time and on such terms as he might deem most advantageous to the interest of the Company. With commendable liberality the Legislature acceded to my wishes and passed a bill, prepared by myself, to secure the purpose contemplated, but it afterwards failed to become a law through the carelessness or negligence of the Clerk of the House of Commons or some of his subordinates, who failed to present the bill to the proper officers for enrollment and ratification after it had passed its final reading in the House of Commons. There would have been little or no difficulty in raising what money we needed on favorable terms under this law; but as it failed to become a law, so I failed to negotiate a loan at the North, where I went a second time, for as much money as we needed, or in fact to borrow any amount on terms I was willing to accede to. I did however subsequently borrow fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars at home from Messrs. Simonton & Tate, and with this money have paid some of our most pressing debts and have expended a portion of it in the construction of the road from its present terminus to Morganton.

The road has been put under contract from its present terminus, two and a half miles East of Morganton to Morganton, John A. Hunt, Esq., being the Contractor at the estimates made by your Chief Engineer; the work to be finished by the 25th day of December ensuing, the Company furnishing the iron. I am pleased to say that Mr. Hunt is prosecuting the work with commendable energy and despatch, and I doubt not will comply with his part of the contract in proper manner, and apt time, if the Company does not fail to furnish iron when it is needed.

The road West of Morganton is in the same condition it was at your last annual convocation, no work having been done on it since the stoppage during the war.

With regard to the present condition of the road-bed, fix-

tures, rolling stock, &c., &c., I am happy to say that they are in much better plight than any one could have anticipated or reasonably hoped for. We now have four engines in prime order, nearly as good as when they were new, and another in our shops undergoing repairs which are about half finished. We have three passenger coaches—two new ones and one old one, all in excellent condition. One of these has just been built in our own shops and finished in a manner and style that would do credit to workmen in any section of the country, and at a cost much less than we recently had to pay for a similar but not as good a coach made in Wilmington, Delaware. We have also two mail, twelve flat and five box cars, making a sufficiency of rolling stock to answer all necessary purposes for some time to come. The most notable improvement is in the condition of the road-bed. I hazard little in saying that it is in better order than it was at the beginning of the war and far superior to what it was at the conclusion of the war. It is true that it is still open to improvement and not as good by any means as it would have been if we had the necessary appliances at our command to make it such as we desired it should be. Without money in this day and generation nothing can be accomplished; with but little money little can be effected, but it takes a well filled purse to build Rail Roads and keep them in good order. We had no money till we borrowed some; we then got but little, and with that little the road has been resuscitated and its property much improved—portions of the road over which the running had to be done with great care and at extreme low rate of speed at the beginning of the present administration, have been ballasted and otherwise improved in such a manner as that they are now as good as any other parts of the road, and trains run over and through them at almost the maximum rate of speed without fear of accident or mishap and free from danger. I would be omitting part of my duty were I in this connection, to fail to commend to your favorable consideration, your Superintendent and Chief Engineer, Captain S. S. Kirkland, for the energy, industry and untiring attention he has exhibited in the management of the affairs appertaining to his department. I respectfully refer you to his accompan-

ying Report for a more detailed and specific statement of matters under his supervision and control.

It is a most gratifying fact to state that within the last twelve months there have been but *two* instances in which the passenger and mail trains have failed to perform their trips on time. Such regularity is unprecedented as far as I am informed in the history of Rail Roads. There has been but one accident in the same time of a serious character, when one of the engines was considerably damaged and the Engineer badly scalded. I am pleased to say that the Engineer has almost entirely recovered from his injuries and will in a short time be again fit for duty.

I feel constrained, before closing this report, to say that owing to the impoverished condition of the country, the heavy losses which the people of our State have sustained by the result of the late terrible and disastrous conflict, we have recently been engaged in with our brethren of the North, I cannot see any immediate prospect of penetrating our Western territory much beyond Morganton, unless the State shall assume a larger portion of the expense of construction than she is now liable for, and as there is but little probability of this for some time to come, it occurs to me that it would be highly advantageous to all parties concerned, individual Stockholders as well as the State, either to put the road and all of its privileges and immunities in market for sale to the best purchaser, who will guarantee to complete it through to its Western terminus within a reasonable time, or to consolidate the Western North Carolina, the North Carolina and the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Companies into one Company, so as to have one continuous line of road from the seaboard to the extreme Western part of the State, get all our people enlisted in one grand enterprise, which will have no sectional prejudices to contend with, no party animosities to encounter, but which will bind us together as with hooks of steel, and make us, as we should be, children of an honored mother, whose interests are one and inseparable and whose every aspiration should be to promote the good of the whole, and the glory, happiness and well being of our State and her people.

Commending to your favorable consideration and kind attention the officers and employees of the Company, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

TOD R. CALDWELL,
President W. N. C. R. R. Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE ENG. AND SUP'T W. N. C. R. R. Co.
Salisbury, N. C.

To the President and Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Co.:

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit the following Report of the operations on your Road since Sept. 1st, 1865.

You are all aware of the condition of affairs at that time, of the amount of repairs needed to put the Road in good working order, and also of the almost total want of necessary means.

Our shops then consisted of a shed boarded on one side and end; and this was stocked with the following tools, viz : One pair of small bellows of our own manufacture, one old anvil, and a forge built of brick and mud. All of the tools once owned by the Company were either lying a mass of ruins on the sites of the old shops and Engine House, or had been stolen. With the above equipments, and unable to purchase others, we commenced the work of restoration.

The following additions to the shops have been made; a shed with an iron roof, recovered from the ruins of the burnt buildings, a brass foundry with the same kind of roof, a shanty, a car-shed and a coal house.

These buildings are, I think, all that you will require at present, with the exception of a shed for the protection of the Engines from the weather.

All the necessary tools have been "reconstructed," and are now in as good condition as they ever were. The stationary

engine and boiler are better than they were at first—the original defects have been discovered and removed. As specimens of the work which can be done at your shops, I respectfully invite your attention to the engine “Catawba” and the two new coaches built by us at a cost of \$300 less for the two than the one built at the North. As for their external appearance, it speaks for itself and is entirely a matter of taste; but in point of material and workmanship they are much superior to the Northern built coach, and will compare favorably with any of the same class built before the war. This is another evidence of the economy of building in our own shops, and keeping our money at home where it is so much needed.

In the construction of these cars, all of the old material, such as forgings, castings, &c., which could be taken from the burnt cars was used. Allowing the original price for them, it still further reduces their cost.

The “Catawba,” which you know, was a complete wreck after being burnt by Stoneman, has also been thoroughly and entirely repaired at your shops, and is now as good an engine as when purchased by the Company.

We have had great difficulty in procuring such castings as were needed for the use of the Road, and I would respectfully recommend that the Company either re-establish their old foundry, or sell or lease to some one who will do so at once, as this kind of work is absolutely indispensable in every department of a Rail Road.

Such of the bridges as required it, have been repaired and strengthened, and they are now all in first rate condition and will require no work on them for some time with the exception of Catawba River bridge, which has had some new stringers put on; but will need more still, and I would recommend that it be attended to as soon as possible. The Third Creek bridge should be cribbed—the cribs are now at the bridge framed and ready to be put down.

I also respectfully recommend that a cheap structure be erected at Third Creek Station for a Depot building. The one at Icard’s can, for the present, be well dispensed with, as well as the water tanks at Statesville and Hickory Tavern. The other depots and tanks are in fair condition. On the

Track a great deal of work has been done. I have found it necessary to put in many new cross ties and from one end of the Road to the other, whenever needed, have substituted new ones at the joints and centres. 14,000 have been thus used.

The iron is beginning to fail and many bars have been cut, and all of the good iron from switches and turnouts has been laid in the track and replaced by the worn rails. There has also been used a great deal of iron belonging to the Statesville Road. Every expedient has been resorted to not only to keep, but to improve the track. The wet cuts, at 6 Mile Station, the Chamber's cut, the Mountain cut at Connerly's gap, the sources of so many accidents and delays, have been all well ballasted, and are now in as good, if not better of condition, than any part of the track. The upper section the Road has been thoroughly ditched and a great quantity of material used in widening the banks. The Gravel train is now employed in ditching on the lower portion of the road, and with very little more work this Fall, the Road will be in good condition to stand the Winter. I respectfully refer you to the Examining Board for a detailed account of its general condition, and will only add, that there have been very few accidents of any kind on the Road and only one of a serious nature—the one sustained by the "Catawba" when the lumber train ran into an open culvert which was undergoing repairs.

The Mail train has only twice during the past year, failed to come in exactly on time—a fact which needs no comment.

The Saw-Mill belonging to the Company has been kept running longer than I wished, because it afforded the only means of procuring such lumber as was really indispensable. I respectfully recommend that it be disposed of now as soon as practicable. It is in excellent order, and is the best Mill on the line of the Road. There is now on hand at the Mill and at Salisbury between 75,000 and 80,000 feet of lumber.

If the vacant lot at Salisbury belonging to the Company cannot be disposed of on advantageous terms, I would respectfully recommend that at least two cheap tenements be erected on it for the use of machinists employed in your Shops, in order that you may secure permanently the services of such as may prove skillful and efficient. House rent being

so high in Salisbury, it has been impossible in many instances to retain such men with us.

There is now on the Road four engines in running order, and the Salisbury, (one of the burnt engines,) the repairs on which are about half finished; three Passenger, two Mail cars, 12 flats, including the Gravel Train cars, and five box-cars.

Some time since I received a proposition from the Southern Express Company, to build a Telegraph line from Salisbury, along the line of your Road, the Rail Road Company to furnish the poles and give the said Express Company the exclusive right of way. This I declined, as I had been informed that the American Telegraph Company had agreed to build the line for the right of way. In a correspondence with the Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company, he states that he is not aware of his Company's having made any such agreement and declines carrying it out.

The work from the Head of the Road to Morganton, undertaken by Messrs. Hunt and Wilson, is progressing finely, and we have every reason to expect from the well known energy, and experience of these gentlemen, that it will be completed by the first of December.

In conclusion, I cheerfully bear testimony to the energy and fidelity of those under my control.

I am gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

S. S. KIRKLAND,

Engineer and Superintendent.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

R. F. SIMONTON, *Treasurer*,

In Account with Western N. C. Rail Road Co.

| 1866. | DR. | | |
|-------|--|-----------|----|
| July. | To cash received on individual Stock, | \$ 8,000 | 00 |
| | To cash from Simonton & Tate, | 6,000 | 00 |
| | Balance due Transportation Department, | 25,508 | 70 |
| | | \$ 43,508 | 70 |
| | CR. | | |
| | By Hunt & Wilson, grading and sills, | \$ 8,000 | 00 |
| | “ “ “ “ | 6,000 | 00 |
| | Amount due Transportation Department, | 29,508 | 70 |
| | | \$ 43,508 | 70 |

R. F. SIMONTON, *Treasurer*.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

R. F. SIMONTON, *Treasurer*,

In Account with Western N. C. Rail Road Co.

| 1865. | DR. | | |
|-------|---|------------|----|
| July. | To Balance in Treasury, | \$ 49,710 | 62 |
| | “ “ due from Agents, | 2,565 | 79 |
| | | \$ 52,276 | 41 |
| 1866. | | | |
| July. | To Freight and Passengers as per tabular statement, \$ | 34,749 | 45 |
| | “ Sundry Accounts, | 723 | 46 |
| | “ Southern Express Co., | 20,000 | 00 |
| | “ Simonton & Tate, coin, | 5,000 | 00 |
| | “ Premium on same, | 1,788 | 75 |
| | “ Simonton & Tate, currency | 4,000 | 00 |
| | | \$66,261 | 66 |
| | | \$ 118,538 | 07 |

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT—(CONTINUED.)

| 1866. | CR. | | |
|-------|---|----------|-------------|
| July. | By Balance due from Agents | \$ | 937 36 |
| | “ Wood act. as per Abstract, No. 1, | \$ 1,839 | 37 |
| | “ Repairs and Materials Ab- stract No. 2, | 48,511 | 28 |
| | “ Supplies and Provisions as per Abstract No. 3, | 7,048 | 00 |
| | “ Loss and Damage, as per Abstract No. 4, | 20,618 | 29 |
| | “ Office and Printing, as per Abstract No. 5, | 796 | 98 |
| | “ Sundry Accounts, as per Abstract No. 6, | 1,013 | 59 |
| | “ Salaries, as per Abstract No. 7, | 5,924 | 40 |
| | “ Mileage Directors, as per Abstract No. 8, | 576 70 | \$86,378 67 |
| | | \$ | 87,316 03 |
| | | | 31,222 70 |
| | | \$ | 118,538 07 |
| | To Balance as above, consisting of the following items: | \$ | 31,222 04 |
| | Balance due from Const. Dep't, | \$29,508 | 70 |
| | Bills Receivable | 1,528 | 17 |
| | Cash, | 185 | 17 |
| | | \$ | 31,222 05 |

R. F. SIMONTON,
Treasurer.

[ABSTRACT NO. 1.]

WOOD ACCOUNT.

| 1865. | | | | 1866. | | | |
|-------|---------------|----|--------|-------|---------------|----|----------|
| Nov. | Paul Bost, | \$ | 3 | Jan. | L. A. Deal, | \$ | 32 |
| | E. E. Arey, | | 70 | | J. T. Hel- | | |
| | D. Harkey, | | 21 | | terbran, | | 89 |
| | D. Waddell, | | 255 | Feb. | J. S. Owens, | | 25 50 |
| | D. Waddell, | | 175 | | J. M. Lewis, | | 23 |
| | J. Bostain, | | 30 | | Pin. Marlin, | | 46 |
| | Jno. Lingle, | | 11 25 | | H. Yount, | | 21 |
| | D. R. Moore, | | 358 50 | | G. A. Ready, | | 27 |
| | Paul Hunt- | | | | R. J. Willis, | | 17 |
| | sucker, | | 40 | | Thos. Hyde, | | 39 20 |
| | Sal'n Helter- | | | | H. Conner, | | 12 80 |
| | bran, | | 115 50 | June. | J. Horton, | | 40 |
| | D. Vanhorn, | | 170 | | W. D. Wy- | | |
| | | | | | coff, | | 46 |
| 1866. | T. H. Erwin, | | 3 50 | | G. B. Wet- | | |
| Jan. | J. Freeze, | | 13 87 | | more, | | 36 |
| | M. Colonin- | | | | J. M. Sides, | | 25 |
| | ger, | | 34 | | A. Miller, | | 30 |
| | A. Cashen, | | 7 75 | | | | |
| | E. Conner, | | 15 | | | | |
| | Wm. Freeze, | | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | \$ | 1,839 87 |

[ABSTRACT NO. 2.]

REPAIRS AND MATERIALS.

| 1865. | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|----|--------|
| July. | J. J. Long, Blacksmith bellows, | \$ | 10 |
| | Pay Roll, Carpenters, | | 170 25 |
| | B. H. Marsh, nails, | | 10 |
| | E. P. Haigler, brandy, | | 8 |
| | Perkins & Burrows, buckets, | | 3 |
| Aug. | William Tiddy, lime, | | 6 |
| | J. C. Clapp, lime, | | 1 50 |
| | E. P. Haigler, lime, | | 8 25 |
| | S. Rattler, masonry, | | 18 50 |
| | H. A. Overcash, work at Station, | | 22 50 |
| | E. H. Marsh, pay of hands, | | 17 |
| | E. H. Marsh, files and nails, | | 56 60 |
| | M. Brown, nails, | | 10 |

[ABSTRACT NO. 2.]—CONTINUED.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|--|--|----|--------|
| 1865. | | | | \$ | 87 45 |
| Aug. | Pay Roll, negro, | | | | 10 |
| | David Benjamin, work at bridge, | | | | 34 10 |
| | Sundry Persons, work, | | | | 3 |
| | David Wallace, paint brushes, | | | | 3 |
| | Crawford & Co., buckets, | | | | 9 50 |
| | David Wallace, paints, | | | | 10 25 |
| | Wittkowsky & Co., grind-stone, | | | | 15 50 |
| | J. R. Davidson, hauling, | | | | 3 |
| | Burbanks & Co., paint brushes, | | | | 8 25 |
| | J. C. Turner, lock, | | | | 35 |
| | A. M. Powell, oxen, | | | | 8 50 |
| | J. K. Leitch, expenses to Shops, | | | | 11 50 |
| | Burbanks & Co., drugs, | | | | 40 |
| | J. Stack, oil, | | | | 138 17 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 2, July, | | | | 44 |
| | A. Deal, sills, | | | | 7 |
| | C. F. Baker, tinning, | | | | 2 80 |
| | J. W. Stockton, paint brushes, | | | | 76 55 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 2, May and June, | | | | 27 17 |
| | " " " 1, July, | | | | 97 |
| Sept. | " " " 1, August, | | | | 40 82 |
| | " " " 1, half August, | | | | 47 81 |
| | J. W. Wilson, tallow, | | | | 202 13 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 4, July, | | | | 169 44 |
| | " " " 6, August, | | | | 101 22 |
| | " " " 5, " | | | | 10 |
| | J. W. Stockton, nails, | | | | 2 |
| | J. D. Parker, castings, | | | | 2 25 |
| | J. P. Flanigan, tin, | | | | 5 |
| | J. S. Brown, smith bill, | | | | 398 |
| Oct. | Pay Roll, Gravel Train, June, | | | | 994 82 |
| | Pay Roll, Shops, May, | | | | 3 75 |
| | J. C. Shuping, coal, | | | | 4 50 |
| | Owens & Schofield, lamps, | | | | 66 50 |
| | McCubbins & Foster, nails, | | | | 119 80 |
| | J. K. Leitch, expenses to Richmond, | | | | 31 |
| | E. H. Marsh, sundries, | | | | 98 70 |
| Nov. | Pay Roll, Section 3, July, | | | | 74 26 |
| | " " " 3, August, | | | | 80 20 |
| | " " " 3, September, | | | | 83 10 |
| | " " " 2, August, | | | | 97 44 |
| | " " " 2, September, | | | | 83 72 |
| | " " " 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, " | | | | |

[ABSTRACT NO. 2.]—CONTINUED.

| 1865. | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|----|--------|
| Nov. | Pay Roll, Section 1, September, | \$ | 97 44 |
| | “ “ Carpenters, August, | | 78 25 |
| | North Carolina Rail Road, freights, | | 8 59 |
| | McCubbins & Foster, nails, | | 10 |
| | E. P. Haigler, candles, | | 6 75 |
| | J. H. Ennis, paint, | | 1 50 |
| | Mike Brown, nails, | | 12 50 |
| Dec. | L. Yount, sills, | | 150 30 |
| | M. Cloninger, sills, | | 45 10 |
| | C. A. Wilfong, sills, | | 62 50 |
| | G. W. Setzer, sills, | | 134 50 |
| | H. Sherrill, sundry, | | 115 56 |
| | R. H. Cook, coal, | | 20 |
| | T. C. Allison, sills, | | 43 50 |
| | J. F. Foard, sills, | | 98 |
| | T. A. Allison, hauling, | | 7 |
| | J. F. Stancel, sills, | | 154 25 |
| | Billy Brooks, Station hand, | | 52 |
| | R. H. Cook, Section Master, | | 72 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 1, November, | | 109 81 |
| | “ “ “ 1, October, | | 133 |
| | “ “ “ 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ “ | | 82 |
| | “ “ “ 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ “ | | 110 14 |
| | “ “ “ 4, August, | | 113 85 |
| | “ “ “ 4, September, | | 64 89 |
| | “ “ “ 4, October, | | 72 13 |
| | “ “ “ 4, November, | | 88 16 |
| | Carpenter's Pay Roll, November, | | 304 80 |
| | Gravel Train, Pay Roll, September, | | 205 70 |
| | “ “ “ “ October, | | 218 12 |
| | “ “ “ “ November, | | 194 52 |
| | Carpenters' “ “ “ | | 94 |
| | A. W. Buis, cutting glass, | | 4 50 |
| | E. H. Marsh, sundry accounts, | | 334 42 |
| | Jacob Parker, hauling, | | 2 |
| | J. W. Wilson, axes, | | 60 |
| | J. Parkhurst & Co., oil, | | 90 58 |
| | W. C. Robinson, oil, | | 113 37 |
| | J. M. Foard & Co., coach trimmings | | 181 60 |
| | Gaither, Powell & Co., oil, | | 81 50 |
| | Gaither, Powell & Co., corn, | | 17 50 |
| | M. B. Trollinger, hauling, | | 5 |
| | McNeely & Young, nails, | | 75 |

[ABSTRACT NO. 2.]—CONTINUED.

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|----|----------|
| 1865. | | | |
| Dec. | Crawford & Co., locks, | \$ | 5 |
| | Starvis & Whitney, lamps, | | 42 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 3, October, | | 86 |
| | “ “ “ 3, November, | | 51 80 |
| | “ “ “ 2, October, | | 102 16 |
| | “ “ “ 2, November, | | 92 36 |
| | “ “ “ 1, May, | | 6 |
| | E. M. Todd, scales, | | 30 20 |
| | N. J. Sherrill, hauling, | | 6 |
| | D. Harkis, saw logs, | | 52 |
| | G. A. Eagle, sills, | | 97 20 |
| | J. F. Goodman, sills, | | 76 25 |
| | J. W. Wilson, sorghum, | | 52 90 |
| | H. J. Kimball, sills, | | 201 |
| | Charles Kerr, | | 12 75 |
| | Southern Express Company, freight, | | 17 62 |
| | Southern Express Company, freight, | | 2 80 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 1, June and July, | | 31 |
| | “ “ “ 7, July, | | 88 |
| | “ “ Gravel Train, July, | | 258 |
| | “ “ Shops, June, 1865, | | 1,139 84 |
| | “ “ “ July, 1865, | | 1,093 41 |
| | “ “ “ August, | | 1,213 36 |
| | “ “ Carpenters', September, | | 121 |
| | “ “ Section 6, September, | | 91 50 |
| | “ “ “ 6, October, | | 106 95 |
| | “ “ “ 6, November, | | 185 37 |
| | “ “ “ 5, August, | | 145 |
| | “ “ “ 5, September, | | 100 12 |
| | “ “ “ 5, October, | | 125 |
| | “ “ “ 5, November, | | 100 |
| | H. M. Hollman, sills, | | 90 90 |
| | A. Killian, sills, | | 105 |
| | M. J. Huffman, sills, | | 105 |
| | F. Bolick, sills, | | 30 |
| | S. B. Bolick, sills, | | 60 |
| | Abel Killian, sills, | | 60 |
| | J. W. Robinson, sills, | | 90 60 |
| | L. Huffman, | | 30 |
| | J. J. Sigman, carpenter, | | 5 |
| | Pay Roll, Saw Mill, July, | | 182 |

[ABSTRACT NO. 2.]—CONTINUED.

| | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| 1866. | | |
| Jan. | J. C. Turner, shovels, &c., | \$ 60 25 |
| | Joel Miller, lumber, | 240 |
| | Jno. Wilfong, sundry, | 18 |
| | L. D. Robinson, hauling corn, | 43 50 |
| | Wm. Jenkins, blacksmith account, | 21 48 |
| | A. L. Shuford, | 267 50 |
| | North Carolina Rail Road Co., freight, | 412 46 |
| | Southern Express Company, freight, | 30 55 |
| | North Carolina Rail Road Co., freight, | 24 70 |
| | Blackwood & Co., stove, | 15 |
| | Wm. Miller, freight, | 565 |
| | Elias & Brother, nails, | 1 |
| | Caldwell, W. & F., sundry, | 201 95 |
| | Pay Roll, Gravel Train, August, | 264 43 |
| | “ “ Shops, October, | 1,592 |
| | “ “ “ October, | 1,188 77 |
| | “ “ “ September, | 1,047 45 |
| | “ “ Section 7, August, | 130 25 |
| | “ “ “ 7, September, | 106 66 |
| | “ “ “ 7, October, | 115 50 |
| | “ “ “ 7, November, | 106 15 |
| | “ “ Saw Mill, November, | 169 35 |
| | “ “ “ September, | 107 50 |
| | “ “ “ October, | 186 50 |
| | “ “ “ August, | 136 50 |
| | “ “ Carpenters', October, | 230 50 |
| | Baker, Bro. & Co., glass, | 115 20 |
| | R. Norris & Son, materials, | 1,200 |
| | Harlen Hollingsworth & Co., coach, | 3,750 |
| | R. F. Simonton, sundry, | 85 |
| | W. A. Eliason, oil, | 10 |
| | Hart & Lewis, lamp, | 2 50 |
| | James Sloan, oil, | 261 |
| | McCubbins & Foster, locks, | 4 75 |
| | J. D. Stubbs, picks, | 12 26 |
| | Dick Gaston, Station hand, | 30 |
| | J. C. Turner, locks, | 5 75 |
| | S. S. Kirkland, grain bags, | 40 |
| | Crawford & Co., castings, | 4 |
| | A. L. Shuford, oven and lids, | 10 20 |
| | L. Hollman, sills, | 60 |
| | E. Sigman, sills, | 99 90 |
| | J. F. Foard, freight, | 10 24 |

[ABSTRACT NO. 2.]—CONTINUED.

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-----|------|
| 1866. | | | |
| Jan. | J. D. Parker, castings, | \$ | 4 20 |
| | Joseph Turner, scales, | | 30 |
| | North Carolina Rail Road Company, | | |
| | freight, | 555 | 65 |
| | H. C. Cowles, sundries, | 34 | 75 |
| | J. S. Owens, work on track, | 6 | 50 |
| | J. R. Singleton, hay, | 10 | |
| | Jehu Foster, freight on bacon, | 30 | |
| | " " " wheels, | 9 | 50 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 1, December, | 125 | 50 |
| | " " " 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 79 | 40 |
| | " " " 2, " | 112 | 17 |
| | " " " 3, " | 86 | 30 |
| | " " " 4, " | 71 | 18 |
| Feb. | Bridgeford & Myers, saws, | 169 | 25 |
| | R. L. McConnoughey, hauling, | 19 | 50 |
| | " " " | 20 | |
| | H. W. Woodson, drayage, | 10 | 25 |
| | J. L. Hicks, masonry, | 7 | 25 |
| | A. L. Shuford, shingles, | 26 | 65 |
| | Scofield & Owens, buckets, | 3 | |
| | L. Duck, hauling, | 12 | |
| | Pay Roll, Section 6, December, | 78 | 11 |
| | " " " 5, " | 75 | 17 |
| | Scofield & Owens, oil, | | 75 |
| | Caldwell, W. & F., nails, | 5 | |
| | Brittain & Co., castings, | 3 | 90 |
| Mar. | H. N. Woodson, meal, | 13 | 15 |
| | North Carolina Rail Road Company, | | |
| | freight, | 237 | 70 |
| | North Carolina Rail Road Company, | | |
| | freight, | 3 | |
| | W. C. Tate, oven and lid, | 2 | 40 |
| | Scott Fleming, smith account, | 8 | |
| | Pay Roll, Section 1, January, | 100 | 75 |
| April. | H. N. Woodson, turpentine, | 10 | 80 |
| | Billy Brooks, depot, | 13 | |
| | North Carolina Rail Road Company, | | |
| | freight, | | 50 |
| | E. P. Haigler, conductor, | 150 | |
| | North Carolina Rail Road Company, | 2 | |
| | R. F. Simonton, hauling, | 15 | |
| | J. R. Davidson, hauling, | 2 | |

[ABSTRACT NO. 2.]—CONTINUED.

| 1866. | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|----|--------|
| April. | H. N. Woodson, sundries, | \$ | 35 15 |
| | C. S. Monney, paint mill, | | 5 |
| | John Kirkland, conductor, | | 60 |
| | Southern Express, freight on coach, | | 227 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 1, half January, | | 112 25 |
| | “ “ “ 2, half February, | | 103 92 |
| | F. M. Gallard, sills, | | 32 70 |
| | S. McD. Tate, sills, | | 25 |
| | Moses Harman, sills, | | 60 |
| | Wm. Millen, masonry, | | 24 |
| | E. P. Haigler, conductor, | | 38 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 1, half March, | | 126 53 |
| | “ “ “ 1, “ | | 100 50 |
| May. | “ “ “ 1, February, | | 94 |
| | M. H. Erwin, hay, | | 4 50 |
| | Atkins & Co., mass, | | 51 97 |
| June. | Pay Roll, Section 2, January, | | 148 |
| | “ “ “ 2, February, | | 126 50 |
| | “ “ “ 4, January, | | 104 |
| | “ “ “ 4, February, | | 105 |
| | “ “ Carpenters', January, | | 191 75 |
| | A. J. Mock & Co., canvass, | | 7 27 |
| | E. H. Marsh, block tin, | | 13 |
| | Henry Hess, coal, | | 5 |
| | McCubbins & Foster, oil, | | 1 50 |
| | Joseph Ide, masonry, | | 11 |
| | E. H. Marsh, nails, | | 39 |
| | “ “ coal, | | 36 |
| | T. C. Winder, coal, | | 25 50 |
| | E. H. Marsh, sundries, | | 36 75 |
| | George Hess, coal, | | 13 70 |
| | Burbanks & Co., paint, | | 50 |
| | E. H. Marsh, powder, | | 16 75 |
| | A. W. Buis, cutting glass, | | 2 |
| | McCubbins & Foster, lamp black, | | 65 |
| | J. C. Couble, coal, | | 19 |
| | Burbanks & Co., paint, | | 75 |
| | E. H. Marsh, cast steel, | | 10 50 |
| | Meroney & Brother, brass, | | 1 50 |
| | Bridgeford & Myers, freight, | | 138 20 |
| | J. H. Carhurst, coal, | | 7 20 |
| | J. A. Mock & Co., canvass, | | 15 75 |
| | J. H. Enniss, paint, | | 50 |

[ABSTRACT NO.2.]—CONTINUED.

| | | | |
|-------|--|----|----------|
| 1866. | | | |
| June. | Jesse Ogle, sills, | \$ | 199 50 |
| | H. W. Woodson, sundries, | | 30 50 |
| | North Carolina Rail Road Co., freight, | | 33 60 |
| | “ “ “ “ “ | | 1 25 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 6, January, | | 96 88 |
| | “ “ “ 6, February, | | 105 96 |
| | “ “ “ 3, January, | | 87 65 |
| | “ “ “ 5, “ | | 87 |
| | “ “ “ 5, February, | | 96 |
| | W. A. Yount, sills, | | 90 |
| | Jacob Wycoff, sills, | | 177 |
| | C. A. Wilfong, sills, | | 33 |
| | D. W. Setzer, sills, | | 52 50 |
| | Bridgeford & Myers, freight, | | 46 45 |
| | L. L. Brickhouse, | | 50 |
| | L. Hafner, | | 25 |
| | J. H. Poovey, | | 17 50 |
| | Henry Hollman, | | 15 |
| | W. Hefner, | | 18 50 |
| | J. A. Seabock, | | 25 |
| | John Seabock, | | 24 25 |
| | D. Huffman, | | 19 |
| | R. F. Simonton, | | 10 |
| | John Miller, | | 250 |
| | Pay Roll, Depot hands, March, | | 26 |
| | “ “ “ “ February, | | 24 50 |
| | “ “ Shops, December, | | 1,600 32 |
| | “ “ “ April, 1865, | | 823 20 |
| | “ “ Carpenters', December, | | 358 24 |
| | “ “ Saw Mill, “ | | 114 |
| | “ “ Gravel Train, January, | | 345 01 |
| | “ “ Section 3, February, | | 100 55 |
| | “ “ “ 7, “ | | 114 40 |
| | J. A. Sigman, repairs, | | 50 |
| | — Honeycutt, “ | | 26 |
| | J. C. Turner, “ | | 3 |
| | Henry Speck, “ | | 4 15 |
| | J. H. Cathart, “ | | 7 65 |
| | J. H. Ennis, “ | | 7 50 |
| | W. H. Howerton, “ | | 6 |
| | B. H. Marsh, “ | | 9 |
| | Henry Hess, “ | | 30 |
| | T. A. Price, “ | | 5 |
| | A. L. Shuford, “ | | 11 50 |

[ABSRTACT NO. 2.]—CONTINUED.

| 1866. | | \$ | |
|-------|--|-------|----|
| June. | M. H. Erwin, repairs, | 1 | |
| | R. & D. R. R., repairs, | 276 | 15 |
| | Pay Roll, Agents, &c., to 1st January, | 922 | 30 |
| | “ “ “ “ | 55 | |
| | J. F. Abernathy, sills, | 131 | 32 |
| | Daniel Lyerly, sills, | 32 | |
| | J. Parker, sills, | 188 | 20 |
| | John Rusk, sills, | 29 | 50 |
| | G. W. Carrel, sills | 43 | 75 |
| | Sid. Powell, hauling, | 2 | |
| | B. & O. R. R., freight on coach, | 9 | |
| | W. G. & A. R. R. “ “ | 6 | |
| | North Carolina Railroad, freight, | 2 | 50 |
| | John Powell, sills, | 31 | 50 |
| | Manhattan Oil Company, oil, | 366 | 95 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 7, January, 1866, | 117 | 85 |
| | “ “ “ 7, December, 1865, | 85 | 47 |
| | “ “ “ 7, March, 1866, | 135 | 58 |
| | “ “ Saw Mill, February, | 135 | 25 |
| | “ “ “ March, | 174 | 35 |
| | “ “ “ April, | 168 | 34 |
| | North Carolina Railroad, freight, | 2 | 50 |
| | “ “ “ “ | 3 | 25 |
| | Pay Roll, Carpenters', February, | 123 | 25 |
| | J. D. Ferree, stove, | 12 | 50 |
| | Pay Roll, Agents and Conductors, | 1,574 | |
| | “ “ Train hands, April, May and June, | 165 | |
| | Pay Roll, Section 5, March, | 120 | 50 |
| | “ “ “ 6, “ | 142 | 40 |
| | Daniel Horn, sills, | 30 | |
| | L. Huffman “ | 30 | |
| | M. L. Huffman, “ | 30 | |
| | J. H. Moore, “ | 50 | |
| | G. W. Seabock “ | 30 | |
| | Joel Miller, “ | 20 | |
| | John McKey, “ | 25 | |
| | S. Cline, “ | 30 | |
| | J. Poovey, “ | 30 | |
| | E. Killian, “ | 30 | |
| | A. Sigman, “ | 25 | |
| | P. Deats, “ | 40 | |
| | L. H. Sigman “ | 20 | |

[ABSTRACT NO. 1.] CONTINUED.

| | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|----|-----------|
| 1866. | | | |
| June. | A. F. Cannon, sills, | \$ | 5 25 |
| | C. Moore, " | | 28 75 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 1, half April, | | 77 75 |
| | " " " 1, half May, | | 39 50 |
| | " " " 2, March, | | 44 50 |
| | " " " 3, " | | 73 60 |
| | " " " 3, April, | | 67 |
| | " " " 3, May, | | 47 12 |
| | " " " 7, April, | | 61 69 |
| | " " Gravel Train, February, | | 256 93 |
| | Pay Roll, Gravel Train, December, | | 115 50 |
| | " " " " March, | | 216 20 |
| | " " Carpenters, " | | 61 50 |
| | " " " April, | | 31 50 |
| | " " Saw Mill, January, | | 134 45 |
| | " " " " May | | 123 25 |
| | " " Shop, January, | | 2,020 51 |
| | " " " February, | | 1,474 70 |
| | " " " March, | | 824 71 |
| | R. F. Simonton, shoes and leather, | | 182 |
| | G. D. Valkner, tin and iron, | | 569 72 |
| | " " " | | 30 |
| | J. C. Barkley, sills, | | 9 |
| | Joseph Sipe, | | 60 |
| | Pay Roll, Section 4, March, | | 113 |
| | Joseph Colley, sills, | | 50 |
| | Wilson Davis, hire, | | 21 |
| | W. H. Houser, hire, | | 10 |
| | T. G. Williamson, hire, | | 55 |
| | | \$ | 48,511 28 |

[ABSTRACT NO. 3.]

SUPPLIES AND PROVISIONS.

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1865. | | |
| July. | A. M. Powell, bacon, | \$ 68 95 |
| | H. C. Eccles, bacon, | 272 70 |
| | A. M. Powell, bacon, | 76 |
| | M. W. Jarvis, pork, | 10 25 |
| Aug. | Lawson Fry, bacon, | 31 80 |
| | M. Brown, pork, | 81 |
| | John A. Snider, pork, | 75 |
| | James W. Wilson, bacon, | 150 |
| | Abram Myers, pork, | 60 25 |
| | A. M. Bogle, bacon, | 78 40 |
| | J. F. Alexander, bacon, | 3 75 |
| | J. M. Knox, sorghum, | 50 |
| | R. F. Simonton, sorghum, | 25 |
| Sept. | Lawson Fry, bacon, | 35 10 |
| | Jacob Wycoff, hauling corn, | 12 |
| Oct. | Gaither, Powell & Fry, corn, | 19 50 |
| | J. O. White, pork, | 70 |
| | Lewis Elias, bacon, | 3 91 |
| | Lawson Fry, beef, | 12 02 |
| | A. Owens, corn, | 50 |
| | R. M. Walker, corn, | 5 40 |
| Nov. | H. C. Owens, corn, | 16 |
| | Gaither, Powell & Fry, corn, | 20 25 |
| Dec. | J. Wycoff, hauling bacon, | 15 |
| | Yount & Sherrill, | 310 35 |
| | John A. Snider, pork, | 20 |
| | Nichodemus & Co., bacon, | 373 71 |
| | Fry & Miller, beef, | 79 80 |
| | M. L. Gunn & Co., beef, | 272 30 |
| 1866. | | |
| Jan. | Nichodemns & Co., bacon, | 168 03 |
| | J. E. Caldwell, corn, | 45 |
| | J. S. McDowell, corn, | 70 |
| | H. C. Owens, | 159 |
| | J. F. Chambers, | 27 10 |
| | J. C. McDowell, corn, | 40 |
| | T. Geo. Walton, corn, | 127 88 |
| | Gaither, Powell & Co., sorghum, | 26 |
| | Rufus Avery, corn, | 100 |
| | J. D. Parker, | 60 |
| | Whitford, Dill & Co., salt, | 66 |
| | T. Crawford, corn, | 20 |

[ABSTRACT NO. 3.]—CONTINUED.

| | | |
|--------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1866. | | |
| Feb. | J. E. Caldwell, corn, | \$ 100 |
| | G. W. Setzer, pork, | 40 |
| March. | R. L. Connoughey, hauling corn, | 25 |
| | F. A. Yount, corn, | 15 44 |
| | J. M. Lowrance, beef, | 10 87 |
| | Scofield & Owens, corn, | 60 |
| | T. A. Allison, corn, | 114 25 |
| | J. M. Knox & Co., meal, | 16 50 |
| | Wm. C. Erwin, corn, | 100 |
| May. | R. F. Simonton, bacon, | 711 80 |
| | Jacob Heffner, beef, | 17 25 |
| June. | C. G. Reitzel, beef, | 10 60 |
| | N. Huntsucker, beef, | 12 87 |
| | H. L. Sigman, | 14 10 |
| | J. E. Howard, hauling corn, | 7 |
| | L. D. Robinson, hauling corn, | 41 |
| | Paul Huntsucker, beef, | 21 |
| | W. F. McKesson, beef, | 360 |
| | S. McD. Tate, bacon, | 103 36 |
| | R. V. Michaux, bacon, | 400 |
| | Clara Perkins, bacon, | 23 91 |
| | W. F. McKesson, beef, | 500 |
| | Elam Blackmer, sacks, | 37 |
| | W. F. McKesson, beef, | 152 50 |
| | James Erwin, corn, | 21 25 |
| | James A. Claywell, corn, | 345 |
| | T. A. Allison, corn, | 140 |
| | Sprague & Brother, corn, | 73 50 |
| | H. N. Woodson, corn, | 20 85 |
| | J. Little, pork, | 77 |
| | J. J. Erwin, corn, | 21 25 |
| | J. C. McDowell, corn, | 15 |
| | Jacob Wycoff, sorghum, | 35 |
| | Carleton & Morris, ba con, | 124 |
| | H. N. Woodson, meal, | 8 50 |
| | North Carolina Railroad Company, | |
| | freight on corn, | 67 75 |
| | W. R. Kenley, | 11 25 |
| | J. Parker | 35 15 |
| | | \$ 7,048 00 |

[ABSTRACT NO. 4.]

LOSS AND DAMAGE.

| | | | |
|-------|--|----|-----------|
| 1865. | | | |
| June. | Disc't J. D. Ferree, Agent on Conf. balance and freight burnt in Depot at Head-Road, | \$ | 2,153 58 |
| | Confederate money in hands of Treasurer last settlement, | | 18,128 71 |
| | J. W. Wilson over-charged on settlement, | | 275 |
| | | \$ | 20,618 29 |

[ABSTRACT NO. 5]

PRINTING AND OFFICE ACCOUNT.

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|----|--------|
| 1865. | | | |
| July. | R. F. Simonton, stamps, | \$ | 5 |
| Oct. | Morrison & Co., stationery, | | 7 30 |
| | Jehu Foster, " " | | 17 25 |
| Dec. | J. O. Seymour, stamp and seal, | | 45 60 |
| | R. F. Simonton, Revenue stamps, | | 60 |
| | E. B. Drake & Son, printing, | | 145 |
| 1866. | | | |
| Jan. | John Murphy & Co., stationery, | | 427 03 |
| | Otho Barkley & Co., " " | | 1 80 |
| | H. N. Woodson, " " | | 10 |
| June. | A Bencini, stamps, | | 3 |
| | R. F. & A. K. Simonton, office rent, | | 75 |
| | | \$ | 796 98 |

[ABSTRACT NO. 6.]

SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.

| | | | |
|-------|--|----|--------|
| 1865. | | | |
| July. | Discount on Bank Bills, | \$ | 3 82 |
| | Premium on gold purchased to buy bacon, | | 9 |
| Aug. | R. F. Simonton, expenses to Raleigh, | | 20 |
| | J. W. Wilson, expenses to Raleigh, | | 9 |
| Sept. | R. F. Simonton, expenses to Raleigh, | | 31 50 |
| Dec. | T. R. Caldwell and R. F. Simmonton, to New York, | | 394 21 |

| | | |
|-------|---|-------------|
| 1866. | | |
| Jan. | J. S. Hampton, advertising, | 8 |
| | S. S. Kirkland, to Newbern, | 44 75 |
| | H. N. Woodson, | 3 75 |
| | J. S. Hampton, advertising, | 27 |
| Feb. | S. McD. Tate, expenses on money, | 7 |
| | Southern Express Company, freight on money, | 5 |
| | Thomas E. Brown, over charge, | 31 21 |
| | John S. Haigler, Pay Roll, | 22 |
| Mar. | R. F. Simonton, expenses to Raleigh, | 25 |
| | United States Taxes, | 16 |
| | J. M. Knox, Pay Roll, | 50 |
| May. | Expenses on gold to New York, | 29 |
| | Simonton & Tate to New York, | 140 |
| June. | Tod R. Caldwell, to New York, | 129 85 |
| | R. F. Simonton, interest on loan, | 57 50 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$ 1,063 59 |

[ABSTRACT NO. 7.]

SALARY ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|----|-------------|
| A. M. Powell, President, from 1st January 1865, to 12th May, 1865 | \$ | 920 83 |
| James W. Wilson, from 1st January to 1st September, 1866, | | 1,666 66 |
| Tod R. Caldwell, President, from 1st Sept. to 1st July, 1866, | | 2,104 10 |
| S. S. Kirkland, in part from September, | | 1,232 87 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$ 5,924 46 |

[ABSTRACT NO. 8.]

MILEAGE OF DIRECTORS.

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------|--------|
| September, 1865. | Directors, | \$ | 233 80 |
| October, | " " | | 71 60 |
| February, | " " | | 105 80 |
| March, | " " | | 74 20 |
| April, | " " | | 91 30 |
| | | <hr/> | |
| | | \$ | 576 70 |

A DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Receipts of Transportation Department for the Fiscal Year, Ending 30th June, 1866.

| 1865. | SALISBURY. | | | THIRD CREEK. | | | STATESVILLE. | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| | Freight. | Tickets. | Total. | Freight. | Tickets. | Total. | Freight. | Tickets. | Total. |
| July,..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| August,..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| September,... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| October,..... | 548 39 | 285 75 | 834 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 966 26 | 94 80 | 1061 06 |
| November,... | 461 04 | 225 30 | 686 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 466 67 | 85 45 | 552 12 |
| December,... | 318 97 | 314 35 | 633 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 498 03 | 121 10 | 619 13 |
| 1866. | | | | | | | | | |
| January,.... | 500 82 | 300 00 | 800 82 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 232 56 | 158 50 | 391 06 |
| February,... | 848 46 | 205 20 | 1053 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 117 45 | 82 80 | 200 25 |
| March,..... | 605 06 | 240 10 | 845 16 | 9 45 | 16 40 | 25 85 | 394 95 | 143 95 | 538 90 |
| April,..... | 331 23 | 194 15 | 525 38 | 15 15 | 14 40 | 29 55 | 265 12 | 107 71 | 372 83 |
| May,..... | 376 95 | 184 10 | 561 05 | 7 00 | 22 00 | 29 00 | 141 87 | 87 80 | 229 67 |
| June,..... | 615 60 | 323 65 | 939 25 | 10 25 | 20 70 | 30 95 | 130 50 | 143 35 | 273 85 |
| | | | \$6879 02 | | | \$ 115 35 | | | \$4238 87 |

A DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Receipts of Transportation Department, for the Fiscal Year, ending 30th June, 1866.

| 1865. | CATAWBA STATION. | | | NEWTON. | | | HICKORY TAVERN. | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------------|----------|------------|
| | Freight. | Tickets. | Total. | Freight. | Tickets. | Total. | Freight. | Tickets. | Total. |
| July,..... | 63 90 | 16 30 | 80 20 | 21 15 | 60 10 | 81 25 | 37 15 | 31 45 | 68 60 |
| August,..... | 28 40 | 17 20 | 45 60 | 13 95 | 23 00 | 36 95 | ..... | 23 20 | 23 20 |
| September,... | 39 10 | 32 15 | 71 25 | 63 60 | 27 35 | 90 85 | 48 90 | 18 00 | 66 30 |
| October,..... | 105 20 | 37 70 | 142 90 | 83 20 | 49 95 | 133 15 | 107 10 | 43 00 | 150 10 |
| November,... | 103 15 | 24 35 | 127 50 | 87 56 | 65 75 | 153 31 | 154 70 | 104 25 | 258 95 |
| December,... | 28 05 | 55 10 | 84 15 | 80 10 | 70 05 | 150 15 | 45 20 | 44 65 | 89 85 |
| 1866. | | | | | | | | | |
| January,.... | 138 31 | 55 95 | 194 26 | 75 70 | 74 65 | 150 35 | 70 69 | 52 85 | 123 54 |
| February,... | 65 41 | 43 95 | 109 36 | 105 95 | 62 40 | 168 35 | 295 97 | 36 50 | 332 47 |
| March,..... | 164 33 | 23 05 | 187 38 | 181 07 | 32 25 | 213 32 | 82 95 | 15 20 | 98 15 |
| April,..... | 94 63 | 45 40 | 140 03 | 60 70 | 33 35 | 94 25 | 131 98 | 21 30 | 153 23 |
| May,..... | 135 49 | 33 00 | 168 49 | 167 89 | 29 30 | 197 19 | 1859 96 | 41 30 | 1901 26 |
| June,..... | 134 22 | 20 25 | 154 47 | 50 80 | 22 65 | 73 45 | 121 38 | 34 10 | 155 48 |
| | | | \$ 1504 59 | | | \$ 1542 07 | | | \$ 3421 78 |

A DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Receipts of Transportation Department, for the Fiscal Year, ending 30th June, 1866.

| 1865. | MORGANTON. | | WAY BILLS. | SOUTHERN EXPRESS. | NATIONAL EXPRESS. | U. S. ACCOUNT. | TOTAL. MONTHLY. |
|---------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Freight. | Tickets. | | | | | |
| July,..... | ..... | ..... | 1086 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,316 50 |
| August,..... | ..... | ..... | 1522 05 | 24 09 | ..... | 1577 80 | 3,229 69 |
| September,... | ..... | ..... | 1916 77 | 268 89 | ..... | 280 45 | 2,695 11 |
| October,.... | ..... | ..... | 1088 05 | 162 08 | ..... | 79 20 | 4,875 72 |
| November, .. | 289 29 | 223 75 | 471 00 | 98 13 | ..... | ..... | 3,029 99 |
| December, .. | 439 09 | 243 55 | 421 00 | 175 01 | 34 16 | ..... | 2,820 76 |
| 1866. | 501 88 | 113 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| January,.... | 156 06 | 180 00 | 704 00 | ..... | 72 68 | 45 00 | 2,817 77 |
| February,... | 175 83 | 130 80 | 175 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,345 62 |
| March,..... | 208 94 | 142 50 | 553 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,813 25 |
| April,..... | 194 54 | 68 45 | 456 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,034 96 |
| May,..... | 229 55 | 86 70 | 482 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,884 31 |
| June,..... | 463 12 | 29 75 | 765 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,862 27 |
| | | | \$ 9641 39 | \$ 728 21 | \$ 106 84 | \$ 2694 45 | \$ 34,849 45 |
| | | | \$ 3876 90 | | | | |

OFFICE WESTERN N. C. R. R. Co.,
STATESVILLE, N. C., *July 1st. 1866.*

The undersigned, appointed by the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company at their last annual meeting a Committee of Finance, to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and report thereon, have the honor to submit the foregoing statement and account current, which embraces the entire financial operation of the Office for the past year, and which statement and account current corresponds with the books and accounts kept by the Treasurer. All of which payments your Committee are satisfied are warranted and sustained by proper vouchers on file in this Office.

Respectfully presented,

C. A. CARLTON,
W. P. CALDWELL,
A. W. JAMISON.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Western N. C. Rail Road:

GENTLEMEN :—In September last we passed over your line as far as it is in operation. We found the ditches in cuts generally filled up—in some the road-bed was washed out from under the ends of the cross-ties, and in many places the road-bed on embankments was too narrow. The track, in several places betwixt Salisbury and Catawba River was in bad condition, especially was this the case in the Rock Cut above Salisbury, in Chambers' Cut below Statesville, and in the Mountain Cut above Statesville. The road-bed in these cuts was generally in a quagmire condition, and some portions of the track covered with mud and water. The alignment of the track at these points was bad, and at several other points it was not good, the iron in some cases being bent on account of rotten cross-ties or defective road-bed. On this section of the road there were many rotten cross-ties and a considerable number of bad bars of iron that had become leminated and given away. The track above Catawba river was generally in fair alignment, except in Connolly's Gap, which was in a similar condition to those already enumerated. There were a considerable number of bad bars of iron scattered along, especially above Icard's Station. The tresseling at Buffalo Shoals Creek was in bad condition and very imperfectly braced. A portion of the iron was off the roof of Catawba bridge, and some of the track stringers defective. The lower wings of the two arch-culverts at upper crossings of Clark's creek, as well as the wall on West side at lower crossing of this creek had partly given way—proper foundations had not been obtained for this masonry, or the foundations had not been properly protected. The lower end of a box culvert above Statesville, also a large box culvert above Hickory Station had given way from the same cause. With these exceptions, the masonry along the line was standing well and answering the purpose for which it was designed. The Depot buildings at Salisbury, together with the Engine Sta-

ble, Work-shops and Water-tank were in ruins; as also the Depots of Third Creek, Statesville and Icard's. The walls of Depot at Statesville, also walls of Engine House and Freight Depot at Salisbury were standing, and, with slight repairs, would answer their former purposes, if roofed and re-fitted. A portion of the walls of Work-shops was also standing. At Catawba Station, we found about one hundred hogs belonging to the Company, (many of them small,) and at Water Tank, six miles above, about fifteen acres in corn and sorghum. The only rolling stock we found, fit for use, was two engines, two freight flats, two gravel and five box cars, one box car fitted up as a 2nd Class Passenger Mail car and one Passenger coach, (an old one just refitted.) Another engine was being refitted and would soon be ready for the Road. The Saw Mill, near the head of the Road, was also in working order. At Salisbury there were two engines in a burnt, broken up and ruined condition; while wheels, axles, and other iron fragments were scattered all around. A temporary shed was partly put up for workmen, and some few tools were gathered together and some few materials for repairs, but the whole was totally insufficient for the wants of the Road; besides there was no stock of cross-ties and wood on hand, and we were informed there was no money to procure supplies or pay hands. Your Road might then truly be said to be in a *bad* condition—a condition of things not at all surprising considering the general desolation and ruin of the country.

We have again made an examination during this month, and find the cuts that were in such bad order have been ballasted (mostly with stone) and put in a very fair condition, that some other cuts have been ditched out—some of the narrow embankments widened, washes under ends of cross-ties filled, much rotten timber removed, (from 12,000 to 15,000 new cross-ties having been put in—our estimate in September to put the Road in *good* order being 25,000,) and many of the defective bars of iron have been replaced by good ones, and the track generally in better alignment. The roof of Catawba bridge has been temporarily repaired and a portion of the track stringers renewed. The tresseling at Buf-

falo Shoals creek has been thoroughly overhauled and properly braced, and the large box culvert above Hickory Station has been permanently repaired, while the grading from the head of the Road to Morganton is being pushed forward rapidly under the contract of Mr. John A. Hunt and Major Wilson. The Depot at Statesville has been re-roofed and fitted up for business. There is about six months supply of wood on hand along the line, some good cross-ties and a considerable quantity of lumber. The temporary shed which was being put up last year at Salisbury has been finished, and the Stationary engine with some shafting and machinery has been fitted up in it, and some tools for making repairs provided. Another shed has been added for carpenter and paint shop, and another for blacksmithing, in which are three forges and a good fan for blast. Two temporary sheds have also been erected for building and repairing cars, one small house for hands; also a small house for store-room and office. Whilst this has been done, the necessary repairs on rolling stock have also been done. One freight flat, and one gravel car have been fitted up out of the general wreck, and a force pump and pipe have been fitted up in the well, and a water-tank built. The wreck of the engine, Catawba, has been thoroughly re-built, and is now in excellent order, the other wrecked engine has been about half rebuilt. A new 1st Class Passenger coach and a 2nd Class Passenger and Mail car have been built entire. Besides these additions to the rolling stock, six flat cars have been bought from the government—one new 1st Class Passenger coach was purchased in Wilmington, Delaware. We would call your attention to the fact that the 1st Class Passenger coach, and 2nd Class Passenger and Mail car, built by the workmen in your Shops, have, both together, not cost as much as the one purchased North. Yet those built by your hands are the most substantial, both as regards workmanship and material, and are capable of rendering more permanent service. Why then purchase coaches or cars abroad? Does not sound policy, as well as economy dictate that they should be built at home? The total amount of rolling stock is now found to consist of five box cars, nine freight flats, three gravel flats, three pas-

senger coaches, one 2nd class passenger and mail car, and one box car fitted up for passenger and mail, four engines all in running order, and one engine half re-built. All the above named work has been done and your Road kept running during the past year, without sufficient funds being provided to pay your workmen. Under these circumstances, your Superintendent, Master Machinist and hands deserve much credit for keeping the Road running and doing as much as has been done. It is indispensably necessary for the well being and success of any company to meet promptly their engagements, especially with their employees. This, it appears, has not been done by your Company during the past year. Your Superintendent, Master Machinist, and other subordinate officers have therefore been laboring under great disadvantages, which it was impossible for them to overcome. There is, therefore, much still to be done to put your Road in good order and keep it up, and much of that work ought to be done soon. Owing to the want of funds, as we learn, there has been no gravel train on the Road for some time, until recently. Many of the cuts along the line require a thorough ditching out, some of them being so filled up that the slopes come out against the iron, leaving the road-bed betwixt the track, the only channel for surplus water to pass off. A gravel train with hands is now engaged on this work, and it ought to be pushed forward until the whole cuts are clear. This work can now be done for less than one-half what it would cost to do the same work after the cuts get thoroughly wet, and in clearing out the cuts, the embankments should be widened wherever they are too narrow. There is still much rotten timber to be removed from the road-bed, especially betwixt Salisbury and Catawba River, and a number of bad bars of iron removed and replaced by good ones, and many of the bars require straightening. To put the Road in good order and keep pace with the natural decay of wood, not less than 40,000 new cross-ties will be required during the coming year. At some points the track would be much improved by being put up and properly aligned—and the road-bed, at certain points, ballasted. A considerable portion of the track between Salisbury and

Statesville has been laid down with joints of both tracks breaking on same cross-ties. This plan was tried by our Rail Roads at an early day, but soon condemned, because it was found to be injurious to both iron and machinery, more difficult to keep up the joints and did not ride so smoothly as when the joints were broken alternately. New track stringers are required on Grant's creek viaduct. Upper corner of West embankment at Second creek requires filling up and rip-rapping, and two bents of tresseling made of round timber should have bark taken off. The mud-sills under two bents of tresseling at Third creek require supports. The frames of Warehouse doors at Statesville ought to be braced. The masonry of a box culvert above Statesville, also the masonry of the several crossings of Clark's creek require repairs and to be protected in foundations. A small portion of the roof of Catawba bridge requires to be recovered with sheet iron, some more new track stringers put in and a small slope wall ought to be put in on side of stem of Western abutment to protect end of embankment and timbers of bridge. At Salisbury the Company's property ought to be better protected. Most of the old walls of both Round-house and Freight Depot are still standing, and with comparatively small repairs would answer to be re-roofed, and a considerable portion of the walls of Work-Shop and Foundry are also standing. If these walls are thus allowed to stand exposed to the weather, not only the walls, but a large portion of the brick, will be entirely destroyed. The temporary sheds now used as Workshops will not last long. Some of their roofs are now unfit, in many places, to turn water, and a snow storm might, at any time, lay a portion of them prostrate. Besides there is, at present, no protection for your engines and cars, as well as much other property. We therefore recommend that the Round-house walls be repaired and re-roofed. This would not only save its walls, and give safe shelter for your engines, but it would give room for the machinery in the work-sheds.

The Freight Depot walls might be repaired, roofed and fitted up for freight and other stores. If this is deemed sufficient accommodation for the present business of the Com-

pany, the old Work-Shops and Foundry might perhaps be got repaired and re-roofed by giving them to the use of some party for a term of years on condition of refitting them. By so doing, the whole walls and brick of these buildings would be saved to the Company. The track scales should also be repaired or rebuilt. We would here remark that a Foundry is very necessary to work up the old metal and furnish such castings as the Road may require. The yard containing lumber and other materials belonging to the Company at this point should be fenced in. Should the business of your Road increase as we trust it will do, an additional number of cars will be required and these cars ought to be built at your own Shops.

The supply of stores is very short, particularly that of oil and wood screws. Your Saw Mill is at present rented out—we think that is the best disposition that can be made of it, unless it can be sold.

We would here remark that the hogs seen last September at Catawba Station turned out about 4,500 pounds of pork—leaving at present four hogs and eight pigs. The Sorghum turned out one hundred and fifty gallons, while only fifty bushels of corn fell to the share of the Company, the larger portion of it having been destroyed by a freshet.

The high rate of tariff charged for freight and passengers has crippled your resources. To sustain this, facts if necessary, can be cited. We recommend that arrangements be made at Head of Road to pay through and thus save the trouble and expense to shippers of going to Salisbury. We would therefore recommend a reduction of rates.

It is a fact worthy of note that no serious accident has occurred during the past year and fewer delays than usual on Rail Roads.

The receipts of your Road have fallen considerably short of the operative expenses. To prevent as far as practicable further indebtedness in this direction, we recommend a reduction either in the number of officers or of their salaries, perhaps some of both would be advisable.

We therefore recommend that the offices of President, Superintendent and Road Master be combined, with present

salary of Superintendent, *unless* the work is pushed ahead across the mountains. For after all, the Road, with its present connections can never, under any management however skillful and economical, more than barely live even under the most favorable circumstances.

From the facts before us we are forced to the conclusion that the Road must either be completed through to the Tennessee line or the stock will be worthless. We would therefore recommend that the work on that portion of the line from Morganton to the Western portal of the Mountain be at once resumed, and the remainder to the Tennessee line be put under contract as speedily as possible.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| SAMUEL H. WILEY, | } COMMITTEE. |
| E. S. WALTON, | |
| THOS. E. BROWN. | |

August 30th, 1866.

EXECUTIVE DOC. NO. 24.]

[SES. 1866-'67.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., December 10th, 1866.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit the annual reports from the following corporations in which the State holds stock, viz:

North Carolina Rail Road Company for 1865 and 1866.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company for 1865 and 1866.

Albemarle and Cheseapeake Canal Company for 1866.

Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company for 1865.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JONATHAN WORTH,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY FOR 1865.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 13th, 1865.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of North Carolina Railroad Company assembled this day, at the Court House, at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Dr. A. M. Nesbitt, John W. Thomas was called to the Chair, and J. A. Guion and W. A. Dunn were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 3 o'clock.

The Committee appointed at the last annual meeting to verify proxies reported 1,970 shares represented by individuals, 3,396 by proxy, amounting to 5,366 shares, which being a majority of the whole stock, the meeting was declared duly organized.

H. Adams, of Lexington, presented credentials from the Provisional Governor, W. W. Holden, authorizing him to act as proxy for the State.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Provisional Governor, Directors on the part of the State for the ensuing year.

Dr. W. Sloan, of Mecklenburg county; Hon. N. Boyden, Rowan county; Hon. J. M. Leach, Davidson county; Hon. R. P. Dick, Guilford county; Geo. W. Swepson, Alamance county; Henry N. Brown, Orange county; Albert Johnson, Wake county; W. A. Smith, Johnston county.

Thomas Webb, President, read the report of the Board of Directors, which, on motion, was received, and with several reports and statements, was ordered to be published with the proceedings of the meeting.

Wm. Murdoch read the report of the Examining Committee, which, on motion, was received and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the meeting.

John U. Kirkland, Chairman of the Finance Committee read their report, which, on motion, was ordered to be published with the proceedings.

The meeting then resolved to go into an election of four Directors for the ensuing year: D. A. Davis and E. M. Holt, were appointed to superintend the election.

On motion of N. Boyden, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to fix the salaries of officers for the ensuing year :

N. Boyden, Dr. W. R. Holt and R. P. Dick were appointed, who reported through Dr. Holt, as follows: Salary of the President, \$2,500 ; Treasurer, \$1,500; Secretary, \$1,500; which was adopted.

On motion of D. F. Caldwell, it was

Resolved, That the compensation allowed to Finance Committee, Examining Committee and the Directors, whilst employed in the discharge of their duties, be \$5 per day for the ensuing year.

The Committee on Elections, through E. M. Holt, Chairman, reported as follows : Whole number of votes cast, 5,094; necessary to a choice, 2,548. Thos. Webb received 4,099. C. P. Mendenhall received 4,381, D. A. Davis 3,886, J. L. Morehead 3,994, and several others smaller numbers. Thomas Webb, C. P. Mendenhall, D. A. Davis and J. L. Morehead were declared duly elected.

The following resolution offered by D. F. Caldwell, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, be requested to apply to the approaching Convention of the State, or to the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, so to amend the charter of the Company, as to authorize said Company to establish a National Bank or Banks along the line of the road as they may deem best.

On motion of Mr. Boyden, the same Examining Committee, consisting of John M. Morehead, Dr. W. R. Holt and Wm. Murdock was appointed for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was resolved to go into an election of three members for Finance Committee.

Mr. Boyden nominated W. C. Means and J. M. Coffin; R. P. Dick nominated W. A. Caldwell; Thomas Webb nominated J. U. Kirkland, Jed H. Lindsay and E. M. Holt. A stock vote was called for. C. P. Mendenhall and J. M. Leach were appointed to superintend the election, who reported that W. C. Means, J. M. Coffin and W. A. Caldwell, each received 30,298 votes, and that J. U. Kirkland, Jed H. Lindsay and E. M. Holt each received 4,127 votes. The three first named were declared duly elected.

On motion of D. A. Davis, the following gentlemen were appointed to verify proxies at the next annual meeting to be held at Hillsboro', on the second Thursday of July, 1866: J. C. Turrentine, W. F. Strayhorn and Henry N. Brown of Hillsboro'.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the President and Secretaries.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN W. THOMAS, *Chairman*.

J. A. GUION, }
W. A. DUNN, } *Secretaries*.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Company Shops, July 5th, 1865.

In compliance with the requirements of the charter, the Board of Directors have the honor to submit the following report, showing the operations of the Road for the fiscal year ending 31st of May, 1865 :

The President's Report, with the accompanying tables, show the operations of the Road in full.

The Board recommend that the portion of the President's Report in reference to a National Bank, be referred to a committee of the stockholders.

The report of the Sinking Fund Committee gives full information in regard to that fund.

Dividends No. 7, of fifteen per cent., payable in September, and No. 8, of twenty-five per cent., payable on the 1st of February, both in Confederate money, were declared, and the greater portion of both have already been paid.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, N. C. R. R. Co.,
Company Shops, July 5, 1865.

To the Board of Directors :

GENTLEMEN :—I submit to you the sixteenth annual report of the operations of the Road, for the year ending 31st of May, 1865. All the earnings for eleven months of the fiscal year, were in Confederate money, and all the statements herewith submitted, include not only that currency, but also United States money.

EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

| | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--|
| From passengers, private, | \$1,040,864 00 | | |
| From passengers, C. S. and N. C. Government, | 1,496,924 66 | | |
| From passengers, United States Government, | 16,446 56 | \$ 2,554,235 31 | |
| From freight, private, | 1,032,835 46 | | |
| From freight, C. S., and North Carolina Government, | 1,363,094 49 | | |
| From freight, Southern Express Company, | 386,027 54 | 2,781,957 49 | |
| From Mails, | 29,112 80 | | |
| From Shops, | 19,647 28 | | |
| From Rent, | 5,094 55 | | |
| From dividends, North Carolina Rail Road stock, | 15,910 00 | 69,764 63 | |
| Total earnings, | | \$ 5,405,957 43 | |

EXPENSES.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----|
| Transportation, | \$596,299 05 | | |
| Maintenance of Road, | 230,402 38 | | |
| Maintenance of cars and machinery, | 324,201 84 | | |
| Tax, | 68,339 23 | | |
| Interest and premium, | 130,217 73 | | |
| Rent of engines and cars, | 75,583 23 | | |
| Hand hire, | 179,078 70 | | |
| Loss and Damage, | 81,041 70 | | |
| Supply Account, | 1,280,171 66 | | |
| Salary, | 143,573 64 | \$ 3,108,909 | 16 |
| Nett earnings, | | \$ 2,297,048 | 27 |
| Compared with last year— | | | |
| Gross Earnings—31st of May, 1865, | | 5,405,957 | 43 |
| Gross Earnings,—31st of May, 1864, | | 3,247,079 | 54 |
| Excess this year, | | 2,158,877 | 89 |
| Nett earnings this year, | | 2,297,048 | 27 |
| Nett earnings last year, | | 1,609,421 | 53 |
| Excess of nett earnings this year. | | \$ 687,226, | 74 |

Owing to informality in vouchers, the earnings for May, in the transportation of the United States for passengers, is only in part. No rate for freight having been agreed upon with the government officials, freight earnings, due by the United States for May, are not included in this statement.

It will be perceived that the business of the Company has steadily increased ; and if we had received payment for our work in money that could now be used, we would be in good condition. But the failure of the Southern Confederacy leaves us with a large amount of Confederate funds on hand, and a very large debt due by the government, which had not been settled. Carefully prepared tables, from the Secretary's books, accompany this report, to which particular attention is called. One statement, showing the condition of the Company on the 31st of May, 1865, exhibits your assets as well as your liabilities, your nett earnings, &c., &c. Another one shows the business for the fiscal year.

The Confederate Government, in its several departments, did owe us a very large sum. As it appears upon our books, the amount was \$1,379,941 08. But this amount has been considerably reduced by a transfer of various items of property bought by us from its agents prior to the surrender of the armies, the most of which is now in our possession, and will be permitted to remain. We purchased, just before the fall of Richmond, forty-eight freight cars, a large amount of brasses, wrought and cast iron, &c., amounting to over \$600,000. Its agents also turned over to us, before the surrender of Johnston's army, various supplies, all of which are secured to us, except a portion of the brasses, iron and lumber left at Raleigh, and we have hopes of getting them.

The Navy Department being largely indebted to us, and other roads, through its chief agent at Charlotte, conveyed to the North Carolina Rail Road Company, to the Charlotte & South Carolina Rail Road Company, and to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company, its machine shops at Charlotte, with all its tools, fixtures and material, in part satisfaction of our several debts. We are using our utmost endeavors to realize this property, and are not without hopes that the United States Government will allow us to have use and possess that, which in equity and justice, is our own.

I had, for a long time past, required a settlement of our accounts with it every two months. And as fast as we received the money, all of it was used to purchase material and machinery for shops, and supplies for the Road, except what was necessary to meet expenses of working, &c.

Thus we have been enabled to keep our motive power in first rate order (equal to the best) and we have now the satisfaction of knowing that, in many articles, we have a fair supply for our shops.

The State of North Carolina also owes us quite a large sum—\$209,556 92—for transportation. We have hitherto settled this account in payment of dividend, every six months, and I still hope that some satisfactory arrangement may be made.

The cash on hand the 31st of May, 1865—\$355,865 48—consists of the following:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Eight per cent. C. S. Bonds, | \$ 17,000 00 |
| Six per cent. C. S. Bonds, non-taxable, | 32,400 00 |
| Call Certificates, | 167,500 00 |
| Four per cent. Certificates, | 21,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 237,900 00 |
| Confederate money, | 114,344 64 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 352,244 64 |
| Current U. S. money, | 3,620 84 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total amount, | \$355,865 48 |

The financial question is a momentous one. We owe large sums, and much is due to us. All that have been presented have been satisfactorily adjusted, by paying the gold value of the debt at the time it was contracted. We will also receive debts due us on the same basis ; but whether we can arrange with all, is a matter of great uncertainty.

TRANSPORTATION.

The number of passengers carried over the

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Road has been— | 176,276 |
| Confederate States soldiers, &c., | 420,122 |
| United States soldiers, | 9,767 |
| | <hr/> |
| Whole number of passengers carried, | 506,165 |
| Whole number carried last year, | 394,649 |
| | <hr/> |
| Excess this year, | 111,516 |
| Earnings from private freights has been— | |
| Amount carried East, | \$ 565,288 45 |
| “ “ West, | 467,547 01 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 1,032,835 46 |
| C. S. and N. C. Government freight, | 1,363,094 49 |
| Southern Express Company, | 386,027 54 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 2,781,957 49 |
| Total amount freight earnings last year, | 1,645,073 01 |
| | <hr/> |
| Excess this year, | \$ 1,136,884 48 |

The foregoing statement will satisfy every one that an immense amount of work has been done with our limited means, and that your employees have been diligent and faithful.

Our Locomotives are generally in first-rate order. Two or three are almost entirely worn out. Three are now being rebuilt. Since your last annual meeting, the "Charles F. Fisher" has been built in your shops, from the ground to the top of the whistle, except the frame and outside shell of the boiler. She has been on duty since the 1st of April, and we do not hesitate to say that she is equal to the best, and reflects great credit upon her designers and builders.

The remodeling of old engines, and building new ones, should be steadfastly maintained; and I hope the time is not very far distant when we shall be able to make everything we need, in our own shops. A separate force is now employed on new work, and as soon as possible will be considerably increased.

The four engines bought from the Confederate Government have been claimed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the United States Government, and under the instructions of the Secretary of War, they have been taken from us.

During the year, we lost one of the best engines on the Road (the "Rowan") by an explosion—the first instance on our Road. She had just been thoroughly repaired, and left the Shops on her first trip, when the accident occurred. The Engineer, Mr. James Martin, was a practical machinist, an experienced runner, and a sober, first-rate man. He was instantly killed, as also one of the firemen. We can give no satisfactory cause for it.

We have now only twenty-one engines of all classes. Usually, five are in the Shops undergoing repairs, leaving us but sixteen for use on the road. At present, we require at least three more, which should be procured at an early day. Our equipment has never been sufficient, and it is poor economy to overwork your Locomotives.

Our freight cars are in pretty fair condition. Old ones are being repaired, and new ones built.

Our passenger cars are in bad condition. Several are being

overhauled, and will be out in a short time; but we need at least four first-class new coaches, which should be bought without delay.

THE ROAD.

The Road is now in good condition, except bad rails. The work of ballasting and ditching has been carried on all the year, and much progress has been made in this important particular. Up to the 8th of January almost the entire line was well ditched. Then, an unprecedented flood filled up the cuts, and did us incalculable damage. In several places the road bed was washed away, and we had to build trestles. Two bridges were destroyed last summer by incendiaries; three were destroyed by the Confederate army, and two by the Federal army. The joint shed, and part of the warehouse at Charlotte, were accidentally destroyed by fire in January. Stoneman's Cavalry burned the warehouses, water-stations, and shed at Salisbury, and at High Point. Confederate Cavalry burned the warehouse at Raleigh. And the warehouse at Goldsboro' was burned by careless soldiers, accidentally, after the Federal army had been in possession several days. All these bridges and buildings must be rebuilt within two or three years, the latter and some of the former, as speedily as possible.

The iron rails upon the track are becoming unsafe, and it becomes a necessity to replace many of them with new bars. At least twenty miles should be procured and laid down.

WOOD AND WATER.

We are still procuring a large quantity of wood off our own land, and we are getting a fair supply on many portions of the road from the owners of land; and the prospect is, that we will have enough to carry us through the winter. When labor becomes settled, and the negroes through the country find that they must work or starve, I think we will have no difficulty in procuring hands to cut wood, or do any other desired work.

We have an abundance of water at all points on the Road where it is needed, at present.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

At present, we have no control whatever over that portion of the Road from Goldsboro' to Raleigh. It is used as a military road by the United States Government. I have no doubt but that it will be returned to us after awhile, but no intimation has been given when it will be done.

No Road in the South has suffered as little as ours during the last four years. The Federal army struck it, for the first time, just before Johnston's surrender; and though considerable damage was done, yet we have reason to be thankful that it was not greater. The Confederate army did us as much damage as the other, and at about the same time. Yet, in less than ten days, the Road was open again, and trains running with regularity. Much of the work, however, is temporary, and substantial structures must be erected. Seventy-five thousand dollars will probably be required to build warehouses and bridges that have been destroyed. The whole of this sum will not be required at one time; but the whole work should be done as soon as our means will admit.

Our Engines are superior to those on any Road that I know. Our freight cars are as good. So that we are now enabled to do everything required by either the military authorities, or the public; though, in doing this, our equipment is too severely taxed. Our road-bed is in good order, and with the new iron that you must soon have, we will be in first-rate condition.

The prospects for the future, I am sorry to say, are not very encouraging. There is no freight in the country to be transported; and the crops maturing this summer and fall will be needed for home consumption, and but little will be for exportation off the Road. There is no money in the land, and if people were willing to travel, they have not the means. For the same reasons, neither can any large amount of freights be expected to come into the interior.

However, over a line as long as ours, and having so many

connections, there must always be more or less traffic and travel; and I have no doubt, we will earn more than enough to pay our expenses, and rebuild our destroyed works; and, as the country becomes quiet, and the population resume their wonted avocations, plenty will smile upon this fair land, and our warehouses will again be burdened with freight, and our trains crowded with passengers; and then again may we look for our regular semi-annual dividends.

To meet the extraordinary expenses of the new Locomotives, &c., we should have on hand about eight hundred and sixty bales of cotton, purchased in 1863. This was principally stored in the Districts of Spartansburg and Union, in South Carolina. I have sent an agent there to look after it, pay expenses of storage, &c., and report, but he has not returned, and I am unable to give any satisfactory account of its condition. As the Federal army did not pass through that part of the State, I am in hopes that it is safe, and in good order.

NATIONAL BANK.

As an aid to our financial transactions, I would suggest to the stockholders the establishment of a Bank, by this Company.

In the first place, money can be made by it. We all know that Banking has always been considered a profitable business, and where one has failed, thousands have prospered. In South Carolina and Georgia, the system of connecting Banks and Rail Roads together, has been tried, and worked successfully.

But the chief reason for having a Bank connected with the Road, is the facility it affords in all our transactions. Our line is so long that we are compelled to have deposits at several points; and, in addition, have to send a man over the Road every month to pay off our accounts. This is attended, not only with trouble, confusion and expense, but also with great risk of loss. Having a Bank of our own, we could concentrate our deposits, which is no small item, and a system of payment could be speedily devised whereby all these difficulties could be avoided.

I have never seen a copy of the National Banking act, but, as I understand, the system is this :

Any corporation, or any number of individuals, may raise any sum they choose, not less than fifty thousand dollars, a proper proportion of which, invested in United States securities, entitles them to a charter. These securities are deposited with the officer of the Treasury department, who issues to the Bank notes for circulation. With this circulation it commences business, and must supply itself with funds to redeem its notes when presented. This circulation, loaned out with a portion of its deposits, the semi-annual interest on the public securities deposited in the Treasury Department, the premium upon drafts, and other sources of profit, would return with a handsome dividend upon the capital invested. Actually, you take nothing from your present capital or your means. You only divert a portion of it, but do not lose the control of it. It is at all times available, with the increase that will necessarily accompany it.

I think it would be necessary to obtain authority from the Legislature for us to engage in the business. My object now is only to direct the attention of the stockholders to the subject.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, I bear cheerful testimony to the faithfulness of the officers and employees of the Company. Almost without exception, they have performed, not only their ordinary, but even extraordinary duty, without complaint or murmur, and I do not believe that any Company has a more faithful, reliable or competent set of men.

Very respectfully submitted,

THOMAS WEBB, *President.*

SINKING FUND.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SINKING FUND, TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The Committee of the Sinking Fund, respectfully report to the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, that the Fund consists of the following securities:

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Confederate 7 and 8 per cent. Bonds, and 7 | |
| 30-100 notes, | \$ 134,000 00 |
| Coupons, and interest due on same, | 10,821 90 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 144,821 90 |
| North Carolina 6 and 8 per cent. Bonds, \$206,500 | |
| Interest due on same, | 15,035—221,535 00 |
| North Carolina Coupons, not collected, as | |
| they would be paid only in Confederate | |
| money, | 2,515 00 |
| Bonds of the Company, Nos. 392, 393, 395, | |
| 400, 401, 608, 655, 610, 615, 622, 638, 649, | |
| 651, 653, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 662, 663, | |
| 665, burnt by C. P. Mendenhall and J. D. | |
| Flanner, to prevent their falling into the | |
| hands of the Federal army, | \$11,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 379,871 90 |
| Amount of fund, July, 1864, | 296,277 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| Increase during last year, | \$ 83,594 90 |

It will thus be seen that if the securities held by the Committee were available, that no further call need be made for the annual appropriation of \$25,000 by the Company, as the

bonded debt is now \$339,000, and the assets provided to meet the Bonds maturing in 1867, amounts to \$368,871 90.

The appropriation of \$25,000 has not been paid to the Committee this year, the Company having no means at present to pay the same.

C. P. MENDENHALL,

D. A. DAVIS,

J. D. FLANNER,

Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

To the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road:

GENTLEMEN :—We, your Committee of Inspection appointed to examine and report upon the condition of your road at this, your 16th annual meeting, beg leave to submit the following:

The past year is one that will ever stand memorable in the annals of your company ; memorable as that in which the first passenger's life was lost, by collision or other accident on your line, and for the first explosion of a locomotive ; also as a period in which your road has suffered unparalleled damages from heavy rains and high water ; but still more memorable as being that period in which the almost entire length of your road became the closing scene of one of the greatest, bloodiest, and most terrible struggles ever known, in which, for four years, immense hosts fiercely contended for the mastery, summoning to their aid every engine for the destruction of life and property which modern science could invent or suggest. In the providence of God this state of things has passed away, and we are quietly permitted to take a survey of the losses sustained by your road, ascertain its present condition, and what is necessary first to be done, and determine what is the best course to pursue in the future.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF LOSSES.

During the past year, seven of your bridges have been burned, namely : Little River, Neuse River, Stoney Creek, West Buffalo, Deep River, Rich Fork and Abbott's Creek. Your depots at Goldsboro', Raleigh, High Point, and Salisbury are all burned. At Charlotte, the passenger shed, offices, and one-half of the joint depot are in ashes. The wood shed at McLean's station is also burned. Some ten miles of the track in the vicinity of Salisbury was partially destroyed by fire. Besides a number of cars loaded with cotton and other

freight have been burned at various points along your line. The heavy freshet of January filled up many of the side ditches of the road bed, washed out the trestling put in room of bridges at Rich Fork and Abbott's Creek, overflowed a portion of the road along Swearing Creek, destroying the track and embankment for a considerable distance. Six locomotives have been lost; one by collision, one by explosion, and four bought from the Confederate States have been claimed by other companies and taken away by the United States authorities. The supply of cross ties and lumber in the long leaf pine below Raleigh have been destroyed and cut off, together with the services of your saw mills, for a time. Many of the cars, from long running and hard service, have broken down. Much of the iron in track has been rendered useless from the hard wear as well as by injury from fire. The services of the negroes bought by the company have been lost by the recent change in their condition. In addition to all this, the sudden change in the currency constitutes an item of no inconsiderable loss to your company.

THE PRESENT CONDITION.

The road from Raleigh to Goldsboro' is in possession of the Government, and at present, under the control of the military and worked exclusively by them. We have, therefore, not examined that portion of the line.

ROAD BED AND TRACK.

With the exception of bad iron, the road bed and track are in better order than might have been expected. The alignment of track and condition of the road bed of main line being generally good, while those of side tracks are generally inferior. The division in best order is that from Raleigh to the Shops, the worst is that from the Shops to Greensboro'. The best section on the road is that in charge of James Anderson, near Jamestown. In many places much ditching is necessary to be done to put the road bed in order for winter. The breaks in the embankment are at present supplanted by trestle,

which should be made permanent, or what is better, have banks rebuilt. New iron should be got as early as possible to replace the bad in the track, as it largely increases the labor in keeping it up, while it injures the good iron, and is also very damaging to the machinery and rolling stock. It will require at least twenty miles of new iron and sixty thousand cross ties to put the road in first rate order.

CULVERTS AND BRIDGE MASONRY.

The two culverts in heavy embankment at Raleigh are still in very bad order. The balance westward are generally good. The masonry of bridges burnt has been injured, but its permanency has not been destroyed; with slight repairs it will answer well for new bridges. The masonry of the other bridges remains as it was last year, answering well the purpose for which it was erected.

BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

None of the bridges burned have been rebuilt, temporary trestling having been substituted in their room. The bridges standing are generally in safe condition. Leonard's Creek bridge requires new stringers, South Potts', new stringers and floor beams, and that at Morrisville, a new roof. Some of the principal bridges have been used by the armies in crossing their wagons and artillery, thereby somewhat injuring their roofs. All the deck bridges are at present covered with plank which makes neither a good nor a safe roof. They ought all to be covered with sheet iron.

WAREHOUSES.

Nothing has been done towards rebuilding the depot buildings burned. This ought to be attended to at once. Besides rebuilding those destroyed, joint passenger accommodations are needed at Raleigh, and passenger and freight accommodations at Greensboro'. At your 14th annual meeting, you instructed a passenger shed to be built at Raleigh, which was

not done, principally because a location could not be agreed upon. While the officers of your road had several meetings with those of the Raleigh & Gaston road for the purpose of erecting a joint passenger shed, the result was that they could not agree upon a plan—the freight depot being then in the way of making the best arrangement. That building being now burnt down, the present is a favorable time for the officers of both roads at once to meet and fix upon a general plan for both freight and passenger buildings. The depot buildings, generally, need repairs on roofs, gutters, doors and windows, and especially on the platforms, several of which are rotting down, having the plank torn off them, &c. The wood sheds at stations are generally much out of order, the under timbers of some are decayed, some have been torn down, others have plank torn off. Better policing is necessary at several depots, especially at Charlotte, where the ground ought to be raised under platforms and better drainage made to prevent the accumulation of stagnant water and mud.

Hitherto very little attention has been paid to the health, comfort or convenience of passengers arriving or departing from our depots—no privacy being provided for either ladies or gentlemen. More attention ought to be paid to this matter, if we expect popular favor and patronage as a passenger road.

WOOD AND WATER.

The supply of wood is small and ought to be at once largely increased, that it may dry and give a proper supply for winter. The water accommodations are amply sufficient.

ENGINES AND CARS.

The Fisher, a superior new first class engine, just put on the road, was designed, built and finished in your shops. She is a tangible proof of the skill and ability of your workmen. There are eight engines on the road in good order, three in fair order, three in bad condition, and five in the shop undergoing repairs. Three or four more engines ought to be ad-

ded to the stock. Many of the cars need a thorough overhauling. There are about one hundred and thirty-five box cars fit for service, and thirty unserviceable ; about thirty-five flats serviceable, and twenty-three unfit for use. Besides the above, there are eighteen cars on that portion of the road occupied at present by the Government, which it is hoped, will soon be turned over to you ; and there are six box cars in shops nearly ready for the road. Passenger cars are sadly deficient, there being only two in good order, two are in fair order, and some six or seven require to be thoroughly overhauled, and, in the main, rebuilt. There are three good mail cars. At least four additional passenger and two mail cars are needed.

RUNNING OF TRAINS.

Your road and machinery do not appear to reap the full benefit of the slow time schedule, on account of too much time being spent at depots and wood and water stations, thereby causing fast running betwixt them, which is injurious to both road and stock, while in hot weather, especially, it causes passengers, in transitu, to complain. More lights, water and brooms are necessary for passenger trains, and the brooms should be freely used.

THE TELEGRAPH.

That which is so essential for the dispatch of business and the safe running of trains on a Rail Road is, at present of but very little if any assistance to your officers in the working of the road. It being operated by the military, dispatches on the business of the road are only sent when convenient, and are then frequently detained by the way, having to be re-sent at Greensboro'. It is hoped that your road may soon have again the benefit of the line, and as the Company that put up the telegraph line is amongst the things that were, steps should be taken that the road may obtain exclusive control of the line.

WORK SHOPS.

These, for the past few years have spoken for themselves, and fully demonstrated that they are the main spring of the road. Without them your road could not have been kept running. Their necessities and wants should, at all times, be promptly supplied that they may still be enabled to meet, with efficiency and dispatch, the requirements of the road. The round house directed by you two years ago for stabling the locomotives, though much needed, has not been built. There is a scarcity of supply of lumber for building and repairing cars. This scarcity of lumber exists throughout the entire length of the line, rendering it indispensably necessary that the company should have at least another saw mill as early as possible. The stationary engine in shops requires a new cylinder, which is being made. The stock of tools and machinery are at present good. Some of these, with a considerable amount of materials necessary for building and repairing now in hand, have been purchased during the past year. The extensive repairs necessary to put all the rolling stock in good order should be promptly done, and as much as possible of the new stock required should be built at these shops that they may be of uniform plan. Uniformity of construction is greatly desirable, for various reasons: it lessens the cost of construction and repairs, the making up of trains easier, and their motion more steady and uniform, while it renders available all the sound parts of damaged cars or machinery. To do the repairs and building necessary, a stock of lumber, coal, pig iron, with some iron and steel, and a few hands added to the mechanical force, is required.

THE FUTURE.

If your road, in future, is to command the trade and travel its location is entitled to, it ought to be prepared, in every particular, to give that accommodation and prompt dispatch to freight and travel which the Government and people may demand; otherwise much of that trade and travel will seek out other channels and patronize other roads. But by consulting the comfort of travelers and giving them and freight safety and

dispatch, your road may expect to draw much from other channels, and before many years, do a large and profitable business. To enable your road to meet these requirements, much is necessary to be done during the next year. Your burnt depots are to be rebuilt, and the others repaired, and in some instances, enlarged and improved. At least four of your burnt bridges ought to be rebuilt, and others, now standing, covered with sheet iron. Two thousand tons of new iron should be bought and put in the tract, with at least sixty thousand cross ties. The rolling stock ought all to be put in good order, and four engines, four passenger cars, two mail cars, and a lot of boxes and flats added to the stock, and a round house built at the shops for engines. All these, with other things not mentioned, are required to enable the road to meet your expectations and those of the public.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

In reviewing the past, we have great reason to be grateful to Almighty God, that, whilst so many thousands of passengers have been transported over the road, and that too, frequently under very unfavorable circumstances, only one life has been lost by accident; and whilst your road has been tried by fire and flood, and immense armies have been in fierce combat along its line, it has lost so little; and that by good management, it has been enabled to do so large a business. Although the road has so many pressing wants, we should be thankful that it is even in running order; for, while so many of our sister roads have been so damaged as to render them incapable of doing anything for some time to come, your road is still in a condition to do a large business; and though there is much to be done during the coming year, and a scarcity of funds to do it with, giving no promise of a surplus for dividends for some years to come, let us have faith in the future, proving that faith by our works, in doing all that is necessary to be done, hoping that in future years it will abundantly repay us.

The late in our system of labor is one of the difficulties with which your road, at present, has to contend, and one which

may cause trouble for years to come, at least until "the freedmen" learn to do a freeman's work and prove a freeman's constancy, or be supplanted by white labor. At present many of "the freedmen" do not work as well as they have hitherto done; besides, no dependence can be put in them. They come to-day and engage to work for a month or three months, commence work, receive rations, and to-morrow they are gone. The negro, as a general thing, cannot understand that freedom which requires constancy and labor. They have yet to learn that if ever they succeed as freemen, they must do a freeman's work, which will require them to strike more and harder blows than many of them have heretofore done, and exercise a freeman's constancy and economy to which most of them are now strangers.

As the detail of the several departments will be given you more fully by the officers in charge thereof, we close by stating that we have been afforded every facility by both officers and men.

WM. MURDOCK,
W. R. HOLT,
J. M. MOREHEAD.

Committee.

NORTH CAROLINA

Dr.

Statement of the condition of the North Carolina

| | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|----|
| May 31, 1865. | | | |
| Cost of construction, equipment and real estate, | | \$ 4,946,744 | 33 |
| Cost of Slave property, | \$ 139,237 | | |
| Stock of Chatham Rail Road Company, | 200,000 | | |
| Stock of North Carolina Rail Road Company, | 21,500 | | |
| Amount paid Committee of Sinking Fund, | 215,000 | | |
| | | \$ 575,737 | |
| Amount due from Agents in office, | 476 | 21 | |
| Amount due from Agents out of office, | 22,213 | 46 | |
| Amount due from Southern Express Company, | 112,049 | 72 | |
| Amount due from Post Office Department C. S. A., | 26,658 | 26 | |
| Amount due from Confederate States, | 1,285,128 | 81 | |
| Amount due from State of N. C., | 209,556 | 92 | |
| Amount due from Confederate States Navy Department, | 63,769 | 35 | |
| Amount due from Confederate States Treasury Department, | 4,385 | 38 | |
| Amount due from United States | 16,446 | 56 | |
| Amount due from Rail Road Companies, | 17,613 | 59 | |
| Amount due from Individual Accounts, | 7,299 | 30 | |
| Amount due from Suspense Account, | 1,993 | 62 | |
| Amount due from Freight Exchanges, | 19 | 85 | |
| Amount due from Bills Receivable, | 858 | 17 | |
| Cost 862 bales cotton, | 196,690 | 42 | |
| Amount in the hands of Supply Agents, | 176,308 | 01 | |
| Cash on hand, | 355,865 | 48 | |
| | | \$ 2,497,333 | 11 |
| | | \$ 8,019,814 | 44 |

RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Road Company, on date ending May 31st, 1865.

CR.

[illegible]

F. A. STAGG, *Sect'y. and Auditor.*

NORTH CAROLINA

DR. *Statement showing the business of the North Carolina*

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|
| May 31, 1864. | | |
| Due from Agents in Office, | \$ 23,597 | 12 |
| “ “ “ out “ | 23,480 | 57 |
| “ “ Adams Express Co., | 2,333 | 35 |
| “ “ Southern Express Co., | 56,023 | 20 |
| “ “ Rail Road Companies, | 126,427 | 61 |
| “ “ C. S. and State of N. C. | 705,084 | 39 |
| “ “ P. O. and Navy De- partments | 52,124 | 66 |
| Due from Individuals on acc't, | 13,237 | |
| “ “ Bills receivable, | 3,184 | 71 |
| “ “ Freight Exchanges, | 7,553 | 96 |
| “ “ Suspense Account, | 2,692 | 29 |
| Amount in the hands of Supply Agents, | 203,363 | 11 |
| Cash on hand, | 713,006 | 01 |
| | | \$ 1,932,107 98 |
| May 31, 1865. | | |
| Amount received from the trans- portation of Passengers, Freights and Mails, | 5,365,305 | 60 |
| Amount received from Shop Account, | 19,647 | 28 |
| Amount received from Rent Account, | 5,094 | 55 |
| Amount received Div. N. C. R. R. Stock, | 15,910 | |
| | | \$ 5,405,997 43 |
| | | \$ 7,338,065 41 |
| Increase of Company's debt this year, | | 234,984 86 |
| | | \$ 7,573,050 27 |

RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Rail Road Co., for the Fiscal year ending May 31st, 1865. Cr.

| | | | |
|---|------------|----|-----------------|
| May 31, 1865 | | | |
| Salary Account, | \$ 143,573 | 64 | |
| Maintenance Road, | 230,402 | 38 | |
| Maintenance Cars and Mach'ry | 324,201 | 84 | |
| Loss and Damage, | 81,041 | 70 | |
| Supply Account, | 1,280,171 | 66 | |
| Hand hire, | 179,078 | 70 | |
| Interest. Prem. and Dis. more than received, | 130,217 | 73 | |
| Rent Engines and Cars, | 75,583 | 23 | |
| Tax Account, | 68,339 | 23 | |
| Transportation Expense, | 596,299 | 05 | |
| | | | \$ 3,108,909 16 |
| Paid Sinking Fund, | 25,000 | | |
| " for Chatham R. R. Stock, | 200,000 | | |
| " " Slave property, | 138,087 | | |
| Cost of Real Estate, | 3,721 | | |
| Dividend No. 7, declared July 6th, 1864, | 600,000 | | |
| Dividend No. 7, declared Jan'y 12th, 1865, | 1,000,000 | | |
| | | | \$ 1,966,808 |
| Due from Agents in office, | 476 | 21 | |
| " " " out " | 22,213 | 46 | |
| " " the Southern Ex. Co., | 112,049 | 72 | |
| " " C. S. P. O. Dep'tment, | 26,688 | 26 | |
| " " Confederate States, | 1,285,128 | 81 | |
| " " State North Carolina, | 209,556 | 92 | |
| " " C. S. Navy Dep'tment, | 63,769 | 35 | |
| " " " Treasury " | 4,385 | 38 | |
| " " the United States, | 16,446 | 56 | |
| " " Rail Road Companies, | 17,613 | 59 | |
| " " Individuals on Acc'nt, | 7,299 | 30 | |
| " " Suspense Account, | 1,993 | 62 | |
| " " Freight Exchanges, | 19 | 85 | |
| " " Bills Receivable, | 858 | 17 | |
| Cost of 862 bales of Cotton, | 196,690 | 42 | |
| Amount in the hands of Supply Agents, | 176,308 | 01 | |
| Cash on hand, | 355,865 | 48 | |
| | | | \$ 2,497,333 11 |
| | | | \$ 7,573,050 27 |

F. A. STAGG, *Sect'y and Auditor,*

CASH

Peter B. Ruffin, Treasurer, in account current with the

| | | | |
|---|----|-----------|----|
| To cash on hand June 1st, 1864, | \$ | 713,006 | 01 |
| “ “ received on Transportation account, | | 4,589,000 | 43 |
| “ “ “ on Rent account, | | 4,164 | 85 |
| “ “ “ on Shop account, | | 11,239 | 28 |
| “ “ “ on Supply account, | | 88,769 | 03 |
| “ “ “ on Loss and Damage account, | | 34,980 | 95 |
| “ “ “ on Int., Prem. and Discount account, | | 53,083 | 18 |
| To cash received on Tax account, | | 51,074 | 38 |
| “ “ “ on Bills Receivable, | | 15,234 | 38 |
| “ “ “ on Hand hire, | | 242 | |
| “ “ “ on Dividends on N. C. Rail Road Stock, | | 15,910 | |
| | \$ | 5,576,704 | 49 |
| To balance on hand June 1st, 1865, | \$ | 355,865 | 48 |
| This balance consists of 8 per cent. | | | |
| C. S. Bonds, | \$ | 17,000 | |
| 6 per cent. C. S. non taxable Bonds, | | 32,400 | |
| 4 per cent. C. S. Certificates, | | 21,000 | |
| Call C. S. Certificates, | | 167,500 | |
| Confederate Treasury Notes, | | 114,344 | 64 |
| Current Funds, | | 3,620 | 84 |
| | \$ | 355,865 | 48 |

STATEMENT.

N. C. Rail Road Co., for the fiscal year, ending May 31, 1865.

| | | |
|---|--------------|----|
| By cash paid on salary account, | \$ 136,177 | 88 |
| By cash paid on Maintenance road account, | 205,562 | 09 |
| By cash paid on Maintenance Cars and Machinery account, | 313,610 | 47 |
| By cash paid on Loss and Damage account, | 88,973 | 31 |
| By cash paid on Hand hire account, | 45,457 | 65 |
| By cash paid on Interest, Premium and Discount account, | 128,175 | 58 |
| By cash paid on Supply account, | 1,571,456 | 67 |
| By cash paid on Tax account, | 119,413 | 61 |
| By cash paid on Rent Engines and Cars, | 74,983 | 19 |
| By cash paid on Transportation account, | 557,529 | 56 |
| By cash paid on Sinking Fund, | 25,000 | |
| By cash paid on Chatham Rail Road Stock, | 200,000 | |
| By cash paid on Slave property, | 138,087 | |
| By cash paid on Real Estate, | 1,221 | |
| By cash paid on Dividends, | 1,484,815 | |
| By cash paid on Coupon account, | 1,140 | |
| By cash paid on Negro bonds, | 104,236 | |
| By cash paid on Bills payable, | 25,000 | |
| By cash on hand May 31st, 1865, | 355,865 | 48 |
| | \$ 5,576,704 | 49 |

JOHN U. KIRKLAND,
JED H. LINDSAY,
E. M. HOLT.

Committee.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Statement of Cash collected by Conductors during the fiscal year ending May 30th 1865.

| MONTHS. | J. D. Winslow. | H. K. Winslow. | W. N. Dromgoole. | J. A. Richardson. | W. H. Thompson. | L. S. Parr. | C. E. Klinge. |
|------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| June, | \$ 1,621 00 | \$ 1,086 49 | \$ 1,867 08 | \$ 2,412 66 | \$ 1,281 07 | \$ 845 04 | \$ 3,372 95 |
| July, | 1,734 66 | 1,877 06 | 2,667 13 | 2,052 98 | 1,446 57 | 1,969 29 | 3,301 30 |
| August, | 2,401 11 | 2,761 49 | 3,304 00 | 3,038 15 | 1,709 35 | 1,710 79 | 2,702 06 |
| September, | 3,074 50 | 1,182 58 | 3,099 83 | 3,144 15 | 1,614 14 | 1,947 21 | 5,812 64 |
| October, | 4,257 00 | 321 66 | 4,138 08 | 4,389 39 | 3,171 00 | 3,577 47 | 9,655 55 |
| November, | 3,660 00 | 3,987 15 | 4,715 33 | 2,514 16 | 3,272 66 | 3,335 49 | 7,822 57 |
| December, | 5,538 00 | 4,493 15 | 3,966 75 | 8,092 33 | 2,866 50 | 4,007 91 | 3,120 25 |
| January, | 4,980 00 | 5,971 00 | 6,967 75 | | 5,209 75 | 5,786 00 | 5,378 25 |
| February | 5,300 00 | 2,307 00 | 3,921 00 | | 4,106 25 | 2,488 00 | 10,993 75 |
| March, | 1,536 00 | 3,957 00 | 7,446 25 | 2,635 00 | 4,049 00 | 3,834 00 | 7,896 50 |
| April, | | 1,195 00 | 3,000 00 | 2,640 00 | | 823 00 | 2,074 75 |
| May, | 143 75 | | | | 74 00 | 277 39 | 156 25 |
| Total, | \$ 34,246 02 | \$ 29,139 58 | \$ 45,093 20 | \$ 30,918 82 | \$ 28,800 29 | \$ 30,601 59 | \$ 52,286 82 |

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Statement of Cash collected by Conductors during the fiscal year ending May 31st 1865—Continued.

| MONTHS. | R. G. Spragins. | M. F. Windle. | J. T. Long. | S. C. Robertson. | T. I. Oates. | M. W. Robison. | H. G. Springs. |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| June, | \$ 2,325 14 | \$ 1,730 98 | \$ 490 15 | \$ 1,706 48 | \$ 1,821 00 | \$ 2,440 46 | \$ 85 52 |
| July, | 2,873 06 | 3,145 46 | 2,225 73 | 2,404 82 | 2,877 00 | 1,068 82 | 3,580 48 |
| August, | 4,795 96 | 4,362 28 | 3,330 31 | 1,644 50 | 4,630 50 | | 2,742 90 |
| September, | 5,581 97 | 4,351 97 | 5,639 32 | 2,648 00 | 5,327 00 | | 5,310 66 |
| October, | 5,511 31 | 6,206 30 | 5,741 75 | 4,980 00 | 2,836 33 | | 3,731 00 |
| November, | 5,765 00 | 6,372 30 | 6,956 99 | 6,032 00 | 7,459 99 | | 3,210 00 |
| December, | 8,185 50 | 7,289 33 | 3,812 50 | 8,224 65 | 5,201 99 | | 3,595 00 |
| January, | 2,002 00 | 5,283 00 | 7,580 50 | 5,539 00 | 4,095 00 | | 5,637 00 |
| February, | 5,999 00 | 5,047 00 | 5,659 15 | 3,562 00 | 5,165 00 | | 1,050 00 |
| March, | 4,435 00 | 10,750 00 | 2,871 00 | 1,560 00 | 590 00 | | 400 00 |
| April, | 268 00 | 3,920 00 | 1,711 00 | | | | 75 00 |
| May, | 179 50 | 597 75 | 497 44 | 204 15 | 97 00 | | |
| Total, | \$ 47,921 44 | \$ 59,056 37 | \$ 46,515 84 | \$ 38,505 60 | \$ 40,100 81 | \$ 3,509 28 | \$ 29,417 56 |

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Statement of Cash collected by Conductors during the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1865.—Continued.

| MONTHS. | D. R. Newsom. | R. Harvey. | J. A. Turrentine. | Extras. | Total. |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| June, | | | | 383 44 | 23,383 94 |
| July, | | | | 15 66 | 29,745 06 |
| August, | | | | 292 34 | 40,263 32 |
| September, | | | | 79 83 | 46,246 04 |
| October, | 1,122 33 | | | 184 48 | 61,403 31 |
| November, | 108 00 | | | 418 00 | 66,150 64 |
| December, | 1,815 00 | | | 431 00 | 70,254 86 |
| January, | 4,068 75 | | | 649 50 | 67,105 50 |
| February, | 3,025 00 | | | 668 50 | 63,878 65 |
| March, | 1,342 25 | 1,992 25 | | 849 25 | 54,801 25 |
| April, | | 333 85 | 134 38 | 649 35 | 18,673 35 |
| May. | 51 00 | | | 880 01 | 3,701 47 |
| Total, | \$ 11,532 33 | \$ 2,326 10 | \$ 134 38 | \$ 5,501 36 | \$ 549,607 39 |

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Comparative Statement of Passengers, Freights and Mails.

| MONTHS. | 1863 AND 1864. | | | |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | PASSENGERS. | FREIGHTS. | MAILS. | TOTAL. |
| June, | \$ 73,091 59 \$ | 78,667 14 \$ | 2,197 92 | \$ 153,956 65 |
| July, | 78,903 78 | 81,365 28 | 2,197 92 | 162,466 98 |
| August, | 82,067 62 | 94,664 21 | 2,197 91 | 178,929 74 |
| September, | 154,448 76 | 86,927 85 | 2,197 92 | 243,574 53 |
| October, | 87,578 28 | 138,070 26 | 2,197 92 | 227,846 46 |
| November, | 110,384 06 | 169,489 56 | 2,197 91 | 282,071 53 |
| December, | 99,436 05 | 116,010 47 | 2,197 92 | 217,644 44 |
| January, | 139,895 38 | 114,294 26 | 2,197 92 | 256,387 56 |
| February, | 158,694 86 | 119,253 33 | 2,197 91 | 280,146 10 |
| March, | 243,640 87 | 204,808 76 | 2,197 92 | 450,647 55 |
| April, | 142,908 99 | 199,769 66 | 2,197 92 | 344,876 57 |
| May, | 176,142 43 | 241,752 23 | 2,197 91 | 420,092 57 |
| Total, | \$ 1,547,192 67 \$ | 1,645,073 01 \$ | 26,375 00 | \$ 3,218,640 68 |

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Comparative Statement of Passengers, Freight and Mails.

| MONTHS. | 1864 AND 1865. | | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | PASSENGERS. | FREIGHTS. | MAILS. | TOTALS. | INCREASE. |
| June, | 158,228 | \$ 247,545 | \$ 2,197 | \$ 407,972 | \$ 254,015 |
| July, | 167,722 | 192,102 | 2,197 | 362,022 | 199,555 |
| August, | 189,528 | 303,060 | 3,571 | 496,159 | 317,230 |
| September, | 196,732 | 257,735 | 3,020 | 457,489 | 213,914 |
| October, | 254,338 | 244,775 | 3,020 | 502,134 | 274,288 |
| November, | 225,350 | 386,279 | 3,020 | 614,650 | 332,579 |
| December, | 199,487 | 223,215 | 3,020 | 425,723 | 208,079 |
| January, | 289,079 | 216,861 | 3,020 | 508,961 | 252,573 |
| February, | 301,162 | 254,561 | 3,020 | 558,744 | 278,598 |
| March, | 201,231 | 322,866 | 3,020 | 527,118 | 76,470 |
| April, | 349,421 | 131,272 | 3,020 | 480,694 | 135,817 |
| May, | 21,953 | 1,680 | 75 | 23,634 | * 396,457 |
| Total, | \$ 2,554,235 | \$ 2,781,957 | \$ 29,112 | \$ 5,365,305 | \$ 2,146,664 |

* Decrease.

OFFICERS.

A List of the Officers, Agents and Employees of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, with pay of each.

| NAMES. | OFFICE. | PAY. <i>Per annum.</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Thomas Webb, | President, | \$ 6,000 |
| Thomas J. Sumner, | Engineer and Superintend't, | 8,000 |
| Peter B. Ruffin, | Treasurer, | 5,000 |
| F. A. Stagg, | Secretary and Auditor, | 4,000 |
| Peter D. Swaim, | General Ticket Agent, | 800 |
| John Hutchison, | Clerk Government Trans., | 600 |
| C. P. Mebane, | Freight Clerk, | 600 |
| D. R. Newsom, | Pay Master & Supt's Clerk, | 600 |
| W. B. Hutchison, | Express Clerk, | 500 |
| W. A. Dunn, | Supply Agent, | 800 |
| James G. Moore, | Storekeeper, | 800 |
| J. G. Arthur, | Clerk to Storekeeper, | 500 |
| J. C. Holt, | Hotel Manager, | 500 |
| M. L. Barringer, | Agent at Charlotte, | 1,000 |
| Calvin Scott, | Clerk " " | 500 |
| S. F. Houston, | " " " | 500 |
| N. A. Kirkpatrick, | Agent at Harrisburg, | 150 |
| John C. Young, | " Concord, | 500 |
| J. W. McKenzie, | " China Grove, | 150 |
| Jehu Foster, | " Salisbury, | 800 |
| J. M. Horah, | Clerk at " " | 500 |
| A. H. March, | Agent at Holtsburg, | 200 |
| R. S. Dobson, | " Lexington, | 500 |
| J. L. Lee, | " Thomasville, | 300 |
| A. V. Sullivan, | " High Point, | 800 |
| J. A. Woodburn, | " Jamestown, | 300 |
| James S. Scott, | " Greensboro', | 1,000 |
| John M. Shelly, | Clerk at " " | 500 |
| W. C. Donnell, | " " " | 500 |
| W. J. Sprinkle, | " " " | 550 |
| A. L. Gilmer, | Agent at McLean's, | 150 |
| G. M. Isley, | " Gibson's, | 300 |

OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | OFFICE. | PAY. <i>Per annum.</i> |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Daniel Worth, | Agent at Company Shops, | 300 |
| John L. Scott, | “ Graham, | 350 |
| Geo. W. Swepson, | “ Haw River, | 300 |
| S. A. White, | “ Mebane's, | 250 |
| John D. Cameron, | “ Hillsboro', | 600 |
| James W. Cheek, | “ Durham's, | 400 |
| C. P. Wilder, | “ Morrisville, | 300 |
| W. T. Womble, | “ Raleigh, | 1,000 |
| Wayne Allcott, | Clerk at “ | 500 |
| L. D. Womble, | “ “ | 500 |

TRAIN DEPARTMENT.

| NAMES. | OFFICE. | PAY. |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| Charles Parmenter, | Master of Transp'n, | \$90 per month. |
| 21 | Engineers, each, | 90 “ “ |
| 1 | “ | 60 “ “ |
| 8 | Firemen, (white) each | 1 50 per day. |
| 12 | “ (colored) each | 25 per m. & rations |
| 10 | Woodpassers, (white) each, | 1 25 per day. |
| 9 | Woodpassers, (colored) each, | 15 per m. & rations |
| 11 | Conductors, each, | 60 per month. |
| 2 | Brakesmen, (white) each, | 15 “ “ |
| 18 | Brakesmen, (colored) each, | 10 “ m. & rations. |
| W. H. Toy, | Master of Trains & Engineer at Charlotte. | 90 per month. |

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

| NAMES. | OFFICE. | PAY. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| S. G. Strickland, | Div. Master, W. D. | \$ 75 per month. |
| Eli Bull, | " " E. D. | 75 |
| 28 | Section men, each, | 45 |
| 241 | Track hands, colored, | 10 and rations. |
| 15 | each, | 26 |
| | Track hands, white, | per month. |
| | each, | 800 per annum. |
| P. H. Bilbro, | Sup't of wood hands, | |
| 75 | Wood choppers, col- | 10 per m & r'tns |
| | ored, each, | |
| 44 | Station hands, col- | 10 " " |
| | ored, each, | |
| 6 | Station hands white, | 26 per month. |
| | each, | |
| 6 | Bridge Carpenters, | 2 75 per day. |
| | av. pay, | |
| 1 | Watchmen at Char- | 1 25 " " |
| | lotte, | |
| 1 | Watchmen at Bridge | 20 per month. |
| 2 | Engineers on Gravel | |
| | Trains, average | 72 50 " " |
| | pay to each, | |
| 2 | Conductors on Grav- | 60 " " |
| | el Trains, | |
| 10 | Hands on Gravel | 10 and rations. |
| | Trains, | |

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

| NAMES. | OFFICE. | PAY. |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| R. D. Wade, | Master Machinist, | \$8,000 per annum. |
| Charles M. Crump, | Clerk, | 500 |
| 2 | Boiler Makers, each, | 4 50 per day. |
| 13 | Machinists, " | 3 00 |
| 3 | " " | 2 75 |
| 3 | " " | 2 25 |
| 3 | " " | 2 00 |
| 2 | " " | 2 75 |
| 2 | " " | 1 50 |

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | OFFICE. | PAY. |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Machinists, each, | \$1 00 per day. |
| 2 | “ “ | 75 “ |
| 1 | Laborer, colored, | 1 75 day & rations, |
| 4 | “ “ each, | 10 00 m'th & rat'ns, |
| Thomas Fox, | Foreman in Foundry | 4 00 per day. |
| 1 | Moulder, | 3 00 “ |
| 1 | “ | 2 25 “ |
| 1 | Laborer, colored, | 1 25 day & rat'ns, |
| 3 | “ “ | 10 00 month “ |
| 1 | “ “ | 4 00 “ “ |
| W. D. Johnson, | Foreman in Smith Shop, | \$3 50 per day. |
| 4 | Smiths, each, | 3 00 |
| 2 | “ “ | 2 00 |
| 1 | “ “ | 75 |
| 1 | Laborer, colored, | 2 00 day & rations. |
| 2 | “ “ each, | 1 25 “ “ |
| 1 | “ “ “ | 1 00 “ “ |
| 11 | Helpers, each, | 10 00 month, “ |
| B. E. Sergeant, | Master Carpenter, | 90 00 “ |
| 1 | Pattern Maker, | 3 50 per day. |
| 2 | Carpenters each, | 2 75 “ “ |
| 9 | “ “ | 2 50 “ “ |
| 1 | “ “ | 2 25 “ “ |
| 4 | “ “ | 2 00 “ “ |
| 4 | “ “ | 1 75 “ “ |
| 1 | “ “ | 1 50 “ “ |
| 1 | “ “ | 1 00 “ “ |
| 2 | “ “ | 1 25 “ “ |
| 4 | Laborers, col'd, each, | 1 00 day & rations. |
| 2 | “ “ “ | 75 “ “ |
| 2 | “ “ “ | 8 00 month, “ |
| J. T. Trollinger. | Overseer of Yard hands, | 60 00 “ |
| 12 | Laborers, col'd, each, | 8 00 “ & rations |
| M. Harrison, | Head Carpenter on Yard, | 2 75 per day. |
| 8 | Carpenters, colored, each, | 1 00 day & rations. |
| 2 | Watchmen, each, | 1 25 per day. |

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Albright, William R. | 1 | Barrier, Moses | 5 |
| Alexander, Cyrus A. | 20 | Barrier, Matthias | 5 |
| Alexander, Alphonso | 10 | Barnhardt, Jacob C. | 5 |
| Alexander, Laird | 2 | Blackwelder, Jos. A. | 5 |
| Atwell, Joseph | 6 | Brown, Haley | 56 |
| Andrews, John N. | 2 | Belo, E. | 38 |
| Albright, George | 2 | Banner, C. L. | 10 |
| Avery, W. W. | 40 | Bevill, Arch'd | 5 |
| Austin, Elkanah D. | 29 | Boren, A. P. | 3 |
| Adams, Peter | 8 | Bane, John | 5 |
| Albright, J. R. | 2 | Brown, Allen | 2 |
| Anderson, A. G. | 2 | Burwell, Rev. Robert | 5 |
| Allison, R. W. | 5 | Borland, Archibald | 2 |
| Atwell, W. B. | 1 | Bingham, William J. | 30 |
| Adams, Henderson | 16 | Blair, Robert E. | 6 |
| Alexander, Daniel | 22 | Brown & Richwine, | 6 |
| Archibald, Wm. L. | 33 | Brown, Peter M. | 5 |
| Allison, John | 5 | Barringer, David | 27 |
| Allen, James E. | 21 | Burke, Thomas A. | 2 |
| Adams, Lynn | 2 | Bryan, John H. | 10 |
| Adderton, R. Stokes | 1 | Branch, L. O'B. | 1 |
| Allen, Solomon | 1 | Burt, P. B. | 1 |
| Apple, Lewis A. | 3 | Barringer, Martin L. | 5 |
| Brown, Margaret | 5 | Barringer, William | 40 |
| Beal, James F. | 2 | Brown, John D. | 1 |
| Baker, D. B. | 1 | Battle, Kemp P. | 5 |
| Beal, Thomas B. | 2 | Brown, James N. | 1 |
| Burruss, J. T. | 20 | Bailey, Thomas | 4 |
| Bellamy, John D. | 5 | Barringer, C. A. | 1 |
| Bason, Joseph R. | 1 | Burt, Maria P. | 7 |
| Boon, Lewis S. | 2 | Boyden, Nathaniel | 10 |
| Benson, William | 1 | Bradford, James | 3 |
| Barnhardt, M. A. | 2 | Barnhardt, G. M. | 55 |
| Burns, E. B. | 14 | Bradford, John | 3 |
| Barringer, Daniel M. | 10 | Barringer, Rufus | 35 |
| Bason, Jere. | 1 | Brannock, Henry | 5 |
| Barrier, David | 5 | Bradshaw, John A. | 5 |
| Bingham, L. S. | 2 | Bragg, John | 5 |
| Black, John M. | 1 | Blalock, John M. | 1 |
| Barnhardt, George | 10 | Buis, Alexander W. | 5 |
| Barrier, Daniel | 5 | Barker, Arch'd | 2 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Barrier, Edward | 1 | Cameron, Mildred C. | 17 |
| Bost, M. L. | 5 | Cameron, Paul C. | 50 |
| Black, E. C. | 1 | Collier, George W | 10 |
| Brittain, W. H. | 5 | Colburn, E. | 9 |
| Bowman, G. W. | 2 | Cannon, James C. | 2 |
| Bowman, William | 2 | Caldwell, R. N. | 6 |
| Brewer, Thomas | 2 | Cannon, Mrs. E. J. | 5 |
| Bragg, W. | 2 | Cannon, John C. | 5 |
| Blacknall, R. | 1 | Cook, Matthias | 3 |
| Beard, H. H. | 5 | Clarke, John N. | 1 |
| Boyden, John A. | 1 | Charlotte & S. C. R. | |
| Blackwood, J. J. Pres. | 70 | R. Co. | 55 |
| Berry, John | 5 | Clendenin, Benj. | 1 |
| Branch & Sons, Thos. | 240 | Carrigan, W. A. | 40 |
| Branch, Thomas P. | 20 | Caldwell, William | 2 |
| Brown, John L. | 5 | Clouse, William | 10 |
| Boylan, Jane | 5 | Cobb, John | 1 |
| Boylan, Kate | 10 | Cliner, George W. | 2 |
| Boylan, John S. Trus. | 3 | Corsbie, John | 1 |
| Boylan, William M. | 5 | Cummings, E. F. | 3 |
| Boylan, John H. | 7 | Clapp, Jacob | 1 |
| Boylan, Weldon & Kate | 5 | Cunningham, J. M. | 10 |
| Boylan, Weldon | 10 | Caldwell, R. C. | 5 |
| Bradshaw, J. A. Guar. | | Corling, Charles | 2 |
| C. Bradshaw, | 8 | Cook, Thomas E. | 1 |
| Bradshaw, J. A. Guar. | | Caldwell, W. A. | 44 |
| F. Bradshaw, | 7 | Cuthbert, Emmet | 5 |
| Brown, Henry N. | 5 | Cairns, George A. | 2 |
| Chambers, P. B. Trus. | 5 | Chadwick, S. W. | 5 |
| Cochran, R. M. | 15 | Crawford, W. W. | 2 |
| Carter, A. G. | 20 | Crump, R. R. | 2 |
| Carter, John | 25 | Cable, Israel Agt. | 2 |
| Cummings, W. M. | 3 | Colburn, P. H. Adm'tx. | 19 |
| Clapp, Daniel F. | 1 | Carson, James H. | 6 |
| Caldwell, David F. | 18 | Cassidey, James | 5 |
| Caldwell, Cyrus R. | 2 | Douthit, B. C. | 10 |
| Clark, James P. | 1 | Donnell, Edmund | 2 |
| Carlton, John D. | 1 | Donnell, W. & Thos. B. | 2 |
| Chambers, Pink B. | 65 | Davis, Winslow | 1 |
| Coffin, John M. | 80 | Donnell, Harper, | 1 |
| Cowan, Mrs. Sarah | 5 | Donnell, Robert C. | 2 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| Donnell, George | 3 | Everett, Jno. Guardian | 60 |
| Donnell, Emsley | 3 | Everett, John | 5 |
| Donnell, Samuel | 3 | Edmundson, W. B. | 6 |
| Davis, James | 3 | Erwin, J. J. | 40 |
| Donnell, James M. | 5 | Ellis, John W. | 55 |
| Dick, John M. | 20 | Elias & Cohen, | 38 |
| Dickson, O. & W. R. | 1 | Eliason, William A. | 26 |
| Dodson, John T. | 1 | Ervin, Charles H. | 5 |
| Davidson, William | 5 | Ervin, Richard F. | 1 |
| Deaton, James | 5 | Evans, Jane M. Exec't'x | 2 |
| Duskin, William | 1 | Fonville, F. W. | 1 |
| Durham, Alvis | 1 | Faucett, John | 1 |
| Donnan, David Jr. | 3 | Freeland, George J. | 1 |
| Donnan, John | 3 | Fuller, J. N. | 2 |
| Dunkin, William C. | 1 | Finch, John | 22 |
| Dibble & Bros. & W. | | Fisher, John | 1 |
| H. Washington | 1 | Foil, Moses | 5 |
| Davis, D. A. | 22 | Fries, Francis | 137 |
| Davis, Michael | 3 | Fries, Henry | 10 |
| Dickinson, P. K. | 100 | Fogleman, Peter | 1 |
| Dobbin, N. M. | 2 | Field, J. W. | 49 |
| Dawson, J. & Co. | 5 | Foust, Daniel | 3 |
| Dickinson, A. C. | 1 | Foulkes, J. A. | 3 |
| Dewey, C. F. | 1 | Foust, Martha M. | 1 |
| Dortch, W. T. | 20 | Fetter, Manuel | 4 |
| Dick, R. P. | 5 | Fleming, A. J. | 2 |
| Devereux, Thomas P. | 5 | Foard, John F. | 114 |
| Dewey, Charles | 2 | Foard, O. G. | 63 |
| Dancey, John S. | 11 | Fraley, B. F. | 5 |
| Dodd, O. L. | 40 | Foy, J. M. | 1 |
| DeRossett, A. J. | 30 | Fisher, J. A. | 1 |
| Dyer, Isham R. | 2 | French, G. R. | 3 |
| Davis, James H. | 10 | Ferrall, Patrick | 1 |
| Drake, Caroline A. | 27 | Freeman, E. B. | 3 |
| Davidson, A. Brevard, | 10 | Faucette, George A. | 5 |
| Donnan, John Agt T. | | Freeland, C. J. | 4 |
| Temple, | 20 | Faucett, J. R. | 5 |
| Elkin, Willis, | 1 | Freeland, T. J. | 3 |
| Eccles, Henry | 5 | Flanner, John D. | 6 |
| Erwin, Wyatt | 1 | Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. B. | 1 |
| Ellers, H. B. | 1 | Fink, John Guardian | 5 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Fraley, Jacob, Ad'mr | 3 | Holt, E. M. | 72 |
| Gant, Jesse | 7 | Holmes, William | 1 |
| Gunn, John | 1 | Holt, Peter F. | 1 |
| Guthrell, George | 1 | Holt, Jerry | 1 |
| Graves, Calvin | 10 | Harden, Peter R. | 1 |
| Gibson, E. R. | 46 | Holt, Jacob | 6 |
| Green, John | 1 | Harris, Kiah P. | 5 |
| Glass, Jacob | 1 | Harder, Joseph | 1 |
| Gilmer, James F. | 1 | Harris, Samuel C. | 17 |
| Gibson, Joseph | 36 | Harris, Soloman | 5 |
| Gilmer, W. S. | 1 | Holt, J. R. | 3 |
| Garrett, Francis A. | 20 | Harris, William | 5 |
| Glenn, R. W. | 7 | Harris, Charles J. | 5 |
| Gray, William | 2 | Harter, William G. | 5 |
| Cilmer, Joseph W. | 7 | Holt, William R. | 20 |
| Graham & Dunn, | 1 | Hodgin, J. H. | 1 |
| Gillespie, A. M. | 10 | Hargrave, Samuel | 35 |
| Gray, Robert | 1 | Hargrave, Alfred | 20 |
| Garden, Grafton | 4 | Hunt, Andrew | 23 |
| Gorrell, Ralph | 11 | Hargrave, J. H. | 85 |
| Graves, Ralph | 1 | Hoover, Charles | 9 |
| Guess, W. W. | 1 | Hart, Henry | 5 |
| Graham, W. A. | 40 | Hoover, Valentine | 14 |
| Gholson, Thomas | 2 | Hedrick, John L. | 15 |
| Gibson, Sarah E. | 1 | Hedrick, B. S. | 3 |
| Cheen, G. H. | 1 | Hedrick, J. A. | 3 |
| Green, George | 8 | Harris, T. D. | 2 |
| Gully, Ransom | 1 | Hoover, W. K. | 5 |
| Grice, George W. | 5 | Helper, David | 10 |
| Green, R. S. | 11 | Harris, John | 2 |
| Greenlee, E. E. | 5 | Harston, Peter W. | 5 |
| Gluyass, Thomas | 1 | Hiatt, Wilson | 2 |
| Gluyass, William | 1 | Hiatt, David | 1 |
| Goodman, Henry | 10 | Hanner, Samuel & Co. | 5 |
| Gully, Wm. Gaston, | 5 | Hathaway, J. L. & Ut- | |
| Guion, John A. | 5 | ley | 80 |
| Hardin, D. C. | 5 | Hendrix, Geo. K. | 1 |
| Hurdle, George | 2 | Hendrix, James | 1 |
| Hughes, A. G. | 1 | Houston, J. H. | 10 |
| Hazell, Bennett | 14 | Hacket, J. C. | 1 |
| Huffman, John | 1 | Holt, Willie | 1 |

1891-1892

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Mileage and Expense Report of Engines for the year ending May 31st, 1865

| NAMES OF ENGINES. | Class. | Cost of Material. | Cost of Labor | Supplies. | Total Cost. | No. of Miles Run. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Astron, | Passenger. | \$ 1,649 52 | \$ 4,111 62 | \$ 1,060 40 | \$ 6,821 54 | 26,040 | Fair order. |
| Helios, | do | 415 20 | 1,166 05 | 1,893 05 | 3,474 30 | 25,000 | In Shops. |
| Roanoke, | do | 965 40 | 1,761 23 | 1,605 73 | 4,332 36 | 22,080 | Fair order. |
| Cyclops, | do | 1,182 90 | 4,969 38 | 1,482 22 | 7,634 61 | 24,110 | Good order. |
| Yadkin, | do | 4,164 70 | 1,808 85 | 1,957 55 | 7,931 10 | 25,000 | Needs Repairs. |
| Watauga, | do | 7,111 68 | 6,240 33 | 1,796 60 | 15,148 61 | 16,800 | Good order. |
| Excelsior, | do | 11,478 15 | 5,182 34 | 1,515 41 | 18,175 90 | 14,200 | " " |
| Sisyphus, | do | 360 40 | 1,221 74 | 235 20 | 1,817 34 | 8,000 | Total wreck. |
| Alamance, | do | 1,994 43 | 2,946 38 | 1,266 60 | 6,207 41 | 16,000 | Good order. |
| Neuse, | do | 2,079 45 | 6,970 05 | 2,011 60 | 11,061 10 | 26,650 | " " |
| Orange, | do | 1,149 91 | 2,819 23 | 1,846 40 | 5,815 54 | 26,000 | " " |
| Gov. Morehead, | do | 429 90 | 1,809 76 | 2,025 88 | 4,265 54 | 27,000 | " " |
| Ulysses, | Freight, | 880 85 | 1,272 97 | 1,741 55 | 3,895 37 | 20,000 | In Shops. |
| Apollo, | Passenger, | 625 85 | 2,532 12 | 1,765 70 | 4,923 67 | 27,000 | " " |
| Col. C. F. Fisher, | do | 23,666 51 | 26,522 58 | 38 80 | 50,227 89 | 5,000 | Good order. |
| Pactolus, | Freight, | 916 55 | 1,145 48 | 1,578 76 | 3,640 79 | 19,000 | In shops. |
| Cybele, | do | 2,383 65 | 5,539 58 | 59 | 7,982 23 | " | " " |
| Midas, | do | 240 54 | 652 10 | 1,388 31 | 2,280 95 | 15,020 | Needs Repairs. |
| Carolina, | do | 1,006 05 | 2,124 25 | 771 37 | 3,901 67 | 16,500 | Good order. |
| Croatan, | do | 280 00 | 588 68 | 1,036 30 | 1,904 98 | 15,500 | " " |
| Guilford, | do | 3,079 75 | 4,586 64 | 695 75 | 8,362 14 | 15,000 | In Shops. |
| Rowan, | do | 2,273 06 | 3,356 10 | 509 85 | 6,139 01 | 5,000 | Total wreck. |
| Aristos, | do | 418 46 | 2,274 98 | 1,346 95 | 4,040 39 | 21,000 | Good order. |
| Calvin Graves, | do | 3,170 80 | 5,329 | 1,591 95 | 10,091 75 | 16,000 | Taken by B. & O. R. R. |
| Orion, | do | 2,042 60 | 3,807 40 | 1,811 90 | 7,661 90 | 14,000 | " " |
| Vulcan, | do | 266 55 | 1,950 48 | 1,011 45 | 3,228 48 | 11,000 | Taken by U. S. Gov't. |
| Pettigrew, | do | 950 25 | 1,016 13 | 1,215 20 | 3,181 58 | 12,000 | " " |
| Hercules, | do | 657 10 | 785 | 366 10 | 1,808 20 | 6,000 | Taken by B. & O. R. R. |
| | | \$ 75,840 21 | \$ 104,490 45 | \$ 35,625 69 | \$ 215,956 35 | 474,400 | |
| Passenger Cars, | | 13,652 45 | 19,416 12 | 13,022 63 | 46,091 20 | | |
| Freight Cars, | | 44,372 76 | 28,747 74 | 14,996 50 | 88,117 | | |
| | | 58,025 21 | 48,163 86 | 28,019 13 | 134,208 20 | | |
| Brought down, | | 75,840 21 | 104,490 45 | 35,625 69 | 215,956 35 | | |
| | | \$ 133,865 42 | \$ 152,654 31 | \$ 63,644 82 | \$ 350,164 55 | | |

Besides the ordinary repairs on Engines during the year, there have been thirty-two new tyre put on, eight new driving wheels, three new flue sheets, three sets copper flues taken out and repaired, two new engine trucks, eight new tender trucks, one tender frame, four new cabs, and one engine built entirely new, with the exception of the frame and outside shell of the boiler.

In the Car department there have been seven passenger cars rebuilt, fifteen new freight cars, sixteen pole cars, two pair passenger car trucks, two hand cars, and twelve warehouse drays.

Respectfully submitted,

R. D. WADE, *Master Machinist.*

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|----------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| Holt, John | 1 | Hawkins, Phil. B. | 10 |
| Heartt, Dennis | 2 | Hiatt, Nathan | 1 |
| Heartt, Edwin A. | 2 | Hendon, Lydia M. | 7 |
| Hargrave, Jesse | 14 | Hughes, Samuel W. | 1 |
| Harrison, B. P. | 1 | Holt, C. G. | 1 |
| Horah, John M. | 2 | Heilig, Paul N. | 40 |
| Henderson, Archibald | 44 | Hall, William J. | 3 |
| Heathman, William | 5 | Henderson & Ennis | 76 |
| Harris, George | 3 | Harbin, A. A. | 13 |
| Hall, Eli W. | 5 | Hall, Edward D. | 12 |
| Heartt, Levi A. | 5 | Hall, Eliza J. | 9 |
| Haywood, Geo. W. | 4 | Hall, William H. | 12 |
| Hill, Fred C. | 1 | Harrison, J. M. F. | 2 |
| Holmes, M. L. | 66 | Heathman, John N. | 3 |
| Haywood, Richard B. | 3 | Holt, Joseph S. | 15 |
| Hines, Richard | 10 | Hill, Wm. E. | 59 |
| Hogg, Thomas D. | 10 | Holt, T. M. | 8 |
| Holleman, W. H. | 2 | Hill, Thomas B. | 109 |
| Hutchins, C. W. D. | 6 | Holt, Wm. E. | 22 |
| Husted, H. W. | 2 | Ingram, Needham | 1 |
| Haywood, Fabius | 10 | Isenhour, Daniel | 5 |
| Hutchins, John | 2 | Ipoeh, Arthur | 5 |
| Hinton, Laurens | 2 | Irwin, John F. | 1 |
| Henderson, Joseph | 1 | Jones, Aquilla | 6 |
| Haynes, Thomas W. | 20 | Johnson, William M. | 1 |
| Harris, R. W. | 10 | Jamison, James | 10 |
| Harris, Richard | 22 | Jones, Cadwallader | 16 |
| Harris, Edwin R. | 26 | Jones, Pride | 32 |
| Hamilton, Robert A. | 12 | Jones, Wm. H. | 1 |
| Harris, Richard S. | 5 | Jones, Wesley | 5 |
| Haynes, William H. | 2 | Johns, John B. | 5 |
| Hoyle, E. W. Mrs. | 5 | Jones, Kimbro | 10 |
| Howell, Josiah | 4 | Jenkins, Thomas | 1 |
| Holmes, Reuben J. | 80 | Jones, Willie D. | 4 |
| Holt, Joseph S. | 3 | Jenkins, Joel H. | 78 |
| Holt, James H. | 1 | Johnson, Charles E. | 5 |
| Holt, R. D. | 2 | Jenkins, A. T. | 15 |
| Holt, Henry | 4 | Johnson George W. | 15 |
| Harris, Alexander W. | 1 | Jolley, J. F. | 1 |
| Houston, Joseph A. | 1 | Johnson, Nancy | 1 |
| Hiatt, Joab | 1 | Jones, George W. | 6 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| Johnson, Lydia | 7 | Lamb, Anderson | 1 |
| Johnson, Charles W. | 7 | Latta, John C. | 1 |
| Justice, J. C. | 1 | Latimer, C. M. | 5 |
| Johnston, Miles W. | 3 | Lynch, Thomas | 1 |
| Johnson, Albert | 5 | Leslie, Robert | 7 |
| Jones, Cadwal. Adm'r | 8 | Lippitt, John E. | 8 |
| Johnson, Wm. D. | 10 | Leach, M. W. | 5 |
| Kerr, D. W. | 5 | Leach, L. M. | 1 |
| Krimminger, L. B. | 2 | Lippett, J. J. | 1 |
| Kerr, Samuel | 5 | Lane, Wm. K. | 5 |
| Kimmons, Samuel | 1 | Lemay, Thomas J. | 1 |
| Kerr, Samuel | 113 | Little, George | 2 |
| Kirkland, John U. | 10 | Linn, Joseph A. | 40 |
| Kahnweiler, David | 1 | Leathers, Samuel S. | 5 |
| Kahnweiler, S. B. | 1 | Love, J. D. | 1 |
| Kidder, Edward | 5 | Lunsford, Joseph | 2 |
| Kahnweiler, Daniel | 1 | Latimer, Zebulon | 182 |
| Kennedy, Thomas | 1 | London, John R. | 4 |
| Kane, John | 2 | Lowrie, Margaret A. | 1 |
| Kennedy, J. E. | 1 | London, Fred. Hill | 50 |
| Kelly, Charles | 5 | Lambeth, R. S. | 10 |
| Kerr, Samuel M. | 6 | McAdams, James | 1 |
| Kirkman, Leven | 2 | Manney, Ephraim | 13 |
| Kerr, Martha J. | 6 | Morton, B. F. | 1 |
| Klutts, George | 3 | Manney, Valentine | 13 |
| King, Elam, Guardian | 3 | McCulloch, Josiah | 12 |
| Long, J. M. | 1 | Moose, Daniel M. | 1 |
| Leitaker, Daniel | 5 | Moose, John | 10 |
| Lindsay, Andrew | 5 | Moose, John F. | 1 |
| Lambeth, Jane | 2 | Moose, Catharine A. | 1 |
| Lambeth, D. T. | 12 | Morrow, William P. | 10 |
| Lambeth, J. W. | 12 | Mebane, Giles | 50 |
| Lambeth, Joseph H. | 9 | McCacherin, J. E. | 4 |
| Lambeth, Francis S. | 1 | Means, Wm. C. | 20 |
| Logan, J. E. & Isabella | 3 | McKinley, Sandy | 8 |
| Lambeth, Alice C. | 1 | Morehead, J. L. | 251 |
| Lindsay, Jed H. | 10 | Miller, Daniel | 5 |
| Lindsay, Jesse H. | 50 | Morris, P. M. | 1 |
| Leonard, Jonathan | 1 | Morrison, J. E. | 2 |
| Leonard, C. H. | 1 | McCauley, Hugh | 20 |
| Lamb, C. & J. | 1 | McDonald, John | 1 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Murphy, John | 1 | Morris, Jere | 9 |
| Moffitt, D. V. | 41 | McKee, W. H. | 1 |
| Moss, A. H. | 3 | McKenzie, M. S. | 21 |
| Martin, J. F. | 20 | Marriott, James T. | 1 |
| Mendenhall, Judith J. | 1 | McKimmon, James | 10 |
| McLean, F. B. | 1 | Marlin, John, | 1 |
| Mendenhall, C. P. | 120 | Melchior, Chris. | 10 |
| McCulloch, J. D. | 1 | Misenhiemer, Joseph | 10 |
| Mitchell, Joseph | 1 | Moss, Margaret E. | 1 |
| Mebane, John A. | 21 | Moss, Mary Jane | 1 |
| Martha, Moderwell | 10 | Moss, Edmund A. | 1 |
| McLean, J. M. & Co. | 4 | Moss, John A. | 1 |
| McLean, Thomas G. | 2 | Myrick, John D. | 10 |
| McLean & Co. | 5 | Moose, Isaac | 2 |
| McLean, John M. Jr. | 1 | Moss, A. A. | 3 |
| Morehead, John M. | 88 | Marsh, Edward H. | 4 |
| Miner, James | 1 | McRae, John | 70 |
| McMurray, John W. | 3 | Moss, J. B. | 5 |
| Millis, James N. | 2 | Malone, John | 16 |
| Mebane, W. M. | 1 | Meares, Wm. B. | 9 |
| Mebane, D. C. | 11 | Myers, A. | 5 |
| McAdoo, C. N. | 4 | McKesson, William F. | 11 |
| Mendenhall, R. J. | 1 | McDonald & Sons, | 42 |
| McIver, James | 3 | Newlin & Sons, John | 10 |
| Mitchell, Elisha | 8 | Neal, Elam | 1 |
| McIlwaine, A. G. | 15 | Norwood, Jno. W. | 70 |
| Milliken, Eleazer, | 1 | Newlin, James | 3 |
| Murphy, Wm. | 37 | Newman, Joseph | 1 |
| Myers, Ezekiel | 17 | Nutt, H. | 2 |
| Myer, Myers | 104 | Nixon, N. N. Adm'r. | 5 |
| McCorkle, J. F. | 20 | Nelson, C. J. | 1 |
| Murdock, Wm. | 140 | Nixon, Jesse | 9 |
| Meares, J. L. | 2 | Norris, Jesse A. | 5 |
| McRae, Alexander | 178 | Nesbitt, A. M. | 5 |
| Meares, Gaston | 1 | Nixon, N. N. | 38 |
| McRee, A. C. | 1 | Neely, Providence | 3 |
| McRae, John C. | 178 | N. C. R. R. Co., | 215 |
| Martin, A. | 1 | O'Rorke, John | 5 |
| Mordecai, Geo. W. | 80 | Propst, Henry | 5 |
| McRae, Donald | 21 | Patterson, George | 1 |
| Mordecai, Jacob | 30 | Pharr, J. O. | 10 |

STOCKHOLDERS--CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| Phifer, Caleb, | 25 | Ridenhour, D. E. | 1 |
| Phifer & York, | 10 | Ray, Angeletta | 5 |
| Payne, Charles L. | 20 | Reed, Joel | 10 |
| Parker J. W. | 1 | Roney, B. F. | 2 |
| Prather, R. R. | 1 | Rumple, Peter | 1 |
| Phipps, R. S. | 2 | Rankin, Rev. Jesse | 10 |
| Perry, Ebenezer | 1 | Rogers, John | 1 |
| Perdue, John | 1 | Riley, George | 5 |
| Pankey, J. B. | 5 | Rankin, Robert | 6 |
| Parker, Abner, | 3 | Rankin, Albert | 1 |
| Pratt, Wm. N. | 5 | Roberts, W. W. | 1 |
| Phillips, James | 5 | Riley, James W. | 1 |
| Peebles, Lemuel | 3 | Rowlett, John | 1 |
| Paul, Samuel | 1 | Ray, Tyra B. | 1 |
| Partee, Charles L. | 20 | Rives, Francis E. | 16 |
| Parsley, Oscar G. | 50 | Ruffin, Peter B. | 5 |
| Parker, J. A. | 1 | Robbins, Alexander, | 10 |
| Poole, William R. | 19 | Robbins, Ahi | 5 |
| Peck, Lewis W. | 1 | Rice, John | 1 |
| Primrose, E. Guardian | 5 | Roseborough, R. M. | 15 |
| Palmer, John C. | 2 | Rankin, R. G. | 2 |
| Purify, J. L. | 1 | Rankin, W. W. | 16 |
| Pharr, H. S. | 1 | Rand, N. G. | 2 |
| Perry, R. | 1 | Roulhac, J. B. G. | 10 |
| Peace, William | 10 | Reich, John | 30 |
| Pharr, Samuel | 5 | Ramsay, Julius D. | 2 |
| Phifer, Geo. L. | 1 | Rumple, Jethro | 1 |
| Parker, Mrs. Ann | 10 | Rice, Jno Adm'r B. H. | 3 |
| Pharr, Wm. R. | 7 | Rice, John Adm'r. S. | |
| Plunkett, Francis E. | 5 | Turrentine, | 3 |
| Pharr, John C. | 3 | Shoffner, Michael | 5 |
| Parker, Henry O. | 5 | Sellers, Thomas | 20 |
| Patterson, Samuel F. | 5 | Scott, John | 2 |
| Parker, Sarah Trustee | 5 | Smith, John | 1 |
| Page, Allison F. | 15 | Simpson, Thomas R. | 1 |
| Roberts, B. B. Trustee | | Scott, Henderson | 5 |
| C. C. J. | 4 | Smith, G. A. | 1 |
| Roberts, B. B. & D. A. | | Sehorn, Margaret C. | 5 |
| Davis, Ex'rs J. H. J. | 13 | Stirewalt, Jr. J. Guar. | 5 |
| Roberts, B. B. Trustee | | Stirewalt, Jr. Jacob | 4 |
| of Chil. | 4 | Sosserman, J. C. | 5 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Sowers, Joseph | 1 | Shinpoch, John | 5 |
| Smithdeal, A. A. | 1 | Sherward, Dewitt C. | 1 |
| Shoup, Amanda | 2 | Strayhorn, W. F. | 6 |
| Stewart, A. | 1 | Smith, Leroy | 21 |
| Stewart, James A. | 2 | State of N. Carolina, | 30,000 |
| Stephens, Levi | 1 | Smith, Wm. R. | 5 |
| Summers, L. W. | 5 | Saunders, Lewis W. | 5 |
| Sloan, James | 6 | Scott, John D. | 3 |
| Sloan, John | 5 | Stephenson, David H. | 1 |
| Stowe, J. & E. B. | 5 | Saunders, Edwards, | 15 |
| Sloan, Robert M. | 5 | Swepson, Geo. W. | 15 |
| Stewart, David C. | 1 | Turner, Josiah Jr. | 5 |
| Swaim & Sherwood, | 2 | Trollinger, W. H. | 1 |
| Sellars, Benj. A. | 1 | Trollinger, John | 23 |
| Smith, M. D. | 5 | Turrentine, John S. | 10 |
| Stewart, Robert S. | 1 | Trollinger, Jacob T. | 1 |
| Smith, P. C. | 1 | Thompson, Patterson, | 1 |
| Shaw, R. P. | 1 | Trollinger, James | 1 |
| Shaw, Finley | 1 | Thompson, James U. | 1 |
| Shaw, W. S. | 1 | Tomlinson, Enos | 7 |
| Stronach, Sarah | 19 | Trotten, W. | 1 |
| Stafford, John B. | 5 | Thomas, Wm. M. | 5 |
| Stanley, Joshua | 2 | Thomas, L. L. | 10 |
| Stratford, Henry B. | 2 | Thompson, Joseph H. | 45 |
| Stanley, E. R. | 16 | Thomas, John W. | 152 |
| Stafford, Zadock J. | 1 | Thomas, Jesse | 1 |
| Sumrow, John | 5 | Turner, Wilford | 18 |
| Strayhorn, J. N. | 1 | Thom, John R. | 7 |
| Strayhorn, John, | 1 | Taylor, Fisher B. | 9 |
| Settle, Thomas | 10 | Thom, John W. | 1 |
| Shaver, John I. | 440 | Thacker, Isaac | 20 |
| Sasser, L. D. | 15 | Thornton, Thomas | 1 |
| Smith, Mrs. Pen. | 100 | Tinnen, David | 5 |
| Snow, T. H. | 1 | Tinnen, C. C. | 2 |
| Smith, W. H. | 5 | Turner, Josiah | 35 |
| Seawell, Richard B. | 1 | Turrentine, J. C. | 26 |
| Smedes, Aldert | 5 | Trott, S. S. | 1 |
| Selby, Thos. H. | 3 | Tate, S. N. | 2 |
| Sullivan, A. V. | 5 | Turner, Samuel | 2 |
| South C. R. R. Co. | 50 | Taylor, J. A. | 5 |
| Summers, E. | 12 | Turner, H. D. | 15 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Turner, Thomas | 5 | Wilson, Andrew | 5 |
| Turrentine, Samuel H. | 1 | Wharton, Elisha | 1 |
| Tull, John G. | 10 | Westbrook, S. W. | 1 |
| Thompson, W. H. | 1 | Wilson, Archibald | 4 |
| Townsend, A. | 1 | Winnborn, W. A. | 14 |
| Tucker, W. H. & R. S. | 53 | Wharton, David | 7 |
| Upchurch, Bartly | 1 | Wharton, Watson W. | 5 |
| Upchurch, W. C. | 1 | Whitt, David | 1 |
| VanBokkelin, A. H. | 2 | Woodburn, A. C. | 1 |
| Walker, Morgan A. | 1 | Weatherly, Joseph A. | 1 |
| White, S. A. | 1 | Wilkinson, John | 1 |
| Watson, E. F. | 2 | Watson, John | 1 |
| Williamson, & Co. J. E. | 10 | Webb, Thomas | 43 |
| White, Samuel M. | 1 | Wilson, Jr., Alexander | 1 |
| Vatkins, Samuel | 1 | Wilson, Sr., Alexander | 5 |
| White, C. N. | 10 | Ward, Sr., William | 1 |
| Vhite, J. W. | 1 | Wilkins, Edmund | 6 |
| Vhite, H. B. | 1 | Withers, Thomas | 5 |
| White, C. L. | 5 | Whitford, John D. | 13 |
| Winecoff, J. | 5 | White, J. D. | 2 |
| White, R. J. | 1 | Wood, W. A. | 1 |
| White, P. P. | 1 | Wood, D. B. | 2 |
| Winecoff, M. | 5 | Wood, T. S. | 1 |
| White, A. M. | 1 | Wood, J. H. | 1 |
| White, J. P. | 5 | Wright, W. A. | 5 |
| White, W. C. C. | 1 | Wright, Thomas H. | 10 |
| Widenhouse, M. | 5 | Worth, T. C. | 3 |
| Wilson, Isaac | 31 | Watson, J. W. B. | 50 |
| White, A. B. | 1 | Washington, Richard | 34 |
| Winecoff, R. | 1 | Wilson, Samuel M. | 5 |
| Watts, W. F. | 5 | Williams, Alfred | 3 |
| Wharton, A. C. | 27 | White, J. B. | 1 |
| Williams, Francis | 5 | Williams, John R. | 1 |
| Welch, Wm. H. & Jon. | 5 | Womble, Jordan | 2 |
| Welch, Jonathan | 7 | Woodal, A. P. | 1 |
| Vatson, J. S. | 1 | Williams, H. | 2 |
| Wharton, John | 5 | Wilkes, John | 86 |
| Wharton, J. C. | 2 | Washington, John C. | 15 |
| Wiley, Shannon | 2 | Wooten, Council | 2 |
| Weir, D. P. | 27 | Wilkes, Edmund | 13 |
| Wilson, William | 1 | White, George W. | 1 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| Widdington, W. A. | 3 | Young, R. S. | 5 |
| Wilson, Thomas J. | 5 | Young, J. C. | 1 |
| Walker, Sarah | 2 | York, A. J. | 6 |
| Williams, Sarah A. | 5 | Yokely, Samuel | 9 |
| White, James C. | 2 | Young, Thomas M. | 5 |
| Webb, James | 5 | Young, Thomas | 2 |
| Webb, J. & J. H. | 5 | Young, Moses D. | 2 |
| Williams, Lewis S. | 30 | Yates, C. G. | 3 |
| Wilson, Robert W. | 1 | Zachary, Eliza J. | 1 |

PROCEEDINGS.

HILLSBORO', JULY 12TH, 1866.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company assembled this day at the Masonic Lodge, at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Hon. William A. Graham, Dr. William R. Holt was appointed President of the meeting, and Messrs. R. S. Tucker and Dr. Alex. Wilson, Jr., Secretaries.

The Committee appointed at the last annual meeting to verify proxies, reported 2,063 shares by individuals, 5,978 by proxy, making 8,041—necessary to a choice 5,021, which, being a majority of the whole stock, the meeting was declared duly organized.

J. M. Coffin, of Salisbury, presented credentials from Gov. Worth, authorizing him to act as proxy for the State; and the following gentlemen were appointed Directors on the part of the State: Messrs. W. C. Means, of Concord; B. B. Roberts, of Lexington; Nathaniel Boyden, of Salisbury; John Berry, of Orange; Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange; John A. Gilmer, of Guilford; Dr. John A. Moore, of Alamance; and Robert Strange, of Wilmington.

Nathaniel Boyden, President, read the report of the President and Board of Directors, and the report of the Finance Committee, which were received.

Mr. Mordecai introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, 1st. That a committee of three stockholders be appointed by the Chairman to revise the by-laws of the Company, propose such alterations and amendments as they may think proper; and the said committee be also authorized to examine the charter of the corporation, and apply to the next session of the Legislature for such alterations and amendments therein as may appear to be necessary and proper.

Resolved, 2nd. That the President and Directors be requested to call a special meeting of the stockholders, at such time as they may think proper to receive and act upon the report of said Committee.

The Chairman appointed on said Committee Messrs. Geo. W. Mordecai, W. A. Caldwell and Rufus Barringer.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this corporation make the necessary orders to have proper accounts kept of all contracts made on behalf of the Company, and such as will show to the stockholders, annually, all outstanding debts of the corporation, and a schedule of the property of the corporation, and its value, and thus exhibit annually the actual state of the Company.

On the motion of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the meeting adjourned until 3½ o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 3½ o'clock.

Mr. Murdock, Chairman of the Inspecting Committee, read his report, which was received.

Mr. McRae moved that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the matter relative to the reported missing cotton belonging to the Road, and, if necessary, the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and they also are instructed to enquire into the condition of the Sinking Fund, and report thereon.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. McRae, John W. Thomas and John U. Kirkland were appointed on said Committee.

On motion of J. W. Thomas, the stockholders proceeded to the election of four Directors for the ensuing year, and Messrs. Thomas Holt and John U. Kirkland were appointed tellers. Pending the report of the tellers, a communication

relative to "a consolidation of the Railroads running from the coast to the Tennessee line," was laid before the stockholders by Hon. John M. Morehead, which was read and elaborately discussed.

Mr. McRae moved the communication be laid on the table, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Cameron moved that the communication be simply received, without rejecting or endorsing it, and that it be printed along with the proceedings of this meeting, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Kirkland, from the committee to superintend the election of Directors, reported that there were 7,965 votes given, necessary to a choice, 3,983. Messrs. Thos. Webb received 7,001; John L. Morehead 6,593; D. A. Davis, 5,452; Wm. Murdock, 3,417; A. McRae, 2,897; and R. Barringer, 1,125; Jno. I. Shaver, 1,431; G. W. Mordecai, 951; C. P. Mendenhall, 757; Scattering, 2,237; and that Messrs. Webb, Morehead and Davis, having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, are duly elected, and further there was no election.

On motion of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, another election was ordered for a fourth director, and the Chairman appointed the former committee as tellers.

The Committee, after retiring, reported through their Chairman, Mr. John U. Kirkland, that the whole number of votes cast were 7,617, necessary to a choice 3,809, and that Mr. George W. Mordecai, having received 4,021, the highest vote given, was duly elected. Report concurred in.

Mr. Cameron moved that a committee of three stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road be appointed to confer with a Committee appointed by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail road, and a committee of the city of Raleigh, and a committee of the stockholders of the Chatham Rail Road Company, in regard to the value of the stock of the several stockholders in said Company, and report to the next meeting of stockholders on the propriety of a sale of the interest of the said stockholders in said road, and an equitable division of the proceeds among the stockholders.

Also, to present the matter growing out of the subscrip-

tion, to the next session of the General Assembly, for such relief as the General Assembly may deem proper to grant ; which motion was adopted.

Messrs. Thomas Webb, D. A. Davis and George W. Mordecai were appointed on said Committee.

Mr. Foard introduced the following preamble and resolutions :

WHEREAS, The late war has left the people of the South comparatively poor, and materially deranged our system of labor, causing thousands of acres of arable land to lie idle, and greatly retarding the improvements of the country: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, believe it to be to the interests of the the Company, as well as that of other Companies, and all property holders, to have established, at an early day, direct communication between the ports of North Carolina and those of Europe, for the purpose of importing capital, labor, machinery and implements, and exporting the products of our State.

Resolved, That we do all in our power to encourage such an enterprise.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee to bring the subject properly before our next Legislature and people.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this Company be empowered to subscribe stock in one or more joint stock Companies chartered by our Legislature, for the above-named object.

On Mr. Gilmer's motion, the last resolution was stricken out, and the preamble and 1st, 2d and 3d resolutions were then adopted.

On motion, it was resolved to go into an election of three members for Finance Committee.

Mr. Mordecai nominated Messrs. Harper Lindsay, John U. Kirkland and E. M. Holt.

Mr. Foard nominated Messrs. R. S. Tucker, Rufus Barringer and W. A. Caldwell.

A stock vote was called for and ordered. Mr. J. C. Tur-

entine and Dr. Alex. Wilson, Jr., were appointed to superintend the election, who reported that R. S. Tucker received 4,173, Rufus Barringer 4,063, and W. A. Caldwell 4,097, J. U. Kirkland 1886, E. M. Holt 1,698, J. H. Lindsey 1,914.

Messrs. Tucker, Barringer and Caldwell, having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared duly elected.

On motion, Messrs. Jesse Lindsey, Ralph Gorrell and C. G. Yates were appointed a committee to verify proxies at next annual meeting of stockholders, and

Messrs. John M. Morehead, Dr. W. R. Holt and William Murdock were appointed Inspection Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion of Hon. Thomas Ruffin, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

W. R. HOLT, *Chairman*.

R. S. TUCKER,

DR. ALEX. WILSON, JR.,

Secretaries.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD CO.

Company's Shops, July 5th, 1866.

In compliance with the requirements of the charter, the Board of Directors have the honor to submit the following reports showing the operations of the Road for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1866.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Company Shops, July 5th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN : In submitting to you the seventeenth annual report of the operations of the road for the year ending the 31st day of May, 1866, I deem it unnecessary to do little more than refer you to the report of our energetic Superintendent, E. Wilkes, Esq., and to the reports of our Finance and Inspection Committees, as these three reports will contain all the information in my possession as to the operation of the Road during the last fiscal year.

An examination of these three reports will also furnish all the necessary information, as to the present condition of the road-bed, station-houses, depots, engines, cars, rolling stock, &c., and the material and supplies on hand ; and likewise the condition of the machinery and work performed for the Road, at the Company's Shops, during the year.

The condition of our Road, and of all the Southern Roads in July, 1865, is well known to you all. The severe service to which our Road has been subjected during the war, and the difficulty of obtaining materials and supplies for necessary repairs, had greatly impaired the efficiency of the Road. There was but one or two passenger cars fit for use, and all our freight cars were in a dilapidated and bad condition, so that all our passenger cars but two, and all our freight cars required a thorough overhauling, at great expense. Nearly all of which labor has already been completed ; so that, at this time, our passenger cars are of a superior quality, and our freight cars are in excellent order, so that our Road, at this time, will compare, in all respects, favorably with the best Roads in this country. I think I can safely say, that there is no Road in the Southern country that has been improved more rapidly than the North Carolina Rail Road.

It will be recollected, that such was the condition of our passenger cars, at the last annual meeting, that the President felt bound to recommend the immediate purchase of at least four first-class new coaches. These coaches would have cost from four to five thousand dollars each ; but, by the energy of our Superintendent, and the skill of our workmen at the Shops, this heavy expense has been saved, and we now have upon the Road,—as all will attest who have seen them—as fine and commodious passenger cars as can be found on any Road in the country, all turned out from our own shops, and at a cost little if any more than one-half we would have been compelled to pay, had we made the purchase on as good terms as could be had at any shop in the country ; and I cannot too highly recommend to your favorable notice the taste, and energy, and skill manifested by our Superintendent, and the principal employees at the Shops, who have performed this labor. It is to the Superintendent, and the skillful workmen at the Shops, and not to the President, that the Company are indebted for the excellent condition of our Road, and the improvements in our cars and rolling stock, &c.

The receipts of the Road, for the last fiscal year, have been very large ; much larger than we had any right to expect, when we consider the dilapidated condition of our Road, together with the impoverished condition of the country.

The receipts have reached the large sum of seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand, three hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty-six cents, (\$798,391 56) being an increase over the receipts of 1860 and 1861 of three hundred and seventy-seven thousand, seven hundred and twenty nine dollars and sixty-seven cents, (\$377,729 67.)

It is well known to you that there has been some complaints about high charges, and especially as to our charges for the transportation of cotton ; but it was thought that the high price of cotton, and the bad and impoverished condition of our Road, fully justified the high charges about which these complaints have been made.

It also becomes my duty to state that our expenditures have been unusually large ; but these expenditures were deemed absolutely necessary. And, besides, it was believed

that true economy, as well as good policy, required that our Road, and all our rolling stock, should be put in first-rate order, as in this way alone could we secure the confidence of the public.

We have now on hand a large amount of material and supplies of the very best kind, amounting in all to two hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars, (\$245,587) estimating them at a moderate price; so that very little additional will be required for the current year. The report of the Superintendent will show these in detail.

The debt of the Company is \$350,000, which will fall due in March next, and some action of the Stockholders may become necessary, at the annual meeting, to provide for its payment.

It may not be improper for me here to state that I accepted the position of President of the Road with great reluctance, and with no small degree of distrust as to my fitness for such a position. And when I consented to the election for President, it was with the distinct announcement that the condition of the country at the time alone could induce me to assume the grave responsibilities and labor of the office; and that I should claim the privilege of tendering my resignation at any time during the year, as I could not think, at this late period of my life, to quit my practice to embark in business for which I was hardly qualified. I have done the best I could to advance the interests of the Road. I desire the position no longer, and for my many shortcomings, I must throw myself upon the liberality of the Stockholders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL BOYDEN,

President.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, ENG. & SUPT. OFFICE,
Company Shops, June 30th, 1866.

*To the President and Directors of
the North Carolina Rail Road:*

GENTLEMEN: I submit to you the following Report of the workings of the Road for the year ending June 1, 1866:

EARNINGS.

The earnings have been as follows, viz:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| From Passengers, | \$ 198,661 87 |
| “ Freight, | 412,839 95 |
| “ U. S. Mail, | 7,993 81 |
| “ U. S. Government Transportation, | 131,238 64 |
| “ Express, | 47,657 29 |
| “ Damaged Iron, | 45,038 17 |
| “ Other sources, | 47,050 31 |
| Total, | \$ 890,480 04 |

This shows an increase over the years 1860 and 1861, of \$377,729 67.

EXPENSES.

The ordinary expenses have been as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| For maintenance of Road, | \$ 143,806 89 |
| “ “ “ Cars and Machinery, | 118,904 13 |
| “ Transportation, | 173,072 03 |
| Total, | \$ 435,783 05 |

The extraordinary repairs, or construction, have been as follows :

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| For purchase of new Rail Road iron, | \$ 137,290 44 |
| “ “ “ Trans. and Road, | 63,563 52 |
| “ “ “ Cross-Ties, | 59,031 56 |
| “ “ “ Supplies, | 85,002 39 |
| “ new Warehouses and Water-Stations, | 25,048 24 |
| “ Bridges, | 35,093 63 |
| “ Cars and Machinery, | 51,026 76 |
| “ purchase of Cars and Engines, | 65,826 20 |
| Interest on Coupons, | 27,120 00 |
| Total, | <hr/> \$ 548,592 74 |

Cost of the ordinary expenses of the Road 49 *per cent.* of the whole earnings.

The amount of supplies now on hand is shown in statement A, to amount to \$245,587 59. It will be seen that the ordinary and extraordinary expenses together amount to \$984,375 79, being over the earnings, \$93,895 75. To meet this, we have damaged iron worth \$39,200 and 484 bales of cotton less an advance of \$37,768 50.

During the coming year the expenses for material will be light, owing to the large supply of all material on hand.

The cotton purchased for the Road stands as follows : Original amount purchased, 862 bales. Of this, 118 were burnt by the U. S. Army ; 77 bales stolen while in the hands of warehouse parties in South Carolina ; 2 bales lost by C. & S. C. R. R. Co. ; found at China Grove, 67 ; found at Gibsonville, 15 ; delivered by former Superintendent, 52 ; brought from South Carolina, 467 ; total, 657. Sold in New York, 90 ; wrecked in transitu, 78 bales ; sent to Lerverpool 484.

The damaged iron and cotton will about relay the Road with new iron and pay for all engines bought, and other extraordinary expenses.

PASSENGERS.

The amount of earnings from this source has been \$280,183 52. No. of local passengers carried was 52,529. No. government, 40,539. Total number carried, 93,068.

Through tickets have been arranged to be sold at all important points north and south. Also, through baggage checks. An arrangement has been made with a Sleeping Car Company, to furnish sleeping-chair cars, without expense to the Company, or without exclusive rights, the Company allowing them to charge a *per capita* tax. The cars will be running by July 10th.

Every facility is given to make the traveling public comfortable. Our cars are kept clean and well supplied with water and lights.

FREIGHT.

Freight has been moved with little or no complaint to the shipper. It has not been allowed to lay on the Road. The only detention that has occurred was when the Neuse bridge was washed away. This caused a detention of freight going and coming from Goldsboro'. During the beginning of the year, owing to the unsafe condition of our cars, our loss from stealage was large. Our cars now have secure locks, and are tight. The rates until June 1st, were high; at that time they were reduced to about the same rate as before the war, with the depreciation of the currency added. Through rates were made May 5th, with the Atlantic & N. C., Wilmington & Weldon, Raleigh & Gaston, Seaboard & Roanoke, and the Petersburg Rail Roads; also with the steamers to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, giving shippers the advantages of through receipts by the different routes, viz: Portsmouth, New Berne, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Our cars run over all connecting Roads, we having arranged a fair rate of mileage for the mutual use of them. This gives our patrons great satisfaction, as it makes but one handling from point of purchase to destination.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that during the past year, the freighting of the Road has been done almost entirely by the accommodation train. This takes the freight over the Road in 22 hours, instead of, as heretofore, in 48. It also gives us a quick return of our cars. By this means, we have moved a larger amount of freight with fewer cars than has been done in former years.

The Southern and National Express are both running on the Road. Both Companies are on nearly equal footing. The Southern has a little advantage, owing to the fact that it has been a long and good customer of the Road. The freight taken by these Companies pay us over 1st class rates and relieves us of the responsibility of the care of costly freight.

Receipts from freight and Express has been, for the year \$510,214 23; mail service, \$7,963 81.

ROAD.

The road-bed is in fine condition. The number of cross-ties put in the Road has been 96,321. The number of miles of new iron laid has been 16 miles, 3,774 feet. We have graveled 26 miles of road. From Salisbury to Raleigh was ditched last fall, but owing to winter and spring rains, much of the road has to be gone over.

The trains thus far this year have been engaged hauling cross-ties, lumber and gravel. They will now start upon their work of ditching. By December the Road can be thoroughly ditched and made safe for winter service. The cattle-guards, in many instances, had become rotten and unfit for service; these have all been put in order, some temporarily, but many permanently.

The culverts are in fair condition. The one at Raleigh station has been rebuilt of brick, and the gap filled, doing away with a trestle-work. There requires to be new culverts, one near Auburn, one on Raleigh grade, one on Swearing Creek, and one at Sugar Creek.

The trestle from Neuse River to Goldsboro' will do another year with small repairs. The amount of new rail iron on

hand will be ample for the next six months. We have on hand 600 tons or 6 miles. There will be additional iron required before the end of the fiscal year, the quantity cannot now be determined upon. The number of cross-ties, spikes and all tools now on hand pertaining to the road is sufficient for all repairs for the next twelve months.

The cost of ordinary repairs of the road for the year has been \$143,806 89. This includes all labor, cross ties and all materials used. This cost makes the repairs amount to \$644 87 per mile.

BRIDGES.

At Sugar Creek new track stringers have been put on. This work should be partially filled this year. Rocky River new track stringers have been put on. Coddle Creek, Irish Buffalo, and Yadkin River bridges will run another year with slight repairs. North and South Bott's Creek bridges have been thoroughly overhauled with a new roof and track stringers. The two trestles on Swearing Creek should be filled. Swearing Creek will require new roof and track stringers. Leonard's Creek requires a new bridge, the present bridge now has trestles under it. Abbott's Creek and River Fork, the timber is now being sawed, and the iron work is on hand for new Howe truss bridges. Jimmey's Creek is in fair order. Deep River we have built a Howe truss bridge across, a fine piece of work, when covered it will last a number of years. It is built of the best long leaf pine, and Iron work of the best brands. Buffalo, west of Greensboro', requires a new bridge. Buffalo, east of Greensboro', the bridge is trestled, and will do with small repairs this year. Haw River, Black Creek, and the two Eno bridges will all require small repairs. Kate's Creek, and the bridge at University, both require bridges. Crabtree and Walnut bridges require re-roofing. Neuse River bridge is ready to put up, and the hands are now working on it. It will be finished by July 20th. Little River bridge, the timber and iron is all out ready to be framed. The bridge gang will start on it as soon as they get through on Neuse River. This department is in charge of Mr. David

Renno, known everywhere as a first class mechanic in this, his branch.

BUILDINGS.

A new water station has been built at Charlotte. The ware house owned jointly with C. & S. C. R. R. requires rebuilding. Also the passenger shed and platform and freight platform. The lumber for these is now being sawed.

At Salisbury a new ware house of wood has been built. The lumber is out for passenger station and platform.

At High Point a new brick ware house has been built.

At Greensboro' a plan of connection has been determined on between the Richmond and Danville Railroad and this Company. That Company is now doing the grading and will probably be ready for a change of tracks about August 15th. It is proposed to erect joint buildings for the interchange of passenger and freights, but the plans for these buildings have not been decided upon.

At the Shops five new buildings have been finished for the accommodation of the employees of the Company. All the metal roofs have been painted, and the buildings and fences put in order. A track scales for weighing engines or cars, the machinery for which has been on hand some nine years, has been erected, which will assist much in the transportation of heavy freights. The wood shed has been repaired and changed into a shop for the repairs of freight cars. The hotel and shed and other buildings have been painted inside and out. A fire engine has been purchased with 500 feet of hose, which will be a great assistance in case of fire. The Round house, of which so much has been spoken, nothing has been done except the burning of a portion of the brick. This building would cost \$30,000, and it was thought advisable to get the more important works of the Road in order first.

At Haw river a new tank is required and one is being framed for that place.

At Hillsboro', Durhams, Morrisville, Asbury, Stallings, Smithfield and Boon Hill, improvements have been made, and it is proposed to continue these improvements through the line. The buildings at these stations were getting in a dilapidated condition; with a little expense they will now do a number of years.

At Raleigh the old engine house has been altered into a convenient freight house, ample for the business at that station. The old freight house has been floored and a platform built around it. It is proposed to put on a good roof and to finish it into a suitable station house for the capital of our State.

At Goldsboro' a new joint warehouse has been built in connection with the W. & W. R. R. The joint passenger shed, belonging to the three Companies, requires cleaning and remodeling; it is now a disgrace to all concerned.

New depot scales have been put in at Salisbury, High Point, Raleigh and Goldsboro', to facilitate the freighting of the Road.

We should have sheds at Charlotte and Goldsboro' for the protection of our passenger cars from the weather.

MACHINERY.

Engines. We have done heavier ordinary repairs than has been done during previous years. Thirteen engines have been thoroughly overhauled. New tyres put on nine. New tender trucks have been put under eight tenders. New engine trucks have been put under three engines.

One engine, the Thomas Webb, has been built complete with the exception of boiler and frame. The machinery of the Guilford has been entirely remodeled, and repairs done to her boiler, consisting of a new fire box, two new flue sheets and new set of flues. Another boiler has had the same work done upon it, and one built complete. The stationary engine has been re-built with a new cylinder, steam chest and valve motion, taking the place of the old ones.

Five new engines have been bought. Four from the government and one I contracted with the New Jersey Locomo-

tive works to build. The four bought from the government required minor repairs. One of these has been repaired and is now the most serviceable engine the Company owns. Two are now under repairs, and one is running on the road requiring repairs. The Washington, from the New Jersey Locomotive Works, at first did not work up to the expectations of the builders or myself. She is now doing her work promptly and with efficiency.

The cost of the engines, maintenance and purchase, has been \$174,330 83 for the year.

Passenger and freight cars. Fifteen passenger and three mail cars have been re-built. On four of the passenger cars very little of the old work or material has been used. These cars, in point of finish and strength, will compare very favorably with any in the country. New trucks and running gear have been put under every car used on passenger service. You have but one passenger and one mail car to repair. They are all under way. There have been no new passenger cars bought. Your shops are provided with the best of tools, and we have enough expert workmen in every branch to turn out cars that would be a credit to any company or shop. It would be advisable to build four new coaches during the coming year. There have been six freight, nine baggage and twenty-two pole cars built complete. Eight box cars have been thoroughly rebuilt. Thirty flat cars were purchased from the government and ten rebuilt, five boarding cars and five conductor's cars, leaving eighteen box and fifteen flat cars to be overhauled. Of these, ten box and two flat cars are now under repairs.

I respectfully refer you to the accompanying table, a report of the master of machinery, for the expenses incurred in this department.

LOSS AND DAMAGE.

Owing to the unsafe condition of the freight cars, and the demoralization of the country, our losses by theft have been heavier this year than they have in the in the years previous to the war. The unusually large quantities of cotton carried,

which had to be done in cars out of order, in many cases without sides or doors, and the bad condition of our engines during the first part of the year, accounts for the heavy loss of cotton by fire. In most instances the Road has not insured cotton against loss by fire. Every exertion has been used to prevent fire by running additional train hands and guards. Several parties have been arrested for stealing, and are now in the hands of the law. The amount of loss and damage for the year has been \$18,087 61. There are few or no claims of this year unadjusted. When a claim is ascertained to be due it is promptly paid.

ACCIDENTS.

We have been very fortunate, having few, and those by breaking axles or wheels. But one fatal accident has occurred, caused by breaking an axle under the baggage car on the mail train, December 23rd, 1865, causing the death of Mr. Coe, one of our promising baggage masters, and Mr. White, of the Southern Express. This accident no human being could prevent or foresee.

Every train, as it passes the Shops, is thoroughly examined, and every defect remedied, or the car stopped. The accommodation train has never had an accident happen to it, except of the slightest character.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Road has gone through the most expensive and laborious year that it will probably ever have. Everything pertaining to the Road was run down, without material, and labor disorganized. We were called upon to do a heavy transportation for government and private parties. This we accomplished with no complaint from the government officials, and with little from private parties. It was not until October 23rd, that the government gave up the Road from Raleigh to Goldsboro'. We received it in very bad condition, and the repairs on it have been heavier than on any other part of the Road. On June 10th, it was found necessary to

make connections north and south to increase the speed of our mail train to 25 miles per hour. We did so, and are getting a fair proportion of the through travel. With the prospect of a new connection from Portsmouth, *via* the Peninsular Rail Road, to Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, this fall, and at an early date the opening of the Columbia & Hamburg Road, we can safely calculate on an increase of travel.

During the year to come, the Road has got to be worked with the strictest economy. It was never in a better condition to be so done. With a reduced force, and the materials now on hand, your Road can be made most efficient in every way.

I can cordially thank the officers and employees for the uniform promptness they have displayed in the discharge of the duties assigned to them.

Respectfully submitted,

E. WILKES,
Engineer & Sup't.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SINKING FUND.

The Committee on the Sinking Fund respectfully report to the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company—

That the Fund remains in the same condition as at the time of the last report, made on the 5th July last, the interest that has accumulated on the investments being valueless.

The sum of \$25,000, ordered to be paid to the Committee annually, has not been received by your Committee for two years past, the financial condition of the Company not allowing the appropriation on the part of the Directors.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, *Ch'm'n.*

D. A. DAVIS,

NATHANIEL BOYDEN.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

GENTLEMEN:—At your 16th annual meeting, your officers had no control over that portion of your road extending from Goldsboro' to Raleigh, it then being held by the United States military authorities and operated by them. In October last, this section of the road was turned over to your proper officers, and at this, your 17th annual meeting, you have again control of your whole line, and we have therefore been enabled to examine the same from Goldsboro' to Charlotte. We find the road-bed and track, as a whole, in a better condition than it has been in the last five years, there being fewer decayed cross-ties in the superstructure, and a much larger portion of the road thoroughly ballasted; and, though time and hard travel have worn the iron, the most defective bars have already been removed, and the track generally is in good line and rides smooth.

There have been about seventeen miles of track relaid with new iron since January, the good bars amongst the old removed being taken to replace the bad bars in other portions of the track. This good work still continues, and, in a short time, every defective bar will have been removed from the main track. The worst section of track on the road is in the vicinity of Boon Hill Station, where the military authorities had relaid some eight miles with a very light T iron, upon small, round, (old-field pine) cross-ties, placed at such a distance apart that their heavy trains, passing over, bent the iron. The worst portions of this have already been taken up, the iron straightened and relaid upon the proper quality, as well as quantity of cross-ties; the remainder is yet to be done. This division of the road extends from Raleigh to Goldsboro', and is under the superintendence of Mr. Raiford, and, considering the bad condition of the track when first turned over to him, he deserves credit for having it in as good order as it is now.

The 2d division is from Raleigh to the Shops. This was the best division on the road last year, and Mr. Bull, the division master, fully upholds his good character, by having his road-bed and track in still better condition.

The third division extends from the Shops to Jimmie's Creek. This division was last year the worst on the road, especially that portion of it between the Shops and Greensboro'. Mr. Strickland, the division master, deserves credit for the efficient condition in which he has his road-bed and track, especially that portion of it which was so defective last year. It now bears a favorable comparison with any on the road.

The 4th division extends from Jimmie's Creek to Charlotte, Mr. Toy being division master. With the exception of some few points where they have new iron to lay, and defective bars to replace by the iron taken up where the new track is put down, the road-bed and track are in good condition.

Throughout the entire line of road the great aim seems to have been, to first make the track permanent and safe for the running of trains. To accomplish this, nearly all the labor and energy have been expended in ballasting road-way, removing decayed cross-ties and defective iron, and replacing the same with good, and, at the same time, raising and alligning the track, thus leaving the less important matters of brushing and ditching to be done during the fall. This, we think, was a wise policy, and if carried out as thoroughly in the ditching and brushing, as has been, and is now being done, in the matter of road-bed and track, your entire road will be prepared to withstand the severity of the winter months, and to do a large and safe business.

CULVERTS AND MASONRY.

These forming, as they do, an integral part of the road-way, come next in review. We have no alterations to note in the masonry since last report, except that there has been a large brick, barrel culvert put in the heavy embankment at Raleigh, replacing the one that had previously given away. While they have not been able to obtain an equal foundation

for this culvert, it is believed to be safe, and will answer well the purpose for which it was built.

SUPERSTRUCTURE.

The bridges over Walnut Creek, Lower Eno, Back Creek, Haw River, Big Buffalo, Jimmie's Creek, North Potts, South Potts, Irish Buffalo and Caudle Creeks, are all in good order. The bridges at Yadkin River and Rocky River are also in good condition, except that the former requires some repairs on gutters, and the latter new stringers on the T of abutment. A substantial "Howe Truss" has been built over Deep River. It is a model specimen of good workmanship, combining symmetry with strength, and fully sustains the high character Mr. Reno has hitherto obtained as a master bridge builder. This bridge is yet to cover. A *fac simile* of the superstructure is framed and ready to raise over Neuse River, where they are at present crossing on rough tressel. Little River, Stone's Creek, Cates' Creek, Richfork and Abbott's Creek are at present all crossed on tresselling. The two first are built with rough, sap timber, the three latter with square timber of better quality. They are all perfectly safe for trains passing, at the present time, but will rapidly decay, and several of them liable to be swept away by freshets; they ought to be rebuilt as early as possible. Iron and timber are ready on hand for rebuilding Little River and Richfork bridges, and timber is now being sawed for Abbott's Creek bridge. Crabtree Creek and Swearing Creek bridges are in good order, except their roof and stringers, which require to be renewed. Leonard's Creek bridge will never be good till rebuilt. It is strengthened by bents of tressel, which make it at present quite safe for trains passing. The tressels at Sugar Creek and Swearing Creek, substituted in place of washed out embankments, are in good condition. Little Buffalo is at present crossed by heavy stringers extending from abutment to abutment, and perfectly safe, though not a permanent superstructure. We still think that all permanent deck bridges should be covered with sheet iron as soon as possible. You will per

ceive there is much yet to do before your bridges are all made permanently safe.

WATER TANKS.

A new tank has been built at Charlotte, and new ones are building for Asbury, Haw River and Holtsburg stations, and a new one is required at Concord station, and that at Smithfield station needs repairs. The tanks at Salisbury and High Point were burned. The form enough to be replaced; the business of the road may not require the latter for some time.

STATIONS AND WAREHOUSES.

The depots at Goldsboro', High Point and Salisbury have been rebuilt, and the old depot at Raleigh has been partially repaired for the accommodation of passengers. The old engine stable at that point has been fitted up and makes a good freight depot. At Greensboro', the Danville Rail Road Company are grading a new track, and arrangements are entered into for erecting joint freight and passenger depots. A force of hands, under the control of Captain Allen, are engaged in repairing the depots, water stations, &c., along the line. They commenced at Goldsboro', and taking them in the order as they came up, reached Hillsboro' station last week. They are making old things appear new, and giving an air of cleanliness to some of the stations that have, for years appeared to be strangers to such qualities. It is to be hoped a painter and tinner may be added to Capt. Allen's force, that the tin roofs and gutters may be repaired and painted, and the mile posts re-marked along the line, and that he will be allowed to persevere in the good work until they reach Charlotte, that the whole of the dilapidated stations may be thoroughly renovated.

New passenger accommodations ought to be built at Charlotte and Salisbury; timber is already got out for that purpose.

The books at the several depots are generally neatly kept, and we are gratified to perceive a more general spirit mani-

festing itself among the Agents to keep things neat and clean, both in and around their depots ; particularly at Lexington and Boon Hill there is a marked improvement. We might mention several of your station Agents who have hitherto, and are still, doing well in these particulars. and it is to be hoped that none will "grow weary in well doing," and that those who lag behind will catch the spirit of improvement, and all endeavor to excel in neatness and the faithful discharge of their duties.

WOOD AND TIMBER.

We find, generally, along the line, a good supply of wood for the engines, and a fair supply of cross-ties. There is also a fair supply of lumber on hand, and, as there are now plenty of saw-mills to supply all demands for lumber, at reduced prices, we think it would be good policy on the part of the Company to sell its saw-mill, and purchase lumber as it may be required.

THE TELEGRAPH,

That great auxiliary in the management of Rail Roads, is again, to some extent, subject to the demands of your officers and employees in the discharge of their duties, and renders valuable service, by giving dispatch to business, and safety to the running of trains, but it would be still more valuable if they had exclusive control of the line and instruments at every station to be operated by the depot Agents. The Express Company have promised to furnish separate wire and instruments for that purpose.

ENGINES AND CARS.

These, especially the cars, speak for themselves. The change in their condition since last year must be conspicuous to every one who saw them then and has seen them now. The marked improvement, particularly in the passenger cars, must be truly gratifying to every friend of the Road. Dirt

and dilapidation have been removed and nearly all the cars that were worth repairing rendered efficient for service. There have been thirteen of the engines overhauled during the past year, and one re-built. The whole number of engines on hand at this time is twenty-five; nineteen of these are in good order, two in fair order, and four need repairs. There are eleven first class, and six second class passenger cars, fifteen of which have been overhauled during the past year. There are four mail and second class cars, three of which have been overhauled during the year. The whole number of box and shanty cars is one hundred and eight. Six of these have been built, and eighty-five have been *re-built*, during the year. The whole number of platform cars on hand is sixty. Ten of these have been rebuilt and thirty of them repaired during the year. Many of the freight cars on hand last year were found to be not worth repairing; some of these have been turned into quarters for the use of employees, and the others entirely broken up. It is to be hoped that the business of the Road may be such as will require some additional rolling stock during the coming year. In report of last year, your Committee must have been led into an error by counting equipments belonging to other Roads, as it appears there was not the amount of freight cars then belonging to your Road that was reported by them.

RUNNING OF TRAINS.

As far as our observation extends, the running of the trains is punctual as to time. The passenger cars are well supplied with water and lights, and the conductors are accommodating, and attentive to their duties. The mail trains give dispatch to through travel and business men, while the accommodation train gives dispatch to both through and local freight, and accommodation to local travel. Freight now passes over the entire length of the Road in twenty-two hours—formerly it took forty-eight hours. Besides the expedition given to freight over your Road, arrangements have been entered into with the Roads connecting below, whereby freight going either to or from the seaboard is taken to its

destination on the same car in which it is first loaded, thereby saving the labor and time as well as the risk from damage which accrued from transshipment, so that goods from New York have been, and can now be, delivered in Charlotte in four days.

ACCIDENTS.

We find but few to record and only one serious in its consequences. On 22d December, the mail train was thrown from the track near Rocky river by the breaking of an axle. By this accident Mr. Coe, baggage master, and Mr. White, express messenger, lost their lives, it is thought, by trying to jump from the car. No other person was injured. On the 24th December the mail train was again thrown off the track at another point on the road by a broken rail, and again on the 25th December by one of the rails supposed to have been put out of place. Thus, as if to prove the old adage that "misfortunes never come single," was your mail train, on those successive days, thrown from the track; fortunately however, in the two last run offs, no personal injury was sustained and comparatively but slight injury done to the trains in either case. This sums up the principal run offs where damage was sustained. Besides these accidents, another occurred by fire, whereby three of your box cars were destroyed.

In running the trains every precaution seems to be taken to guard against accidents. Each train is thoroughly examined in all its parts before leaving the shops; still accidents will occur from causes that cannot be foreseen.

WORKSHOPS.

The improvements made in the equipment of your road during the past year, speak well for your shops and their management, and is a more tangible proof of the taste and abilities of your mechanics than anything we could say. Mr. Wade, the master machinist, may proudly point you to the condition of the engines and machinery in general, as

specimens of what can be done in his department. Mr. Sergeant, foreman of the wood department, and Mr. Hay, painter, may with satisfaction point you to passenger coaches 17, 18 and 19, as specimens of their skill, especially coach 19, which for substantiality, good workmanship, and the chaste taste displayed by the artist, is not only equal but superior to most coaches of the kind. And though last, not least deserving attention, is the general substantial condition of the freight cars. Mr. Freet, who has charge of this department, seems to be the right man in the right place. We are pleased to see a steady purpose to bring everything in this department up to a uniform plan. There is a good stock of pig and wrought iron on hand and a fair supply of materials in general. The machinery and tools are in good order, (except the wheel drill,) and, we believe, sufficient for the present demands, with the exception that it might be of advantage to have a heating furnace and new steam hammer to work up the scrap iron and make all axles necessary for the road. Much has hitherto been said about the necessity of having a good Round House built for stabling the engines at the Shops, and an order was passed by the Stockholders to have it done, but from the difficulty of obtaining material, &c., it has not been erected, yet the same necessity for such building still exists, but by a proposed alteration of the track the brick exchange shed can be used as a stable until the financial condition of the Company can better afford a Round House. The printing of forms, heading of bills, time tables, hand bills, and reports are now all done at the Shops by your own employees in a very neat and correct manner, at a reduced cost to the Company.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We find a great change in the character of the employees along the line. Hitherto nearly all the laborers employed were black; now, with but few exceptions, they are all *white*. Enquiring into the cause of this change, we were informed that the change was not made because the whites could be got for less, (on the contrary they had to pay higher for them,)

but because the blacks in their new condition would not keep steady at their work, they generally absenting themselves one or two days each week, and sometimes leaving altogether without giving any notice, and when at work were frequently careless and indolent about the discharge of their duties, so that they could not be depended upon. Labor that is constant and faithful is preferable for all well regulated works; even if higher pay has to be given for it, will prove the cheapest in the end. We cannot refrain from expressing to you our satisfaction in finding the road-bed, track, and rolling stock in such good condition, and though there is much yet to do in the building and repairing bridges and warehouses and thoroughly ditching and brushing the roadway, your officers deserve much credit for the large amount they have so well done, and the general order and harmony that seem to reign throughout the several departments.

In conclusion, we may state that we were afforded by all the officers and men we met, every facility to further us in our examinations, and their deportment towards us was courteous and candid.

We are most respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

WM. MURDOCK,

W. R. HOLT,

J. M. MOREHEAD,

Committee.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Stockholders in General Meeting

at Hillsboro', 12th July, 1866:

The undersigned having been appointed at the last annual meeting of the Stockholders, a Committee "to audit and report upon all accounts of the Treasurer to the Stockholders," at this meeting, beg leave to submit the following report, to wit:

The Committee met on the 26th day of July, 1865, at the call of the President, and made a settlement with P. B. Rufin, former Treasurer, and paid to G. M. Lea, Treasurer elect, the sum of \$351,535 27, of cash and cash items, as follows:

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| Gold, | \$ 133 28 |
| Silver, | 295 06 |
| Copper, | 1 26 |

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| Specie, | \$ 429 60 |
|---------|-----------|

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| U. S. paper currency, | \$ 4,410 65 | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--|

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------|--|
| G. M. Lea's Receipt for do., | 8,000 00 | |
|------------------------------|----------|--|

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|--|
| Vouchers on Pay Rolls, | 1,452 47 | |
|------------------------|----------|--|

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Current paper money, | \$ 13,863 12 | \$ 13,863 12 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Current funds to new Treasurer, | | \$ 14,292 72 |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------|

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Bank Notes, uncurrent, \$25; Mutual | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------|
| Insurance Company, \$7, | | 32 00 |
|-------------------------|--|-------|

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| State Treasury Notes, | \$ 1,507 25 | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--|

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--|
| Confederate Treasury Notes, | 94,225 65 | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--|

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| Confederate Postage-Stamps, | 15 00 | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--|

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|--|
| Check of Rich & Dan. R. R. Co., | 3,562 65 | |
|---------------------------------|----------|--|

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| 6 per cent. non taxable Con. Bonds, | 32,400 00 | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|
| 8 per cent. ————— Con. Bonds, | 17,000 00 | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--|
| 4 per cent. Certificates Con States, | 188,500 00 | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--|

| | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Worthless funds, | \$337,210 55 | \$337,210 55 |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Making as above stated, the sum of | | \$351,535 27 |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------|

Your Committee also met on the ninth day of January, 1866, and on the sixth day of April, 1866, and on the sixth of June, 1866, and finally on the third of July, 1866; and satisfactory vouchers and exhibits having been produced by P. B. Ruffin, for all receipts and disbursements from the 31st of May, 1865, to the 27th of July, 1865, and a like satisfactory exhibit of vouchers having been made by G. M. Lea for all receipts and disbursements at the several subsequent meetings aforesaid, and the journal of each of the said Treasurers being found to correspond with the vouchers and exhibits produced by them respectively for the Committee, the same was balanced accordingly on the days following, to wit: July 27th, and December 31st, 1865, and March 31st, and May 31st, 1866.

While your Committee feel bound to state, in justice to both the Treasurers and to the Secretary and Auditor, that their Books have been properly kept, and that entries have been regularly and correctly made of all receipts and disbursements made by them respectively, from the 31st May 1865, to July 27th, 1865, and from the 27th July, 1865, to the 31st May, 1866, inclusive, and that receipts were produced for all disbursements *by them made* to the above dates, and that the same had been approved by the President or Superintendent acting under his (the President's) order; and that they have kept their Books and Accounts as well as it is possible for any one to do under the system which prevailed with previous administrations, and which has been followed out by them; and no error has been found, in the account of either the former or present Treasurer, or Auditor and Secretary, during the fiscal year ending 31st May, 1866. Yet your Committee deem it equally imperative on them to report the fact to the Stockholders, that a fair transcript or exhibit by balance sheets or multiplied statements from the Books of the Company as now kept (and hitherto to this date) *never have shown the true condition of the Company*, to the Stockholders, at the Annual Meetings, and until some one have authority from the Stockholders to *make contracts* on behalf of the Company, and to *compel subordinates to report to him*, and *he be required to make, or cause to be made*

a RECORD at the time each liability is incurred by the Company, (which neither the Treasurer or Auditor have the power to do) in the opinion of your Committee, the Stockholders may look, but in vain, to the statements of subsequent Committees, or other officers of the Company, for the true condition of the corporation, and for the reason that the only officer allowed to contract a debt for the corporation, (if there is any one authorized under the charter, in the absence of any by law on the subject, which seems to be doubted,*) is *not required* to make any record of the liabilities incurred by him during his term of office; hence, we have, at the end of each year, simply a statement of the amount received and disbursed during the year, but *no one* to state either the *actual indebtedness* of the Company, or the TOTAL amount of the liabilities incurred during the year. A few brief abstracts from the reports of former Presidents and Committees are subjoined in proof of the above assertions; and, as a sample of the vague and unsatisfactory statements sometimes made, (we refer to a report of the Finance Committee made in 1859, and marked C, in their printed report for that year,) they set out with a heading "*showing the receipts and disbursements of the N. C. Rail Road, from its organization, and its financial condition at the end of the month of May, 1859,*" but before enumerating disbursements to equal the receipts, they foot up the disbursements and then proceed to list the resources of the Company on the credit side of the account among which will be found \$27,191 06, due from individuals unpaid stock, which, added to the disbursements, equals the receipts, leaving the aforesaid sum of \$27,191 06 of receipts unaccounted for, which certainly is an error.

On the 4th page of the President's report for July, 1857, we find the following: "In this year we have at last closed the unfinished construction so fully as to leave very little undone which is required for the completeness of the whole work,

* Section 16th of Charter. That all contracts or agreements, authenticated by the President and Secretary of the Board of Directors, shall be binding on the Company without a seal, or such a mode of authentication may be used, as the Company, by their By-Laws, may adopt.

and nothing unsupplied that is essential for the successful operating of the Road in all its departments;" and on the 4th page of the same report, "the financial report shows, in the aggregate of disbursements, that a *larger amount* *t and- ing indebtedness has been paid than was known to exist*, they have been chiefly in old accounts," &c.

On the 9th and 10th pages of President's report, for July, 1858, is the following: "Appended to this report will be found various abstract statements which explain themselves. That showing the disbursement account of the past three years, during the time of the present administration of the Road, has been made out by reference back to every warrant in detail, and can therefore contain no error; it must show with perfect accuracy, the total payments of this period duly apportioned, so that there can be no doubt as to the nature of the disbursements for any account. Whether these disbursements should be made was not a question submitted to the discretion of the Board. There remained debts unpaid on construction account of former years, which had to be met." On the 8th page of the report of the Directors to the stockholders, in July, 1859, is the following: "During the last year the floating debt of the Road has been so nearly paid off, as to leave scarcely any balance due of outstanding liabilities, except small amounts on current accounts for material and supplies, which are very largely overbalanced by the amount of "material on hand." And on the 12th page of the President's report, dated 12th July, 1859, we find: "I have caused to be made out again, and filed in the office, a detailed statement from each warrant of *old liabilities* paid by me, which amount in the aggregate to \$514,192 29. It may be useful for reference as to the nature of the disbursements and the amount." On the 16th page will be found the following in the report of the Committee of Finance: "The Committee of Finance of the North Carolina Rail Road Company met early in June, at Company Shops, and after one month's diligent examination, not only of the Treasurer's warrants and vouchers, but also the monthly returns of each station agent for the fiscal year ending 31st of May last, beg leave to submit the accompanying statements, lettered from

A to C. C, financial condition of the Company." And on 17th page, "Before closing their report your committee must be allowed to congratulate the company upon the prosperous condition of the Road, the present state of its finance, and the regular, healthy, progressive increase of its annual receipts proves it to be above the influence of PANIC AT HOME or abroad, and is a foreshadowing of a near approach of that prosperous future predicted for it by your committee in a former report."

From the foregoing abstracts from former reports, it is manifest that the stockholders had good ground to believe the road was in a flourishing condition, and there were no outstanding liabilities against the Company in July, 1859. The statements and reports of that meeting showed it most clearly, and for the correctness of these statements the Committee of Finance vouched, "after one month's diligent examination." Yet we find in their general statement marked C, they report the total *receipts* of the Road to July, 1859, \$178,513 63, LESS than the total receipts of the Road reported to July, 1858, and that they report the Road's *receipts* for the year ending July, 1859, at \$351,535 63, which, added to the reported *receipts* up to July, 1858, would make the total receipts of the Road to July, 1859, exceed by \$530,049 27, the sum reported in statement C, as the total receipts to July, 1859.

Your committee desire to be distinctly understood that they do not call in question the integrity of any of the gentlemen whose reports have been referred to, but the point we make is, that though they all believed the statements and reports they made to be true, yet, as no one of them had kept a *record* of the liabilities of the Company as incurred, they could not and did not report as of their own knowledge, but could only speak from the books and such fragmentary statements as might be collected from station agents and others; and, although the books spoke the truth, they did not speak the *whole truth*. And, while even gentlemen actively engaged in the management of the Road may have had knowledge of any or all of the many minor obligations incurred (often by subordinates) along a line of road 223 miles, and

others out of the State, when his attention was called to any one of them, yet it is unreasonable to suppose that he could remember them all when making up his statement, and what few might have occurred to his mind would doubtless appear of minor importance, and the "supplies on hand," referred to so frequently, was generally expected to balance these liabilities, but they are found at the end of each year, when the payments are all added together, to amount to \$90,000, and from that to \$500,000; and the payment of these obligations, incurred by others, is assigned by each successive administration as a reason why their exhibit of the condition of the Road is not more favorable.

The payment of debts, contracted by former administrations, during the fiscal year ending 31st of May, 1866, amount to the sum of \$167,026 06, and some \$70,000 dollars of this sum had not been entered upon the books of the Company, and therefore not known to the incoming administration till presented for payment, and the *amount*, we presume, must have been a matter of conjecture, even to those who had some idea of its existence, as the reports of 1859 *now appear* to have been from the fact, that one payment of \$7,000, included in the above \$70,000, was to satisfy the balance due on an account running from 1857 to 1861, on which about \$12,000 was due in 1859, and several other small debts contracted previous to 1860 are also included in the aforesaid sum of \$70,000 of old debts paid to the last fiscal year.

On the 18th page of report for July, 1860, we find "The Treasurer's exhibit sets forth the *disbursements* of the year, as a whole, without reference to the annual current expense account. It includes all payments, both of old and current bills." How could these OLD bills have been paid if all were discharged in 1859, and on the 9th page of the President's report for 1862 will be found the following: "This statement embraces not only the cost of working the road for the last year, but also the very large sum of \$80,008 65 for payment of debts contracted prior to the commencement of the fiscal year."

Your Committee hope that the foregoing quotations from former reports to the stockholders, establish the fact that

"a fair exhibit" by balance sheets or multiplied statements from the books of the Company, as kept to this date, have *never shown the true condition of the corporation* to the stock holders; and, therefore, the accompanying resolutions are submitted, prescribing more definitely the duties of the President, under the view that their adoption will tend to remedy the evils referred to in this report.

They would suggest the propriety of raising other accounts on the general ledger, in order to proximate more nearly to the probable cost of any of the various departments for the future.

Some confusion has been occasioned in the accounts, and will continue to arise, while the old practice of the President, or other officers of the Company than the Treasurer, is allowed to control the funds of the Company. The power to contract debts on behalf of the Company, and the power to disburse them, should never be exercised by the same agent of the Company.

Resolved, 1st. That no receipt offered by the Treasurer as a voucher for any payment whatever, shall be allowed in his settlement with the Committee of Finance, unless accompanied by a warrant signed by the President of the Company for a like amount. And the President is hereby required to state in each warrant for what purpose the same is issued, and a bill or account shall accompany each warrant or be filed with the Treasurer, (at the time of its issue) and referred to in the warrant by number or letter, except in extraordinary cases, when the President, in his discretion, may depart from this rule, but shall report all such deviations to the first subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, that they may approve of his action or prohibit thereafter the exercise of his discretion in similar cases, which they are hereby authorized to do; and the Committee of Finance shall also report to the Board of Directors all warrants passed upon by them in their settlement with the Treasurer, which have not an account or bill accompanying the same.

Resolved, 2d. That the President shall enter on the books of the Company the amount of each liability, at the time it is incurred, so far as practicable, during his administration, and

no contract shall be binding on the Company unless the same shall have been authorized, or approved in writing, either by the President or Board of Directors; and when the Board shall deem it expedient to have a running account with any house, and shall so order, it shall be the duty of the President to demand and receive, from each of such houses, a monthly balance sheet showing the state of their account against the Company, and upon any one of them failing to render such balance sheet at the end of any month, the President is hereby required to close the account as soon as possible, and make no other purchases from the same after such failure, unless authorized by the Board to do so.

Resolved, 3d. That the Superintendent shall make monthly requisitions on the President for all supplies needed for the ensuing month, which, upon being approved by the President, he is hereby authorized and required to purchase, and he shall also make monthly reports to the President of all purchases made and expenses incurred, (under such approval) to date of each report.

Resolved, 4th. The Board of Directors shall meet at the Company's Shops once in every three months, as follows, to wit: on the second Thursday in June, September, December and March; and the President, or any four Directors, may convene the Board as much oftener as the interests of the Company may require, by notice signed by the party making the call; and all absentees from any of the meetings of the Board, held during the year, shall be reported at the close of the fiscal year by the Secretary of the Board, to the stockholders in general meeting assembled.

As frequent enquiries have been made in regard to the cotton belonging to the Company, at the risk of appearing to travel out of our proper sphere, the following is added: We find there was shipped, of the old stock of cotton, as follows:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| In May, 1864, to Martin & Co., Nassau, | 5 bales. |
| In November, 1865, to Fowle & Co., N. Y., | 257 " |
| In February, 1866, to Fowle & Co., N. Y., | 344 " |
| <hr/> | |
| Making amount received by present officers, | 606 bales. |
| Fowle & Co., sold, in November, 1865, | 2 bales. |
| " " " December, " | 7 " |
| " " " February, 1866, | 30 " |
| Martin & Co., in March, 1866, paid | |
| \$68 58, specie and acct. supplies for | 5 " |
| <hr/> | |
| Sold as above, | 44 " |
| Lost in wrecked vessels, | 78 " |
| Shipped to Liverpool, | 484 " |
| <hr/> | |
| | 606 |
| June 25th, 1865, reported loss by fire, | |
| &c., in South Carolina, | 195 " |
| Reported stolen near China Grove, N. C., | 61 " |
| <hr/> | |
| Making original number of bales bought, | 862 " |
| Fowle & Co., have sold, (recovered during | |
| last year by officers of road,) | 51 " 51 bales. |
| <hr/> | |
| Making the total number of bales on hand, or | |
| disposed of during the year, | 657 " |

It appears from accounts current in the hands of the Auditor, that the Company has credit with Messrs. Fowle & Co., for \$20,253 36, amount paid for 78 bales of cotton lost at sea, which has not come into the hands of the Treasurer, as also for the proceeds of the sale of 49 bales and 2 bags of cotton, (recovered by the officers of the Road during the last year, a portion of which was reported badly damaged, and brought but little,) and also old iron, &c., amounting to some \$123,666 30, of credits in this one account, all of which has been absorbed by supplies of iron, &c., and \$42,537 more up to the 15th of February, 1866; none of which has been under the control of the Treasurer.

There will be considerable saving, besides a convenience to the Company, from the purchase of a printing press during the last year.

We refer to the Treasurer's accounts to show the amount they have received during the year, is \$939,675 53, and the amount disbursed is \$948,240 52, and to the Auditor's statements for the usual exhibits from the books; and after suggesting the propriety of abolishing the purchasing or supply Agent, will close this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. A. CALDWELL, Chm'n.

J. M. COFFIN,

W. C. MEANS,

Committee.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOV. J. M. MOREHEAD.

To the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road :

The wise and sagacious statesmen who have taken thought as to the best improvement to develope the exhaustless resources and increase the wealth of North Carolina, have uniformly agreed upon the one great work to effect that object, to wit: One great leading trunk line of railway from the magnificent harbor of Beaufort to the Tennessee line.

The great, wise and patriotic philosopher and statesman, Dr. JOSEPH CALDWELL, made this improvement the subject of his thought by day and his meditation by night. His visit to Europe and observations there quickened his zeal and aroused his interest in the work to enthusiasm. His thoughts and his counsels on that subject he has left on record for our benefit. He is gone. The scheme, and his views on that scheme, survive. The great, good and wise GASTON no less zealously advocated this great work.

Charter after charter, by the influence of these great men, was granted to effect the work, but the gigantic work was thought to be too much for the limited means the State and her citizens could then command, and the charters remain monuments of *their* wisdom and our folly or inability to carry them out. A more successful plan, it is hoped, was finally adopted—to do this great work by sections.

The North Carolina Rail Road, your section, was the first undertaken. The contracts on that Road required contractors to begin the first of January, 1852, and to finish their contracts on or before the first of January, 1856. On the 29th of January, 1856, the road-bed was ready for the passage of trains from Charlotte to Goldsboro', a distance of 223 miles. In the meantime other charters were granted for sections of this great work, and the 7th of June, 1858, found the road-bed of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road ready for

trains from Goldsboro' to Beaufort Harbor, and a few months thereafter found the trains running to within a few miles of Morganton on the Western Extension, with the whole route surveyed to the Tennessee line, and considerable progress made in grading beyond Morganton, which by the line of the survey of the Road is distant from the Tennessee line, by the French Broad route, some 110 miles, and by the Ducktown route some few miles more.

Here let us pause and take a survey of what has been done in *seven* years towards this great work.

From Beaufort Harbor to Goldsboro', the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company have built 96 miles. From Goldsboro' to Charlotte you (the North Carolina Railroad,) have built 223 miles.

From Salisbury to within 4 miles of Morganton the Western North Carolina Railroad have built 76 miles, besides a large amount of grading ready or nearly so for the superstructure, making in all 395 miles, from which deduct 43 miles, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and we have actually built of this great line 352 miles in one continuous line.

Think of it! Seven years!! In the lifetime of a State or nation, seven years is but as a moment in its existence. It would not cover the dawning of its infancy. In the great day of a nation's improvements, seven years would not be the sunrise of that day. We have done this great work in the twilight of our great day of Internal Improvement—a day which dawned so beautifully upon us, but which became enveloped in that gloom which shrouds the nation in mourning.

But let us despair not. That day which dawned so beautifully upon us will yet reach its meridian splendor. Then let us be up and doing that which we, ere this, would have done, but for circumstances we could not control.

Already Tennessee is pushing an arm of her Virginia and Tennessee Road from Morristown to the North Carolina line at Paint Rock. She will shortly connect Cleveland with her Ducktown copper mines and the North Carolina line near that place. Shall we meet our lovely daughter at the line and welcome her to the maternal bosom? Surely, surely we

will, and then the hopes, the dreams of the great and good CALDWELL and GASTON will be realized.

The trade of Memphis will find its *nearest* and *best* Atlantic port at Beaufort Harbor. East Tennessee will find herself within less than a day's travel of the same port, while the exhaustless mines of Ducktown and our own mountains of minerals will crowd our freighted trains beyond their capacity for transportation.

Can we do it? Yes! Yes!! And we will, if your powerful body will only say the word and the Legislature will permit you to do it.

You have the honor of being the pioneers in this great work, executed in sections. Do yourselves now the honor to consolidate the whole and complete the original design. You, the most powerful and most independent of the three corporations, can with much grace propose to your sister corporations consolidation upon terms of justice and equity, manifesting selfishness in naught but your name. Yield not that. The new consolidated corporation should be still "the North Carolina Railroad Company." This will be a corporation worthy of you, of your State, and of the great destinies that await it.

It has been proposed to permit the Western section to go into hands that will complete it. Resist the proposition with all your might, strength and influence, except it be to bring it unto the consolidated corporation. Let no corporation stand between you and the trade of the vast west, within your own State.

You may ask, will the consolidated corporation be able to complete the line? Unquestionably it will. It will be a corporation possessed of property already costing some eight or nine million of dollars, well and cheaply invested. The consolidated debt of all these corporations will be a mere trifle, compared to its ability to pay, and with its great capital and large income it will meet but little difficulty in raising the means to defray present indebtedness and to complete the line. And when completed, who can predict the vast consequences resulting from its completion?

I desire to put the prediction upon record, as I now do, that

if this scheme of consolidation is successfully carried out, that in less than five years after its completion, the net income of a single year will pay every debt now owed by the three corporations; that the net income of the next two successive years will pay the whole cost of the completion of the road to the Tennessee line by the nearest route; and the next year or two years's net profit will pay the whole cost of the road from the fork to the Tennessee line by the other route; which will be the more direct and profitable line—the construction of both of which lines, in due time, I would most earnestly recommend.

I take it for granted, opposition to the consolidation of the Road will arise. To witness the struggle of the lines now connecting with your Road, for the little straggling freight that now passes over it, is presumptive evidence that they will resist consolidation, lest all the freight will pass directly to the ocean by your own line. Heed them not! Consult only the great interests of your own State and of yourselves and thereby you will consult even the interests of these opposing lines, if they but knew it.

The drippings and leakage, by the wayside of this great, overtaxed freight trunk line will give them more freight than your whole Road now yields them. Besides, this higgling and underbidding about the price of freight will cease, and your Road will dictate its own terms of transportation.

With this great freight line terminating on your *own* excellent harbor, what commercial advantages may we not hope for?

But there are those who pretend to doubt the capacity of our harbor for extended commerce. Refer such sceptics to the fleet of upwards of *three hundred* war vessels and transports which so lately rode safely on its bosom. Our own lines of weekly and monthly steamers will carry our own produce, in our own vessels, from our own port across the Atlantic to **THOSE** who do not trample upon our rights, nor impose taxes without representation.

We shall then avoid those wasting exactions made at the North in the charges for freight, fire insurance, marine insurance, advertising, city taxes, wharfage, drayage, storage and

labor, with the commissions on the whole, which often leaves scarcely enough to pay the express company for bringing back what they foot up as "*nett proceeds*."

We shall also avoid being thrown continually in contact with those, whose leaders seem to be more inimical and vindictive towards us in peace than in war, and who seem determined to lay waste the whole fabric of *their* own constitutional protection, that they may pour more *gall* and *venom* over the land already desolated by their swords and their torches.

Let us avoid offending them by our presence, and when a more propitious conjunction of the planets, which seem sometimes to madden whole nations and peoples, shall restore our quondam brethren to something like *reason* and *common sense*, perhaps they will remember the Fourth of July, the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, Habeas Corpus, and their own security and personal liberty.

With this great trunk line in full operation, a weekly line of steamers could find continual employment to foreign ports. And, if to its interests to do so, this powerful corporation could establish the line in a few years by its own means.

Should you doubt the policy of embarking in the construction of the Western Extension at this time, consolidate the two Roads already completed and witness the advantages derived therefrom.

Doubtless the Legislature will grant the desired charter, if a committee of your body were to ask for it, in your behalf, and your Eastern friends of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road would leap for joy at the prospect of so much freight crowding their road.

It will take sometime to get the matter judiciously arranged and the sooner the subject is agitated, the sooner action will take place upon it.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

STATEMENT

Showing the Expenses and Income of the North Carolina Rail Road for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1866 :

| EXPENSES. | OLD. | NEW. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Transportation Expenses, | \$ 8,175 07 | \$ 177,379 74 | \$ 185,554 81 |
| Maintenance of Road, | 20,435 60 | 149,495 29 | 169,930 89 |
| Maintenance of Cars and Machinery, | 5,652 21 | 177,305 38 | 182,957 59 |
| Salary Account, | 6,070 30 | 33,712 61 | 39,782 91 |
| Loss and Damage, | 1,221 76 | 18,087 61 | 19,309 37 |
| Supply Account, | 18,178 60 | 57,426 34 | 75,604 94 |
| Rent Cars and Engines, | 181 40 | 7,750 18 | 7,931 58 |
| Tax Account, | | 7,604 89 | 7,604 89 |
| Interest Account, | 10,342 67 | 22,097 63 | 32,440 30 |
| Maintenance Buildings, | 108 07 | 24,940 17 | 25,048 24 |
| Maintenance bridges, | 331 80 | 34,761 83 | 35,093 63 |
| Purchase Rail Road Iron, | 347 85 | 136,942 59 | 137,290 44 |
| Purchase Engines & Cars, | | 65,826 20 | 65,826 20 |
| | \$ 71,045 33 | \$ 913,330 46 | \$ 984,375 79 |
| INCOME. | | | |
| From Transportation, | | \$ 798,391 56 | |
| From Shop Account, | \$ 1,468 72 | | |
| From Rent “ | 3,740 42 | | |
| From Sale of supplies, | 41,841 17 | | |
| From Sale of old Iron and Steel, | 45,038 17 | 92,088 48 | 890,480 04 |
| Amount of Expenses more than Income, | | | \$ 93,895 75 |

F. A. STAGG,
Sec'y and Auditor.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Comparative Statement of Passengers, Freight and Mails.

| MONTHS. | 1860 AND 1861. | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | PASSENGERS. | FREIGHTS. | MAILS. | TOTALS. |
| June, | \$ 16,899 35 | \$ 15,825 86 | \$ 1,858 33 | \$ 34,583 54 |
| July, | 18,722 84 | 14,767 88 | 1,858 34 | 35,349 06 |
| August, | 19,200 01 | 18,620 33 | 1,858 33 | 39,678 67 |
| September, | 17,359 34 | 26,938 04 | 1,858 33 | 46,155 71 |
| October, | 18,264 05 | 24,121 78 | 1,858 33 | 44,244 16 |
| November, | 13,836 81 | 16,196 96 | 1,858 34 | 31,892 11 |
| December, | 14,281 31 | 12,327 21 | 1,858 33 | 28,466 85 |
| January, | 12,947 89 | 13,953 93 | 1,858 33 | 28,760 15 |
| February, | 10,930 28 | 14,345 44 | 1,858 34 | 27,134 06 |
| March, | 10,315 00 | 20,671 39 | 1,858 33 | 32,844 72 |
| April, | 12,095 90 | 22,618 64 | 1,858 33 | 36,572 87 |
| May, | 18,031 71 | 15,089 94 | 1,858 34 | 34,979 99 |
| | \$ 182,884 49 | \$ 125,477 40 | \$ 22,300 00 | \$ 400,661 89 |

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Comparative Statement of Passengers, Freight and Mails.

| MONTHS. | 1865 AND 1866. | | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| | PASSENGERS. | FREIGHTS. | MAILS. | TOTALS. | INCREASE. |
| June, | \$ 40,252 42 | \$ 6,798 16 | \$ | \$ 47,050 58 | \$ 12,467 04 |
| July, | 35,582 84 | 15,889 67 | | 51,472 51 | 16,123 45 |
| August, | 27,360 65 | 33,724 80 | | 61,085 45 | 21,406 78 |
| September, | 26,083 64 | 62,853 34 | 729 17 | 89,666 15 | 43,510 44 |
| October, | 24,044 60 | 99,446 38 | 760 46 | 124,251 44 | 80,007 28 |
| November, | 23,726 25 | 55,185 72 | 929 17 | 79,841 14 | 47,949 03 |
| December, | 24,227 18 | 51,087 94 | 929 17 | 76,244 29 | 47,777 44 |
| January, | 20,411 80 | 38,218 01 | 929 16 | 59,358 97 | 30,598 82 |
| February, | 14,836 09 | 34,331 34 | 929 17 | 50,096 60 | 22,962 54 |
| March, | 14,058 00 | 50,271 33 | 929 17 | 65,258 50 | 32,413 78 |
| April, | 12,015 14 | 35,256 77 | 929 17 | 48,101 08 | 11,528 21 |
| May, | 17,784 91 | 27,250 77 | 929 17 | 45,964 85 | 10,984 86 |
| | \$ 280,183 52 | \$ 510,214 23 | \$ 7,993 81 | \$ 798,391 56 | \$ 377,729 67 |

NORTH CAROLINA

Condensed Exhibit of the Business of the North Carolina

| | | |
|---|----|-----------------|
| May 31st, 1865. | | |
| Balance brought down this date, | \$ | 2,497,333 11 |
| Amt. of slave property account, | \$ | 139,237 |
| " of Chatham R. R. stock, | | 200,000 |
| " of Sinking Fund, | | 215,000 |
| | | 554,237 |
| May 31st, 1866 | | |
| Amount received from the transportation of passengers, freights and mails this year, | | 798,391 56 |
| Amt received from shop acct., | | 1,468 72 |
| " " " rent " | | 3,740 42 |
| " " " sale of supplies, | | 41,841 17 |
| Amount received for sale of old Rail Road iron and steel, | | 45,038 17 |
| | | 890,480 04 |
| | | \$ 3,942,050 15 |

RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Rail Road Company, for the fiscal Year, ending May 31st, 1866.

| May 31, 1866. | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| Ordinary and extraordinary expenses this year. | | \$ 984,375 79 |
| Paid on Right of Way account, | \$ 600 | |
| Paid on Survey account, | 30 | |
| Decrease of Co's debt this year, | 170,102 58 | |
| | | 170,732 58 |
| Expenses belonging to last fiscal year for purchases made from C. S. passed to profit and loss account this fiscal year, | \$1,550,245 45 | |
| Balance of deductions on war debts passed to profit and loss, | 203,385 12 | |
| Amount of Chatham R. R. stock, passed to profit and loss, | 155,555 56 | |
| Amount of slave property acc't passed to profit and loss, | 139,237 | |
| Cost of 195 bales of cotton burned and stolen, passed to profit and loss account, | 44,495 10 | |
| | | 2,092,918 23 |
| Amount due from bad debts, | 24,469 85 | |
| Amt. due from N. C. war debt, | 209,556 92 | |
| “ “ Va. “ “ | 382 18 | |
| “ of N. C. & Va. Treas. Notes, | 1,507 25 | |
| “ in hands of supply agents, | 7,529 01 | |
| “ due from Agents, | 10,744 24 | |
| “ “ South'n. Ex. Co., | 1,875 33 | |
| “ “ United States, | 3,862 68 | |
| “ “ U. S. P. O. Dep't, | 1,858 34 | |
| “ “ individ'ls on act., | 5,449 04 | |
| “ “ R. R. Companies, | 796 71 | |
| “ “ Bills receivable, | 1,186 42 | |
| “ “ Freight Ex- changes | 1,595 60 | |
| Cost of R. R. Iron in the hands of Foote, Vibbard & Co., for sale, | 14,790 13 | |
| Amount of Cotton account, | 149,885 41 | |
| “ of Chatham R. R. stock, | 44,444 44 | |
| “ of Sinking Fund, | 204,000 | |
| Cash on hand, | 10,089 94 | |
| | | 694,023 55 |
| | | \$ 3,942,050 15 |

F. A. STAGG, Sec. & Auditor.

NORTH CAROLINA

DR. *Statement of the Financial condition of the North Carolina*

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|----|
| May 31, 1866. | | | | | |
| Cost of construction, equipments and real estate, | | | | \$ 4,947,374 | 33 |
| Stock of Chatham R. R. Company, | | \$ 44,444 | 44 | | |
| Stock of N. C. R. R. Company, | | 21,500 | | | |
| Amount of Sinking Fund, | | 204,000 | | | |
| | | | | \$ 269,944 | 44 |
| Amount due from bad debts, | \$ 24,469 | 85 | | | |
| Am't due from State of N. C., war debt, | 209,556 | 92 | | | |
| Am't due from State of Va., war debt, | 382 | 18 | | | |
| Amount of N. C. and Va. Treas. Notes, | 1,507 | 25 | | | |
| Amount in hands of supply Agents, | 7,529 | 01 | | | |
| | | | \$ 243,445 | 21 | |
| Am't due from Ag'ts | 10,744 | 24 | | | |
| Am't due from South- ern Express Co. | 1,875 | 33 | | | |
| Am't due from U. S. | 3,862 | 68 | | | |
| Am't due from U. S. P. O. Department, | 1,858 | 34 | | | |
| Am't due from Indi- viduals on account, | 5,449 | 04 | | | |
| Am't due from R. R. Companies, | 796 | 71 | | | |
| Am't due from Bills Receivable, | 1,186 | 42 | | | |
| Amount due from Freight Exchanges, | 1,595 | 66 | | | |
| Cost of R. R. Iron in the hands of Foote, Vibbard & Co. | 14,790 | 13 | | | |
| Am't of Cotton acc't, | 149,885 | 41 | | | |
| Am't cash on hand, | 10,089 | 94 | | | |
| | | | \$ 202,133 | 90 | |
| | | | | 445,579 | 11 |
| | | | | \$ 5,662,897 | 88 |

RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Rail Road Company on date closing May 31st, 1866.

CR.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| May 31, 1866. | | |
| Capital Stock, | | \$ 4,000,000 |
| Loan Acc't due March 1, 1867, | | 339,000 |
| Unpaid Coupons due, | \$ 29,820 | |
| Bill payable, | 30,333 40 | |
| Negro Bonds of 1864 and 1865, | 105,070 67 | |
| Unpaid Dividends, | 1,041 | |
| Due Rail Road Companies, | 10,463 77 | |
| " sundry individuals on acc't, | 111,749 92 | |
| " on pay rolls, | 38,951 31 | |
| | | \$ 327,430 07 |
| Profit and loss account, | | 933,467 81 |
| | | \$ 5,662,897 88 |

F. A. STAGG, *Sect'ry and Auditor.*

CASH

DR. *P. B. Ruffin, Treas., in Ac't. Current with N. C. R. R. Co.,*

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------|------------|
| To cash on hand June 1st, 1865, | | 355,865 | 48 |
| To crsh received on Transportation account, | 40,683 | 16 | |
| To cash received on Rent account, | 341 | 55 | |
| To cash received on Shop account, | 308 | | |
| To cash received on Supply account, | 1,499 | 93 | 42,832 64 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| To balance paid G. M. Lea, brought down, | | 398,698 | 12 |
| | | 351,535 | 27 |
| Consisting of Specie, | 429 | 60 | |
| Current paper money, | 13,863 | 12 | |
| Bank and Mutual Insurance Notes, | 32 | | |
| State Treasury Notes, | 1,507 | 25 | |
| Confederate States Treasury Notes, | 94,225 | 65 | |
| Confederate Postage Stamps, | 15 | | |
| Check on R. & D. R. R. Company, | 3,562 | 65 | |
| 6 per cent. non-taxable Confederate States Bonds, | 32,400 | | |
| 8 per cent. non-taxable Confederate States Bonds, | 17,000 | | |
| 4 per cent. Confederate States cer- tificates, | 188,500 | | 351,535 27 |

STATEMENT.

commencing June 1st, 1865, and ending July 27th, 1865. Cr.

| | | | | |
|--|--------|----|---------|----|
| By cash paid on Transportation account, | 12,914 | 58 | | |
| By cash paid on maintenance of cars and machinery account, | 9,177 | 80 | | |
| By cash paid on maintenance road account, | 7,066 | 36 | | |
| By cash paid on salary account, | 2,088 | 81 | | |
| By cash paid on supply account, | 10,805 | 30 | | |
| By cash paid on negro bond account, | 2,450 | | | |
| By cash paid on expenses on cotton, | 500 | | | |
| By cash paid on coupon account, | 360 | | | |
| By cash paid on dividend account, | 1,800 | | 47,162 | 85 |
| By cash paid over to G. M. Lea, Treasurer, | | | 351,53 | 27 |
| | | | 398,698 | 12 |
| Amount paid on old account, | 43,777 | 10 | | |
| Amount paid on new account, | 3,385 | 75 | 47,162 | 85 |

W. A. CALDWELL, Chm'n.

J. M. COFFIN,

W. C. MEANS,

Committee.

CASH

DR. *G. M. Lea, Treas., in account current with the N. C. R. R*

| | | | | |
|---|------------|----|-------------|------------|
| Cash rec'd from P. B. Ruffin, former Treas. July 27, 1865 | | \$ | 351,535 | 27 |
| Cash rec'd on Transpot'n acc't, | \$ 788,381 | 25 | | |
| " " Rent account, | 3,233 | 32 | | |
| " " Shop account, | 417 | 25 | | |
| " " Supply account, | 7,556 | 43 | | |
| " " Interest account, | 23 | 70 | | |
| " " Maintenance road account, | 193 | 05 | | |
| Cash rec'd on sale of cotton, yarn, sheeting and oil, | 45,987 | 02 | | |
| Cash rec'd on Bills payable ac't, | 45,000 | 00 | | |
| Cash rec'd from Tax on Coupons | 446 | 10 | | |
| Cash rec'd from Government transportation, | 1,759 | 35 | | |
| Cash rec'd from Tax collected from employees, | 422 | 50 | | |
| Cash rec'd from Sale of Revenue Stamps, | 8 | 10 | | |
| Cash rec'd from Printing Office. | 21 | 75 | | |
| Cash rec'd on Loss and Damage account, | 5 | 00 | | |
| Cash rec'd from Bank of Republic, New York, | 43 | 42 | | |
| Cash rec'd from sale of wood, | 74 | 75 | | |
| Cash rec'd from sale of Mules, Wagon and Gear, | 2,556 | 40 | | |
| Cash rec'd from Bills receivable, | 703 | 50 | | |
| Cash rec'd from sale of lumber, | 10 | 00 | \$ | 896,842 39 |
| | | | \$1,248,378 | 16 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|----|-----------|
| To cash on hand brought down | | | |
| June 1st, | | \$ | 10,089 94 |
| Consisting of Gold, | 281,00 | | |
| " Silver, | 132,55 | | |
| " U S Cur'cy | 3,962,44 | | |
| " B'k Notes, | 32,00 | | |
| " Cash vouch- | | | |
| ers, | 5.681.95 | | |
| | | | 10.089 94 |

STATEMENT.

Co., commencing July 27, 1865, and closing May 31, 1866. Cr.

| | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|--|
| By cash paid on Transpt'n acc't | \$ 176,352 17 | | |
| By cash paid on Maintenance cars and machinery account, | 142,797 81 | | |
| By cash paid Maintenance R.act. | 141,546 22 | | |
| By cash paid on Rent, Engine and Cars account, | 7,051 30 | | |
| By cash paid on Salary account, | 33,044 62 | | |
| By cash paid on Loss and Damage account, | 9,584 80 | | |
| By cash paid on Supply account, | 87,244 74 | | |
| “ “ Interest account, | 3,444 26 | | |
| “ “ Coupon account, | 51,540 00 | | |
| “ “ Purchase rail-road iron account, | 81,260 48 | | |
| By cash paid on Maintenance building account, | 22,966 42 | | |
| By cash paid on Maintenance bridges account, | 23,008 15 | | |
| By cash paid on negro bond act. | 7,383 50 | | |
| By cash paid on Bills payable, | 30,482 15 | | |
| By cash paid on Dividend acc't, | 316 00 | | |
| By cash p'd on Expn's on cot'n act | 14,964 82 | | |
| By cash paid on Tax account, | 225 25 | | |
| By cash paid on Expenses on old iron account, | 1,408 78 | | |
| By cash paid on Purchase of engine and car account, | 65,826 20 | | |
| By cash paid on Right of Way ac | 600 00 | | |
| By cash paid on Survey account | 30 00 | 901,077 67 | |
| By amount of worthless funds passed from cash, | | 337,210 55 | |
| By Cash on hand, | | 10,089 94 | |
| | | <u>\$ 1,248,378 16</u> | |
| Amount paid on old account, | \$ 123,248 96 | | |
| “ “ “ new acc't, | 777,828 71 | \$ 901,077 67 | |

W. A. CALDWELL, Ch'm'n, }
 J. M. COFFIN, } Com.
 W. C. MEANS, }

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Statement of Cash collected by Conductors for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1866.

| MONTHS. | S. C. Robertson. | J. D. Winslow. | R. G. Spragins. | J. F. Kenter. | R. Harvey. | W. J. Sprinkle. |
|------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| June, | \$ 454 | \$ 337 25 | \$ 674 21 | | \$ 308 50 | |
| July, | 665 | 434 | 853 50 | | 746 50 | |
| August, | 482 08 | 863 | 767 75 | | 339 60 | 249 35 |
| September, | 448 | 187 | 780 50 | 7 50 | | 177 50 |
| October, | 40 | 90 50 | 746 | 196 | | 682 25 |
| November, | 407 | 62 | 680 | 430 | | 942 |
| December, | 745 | 293 | 422 25 | 284 | | 624 25 |
| January, | 448 | 515 | 700 | 397 | | 433 |
| February, | 120 | 454 | 531 | 445 | | 300 75 |
| March, | 615 | 516 | 484 50 | 492 | | 275 75 |
| April, | 335 | 630 50 | 419 75 | 370 | | 296 20 |
| May, | 360 | 377 | 323 | 530 | 80 75 | 206 75 |
| | \$ 5,119 08 | \$ 4,759 25 | \$ 7,382 46 | \$ 3,152 | \$ 1,475 25 | \$ 3,887 80 |

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Statement of Cash collected by Conductors for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1866.

| MONTHS. | J. G. McMurray. | M. F. Windle. | G. M. Adams. | J. A. Turrentine. | J. T. Long. | T. I. Oates. |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| June, | \$ 170 20 | \$ 945 75 | | \$ 350 | \$ 602 50 | \$ 775 40 |
| July, | 238 | 525 50 | 168 | 193 | 653 25 | 991 25 |
| August, | 616 75 | 848 25 | 409 70 | 401 | 511 | 520 25 |
| September, | 711 | 744 50 | 364 75 | 321 50 | 479 | 438 |
| October, | 646 | 594 50 | 267 75 | 460 | 492 50 | |
| November, | 497 | 655 50 | 290 75 | 402 | 444 50 | |
| December, | 498 25 | 541 50 | 211 | 293 | 587 | |
| January, | 465 | 382 | 200 75 | 303 50 | 441 | 554 |
| February, | 278 25 | 85 75 | 168 25 | 82 | 396 75 | 248 |
| March, | 182 50 | 140 75 | 213 | 305 75 | 215 | |
| April, | 208 50 | 142 50 | 96 50 | 254 | 171 75 | |
| May, | 131 | 154 50 | 171 | 304 25 | 241 | |
| | \$ 4,642 45 | \$ 5,761 | \$ 2,561 45 | \$ 3,670 | \$ 5,235 25 | \$ 3,526 90 |

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Statement of Cash collected by Conductors for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1866.

| MONTHS. | J. C. Phillips. | C. F. Klinge. | L. D. Womble. | EXTRAS. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| June, | | \$ 471 25 | | \$ 321 05 | \$ 5,410 11 |
| July, | | 898 50 | | 838 25 | 7,204 75 |
| August, | | 228 36 | | 371 25 | 6,608 25 |
| September, | | 4 | 607 | 12 50 | 5,282 75 |
| October, | | | 266 95 | 397 25 | 4,879 70 |
| November, | | | | 45 50 | 4,556 25 |
| December, | | | | 83 80 | 4,665 30 |
| January, | \$ 82 25 | | | 91 75 | 5,055 75 |
| February, | 124 75 | | | 77 | 3,319 50 |
| March, | 132 75 | | | 21 | 3,645 |
| April, | 183 75 | | | | 3,052 70 |
| May, | 128 | | | 32 25 | 3,097 75 |
| | 185 75 | | | | |
| | \$ 837 25 | \$ 1,602 11 | \$ 873 95 | \$ 2,291 60 | \$ 56,777 80 |

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Statement of the number of Passengers conveyed upon the North Carolina Rail Road, East and West, of the income arising from the same, from the transportation of Freight and Mails, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1866.

| STATIONS. | PASSENGERS. | | | | THROUGH PASS. | | TOTAL. | | FREIGHT. | | TOTAL. | GRAND |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | EAST. | | WEST. | | EAST. | | EAST AND WEST. | | EAST. | WEST. | EAST AND WEST. | TOTAL. |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | Amount. | Amount. | Amount. | Amount. |
| Charlotte, | 5,589 | \$ 29,376 25 | | | 117 | \$ 1,011 50 | 5,706 | \$ 30,387 75 | \$ 146,255 96 | \$ 49,336 73 | \$ 195,592 69 | \$ 225,980 44 |
| Harrisburg, | 318 | 570 | 684 | \$ 513 25 | | | 1,002 | 1,083 25 | 3,485 16 | 132 69 | 3,617 85 | 4,701 10 |
| Concord, | 1,202 | 3,536 75 | 1,067 | 1,115 75 | | | 2,269 | 4,652 50 | 18,340 36 | 3,155 15 | 21,495 51 | 26,148 01 |
| China Grove, | 283 | 417 30 | 76 | 109 50 | | | 359 | 526 80 | 1,211 69 | 379 28 | 1,590 97 | 2,117 77 |
| Salisbury, | 3,206 | 11,257 | 1,228 | 2,313 | 23 | 152 10 | 4,457 | 13,722 10 | 21,032 26 | 17,260 30 | 38,292 56 | 52,014 66 |
| Holtsburg, | 186 | 450 25 | 277 | 235 75 | | | 463 | 686 | 422 14 | 210 49 | 632 63 | 1,318 63 |
| Lexington, | 1,058 | 2,758 60 | 632 | 770 50 | | | 1,690 | 3,529 10 | 1,919 95 | 1 3 12 | 3,303 17 | 6,902 27 |
| Thomasville, | 847 | 1,872 | 330 | 357 25 | | | 1,117 | 2,229 25 | 3,279 08 | | 4,234 48 | 6,463 73 |
| High Point, | 1,724 | 5,280 75 | 393 | 749 75 | | | 2,117 | 6,030 50 | 5,783 13 | 5,570 54 | 10,853 67 | 16,884 17 |
| Jamestown, | 432 | 513 50 | 244 | 271 50 | | | 676 | 785 | 336 70 | 1,076 89 | 1,473 59 | 2,258 59 |
| Greensboro', | 3,122 | 8,460 50 | 4,319 | 13,469 50 | 30 | 120 | 7,471 | 22,050 | 9,482 81 | 10,470 72 | 19,953 54 | 42,003 54 |
| McLean's, | 147 | 264 50 | 223 | 166 75 | | | 370 | 431 25 | 68 40 | 50 21 | 88 64 | 519 86 |
| Gibsonville, | 111 | 269 75 | 260 | 322 75 | | | 371 | 592 50 | 4,325 25 | 1,818 43 | 6,143 68 | 6,736 18 |
| Co.'s Shops, | 331 | 912 | 382 | 556 | | | 713 | 1,468 | 2,264 57 | 1,704 71 | 3,969 28 | 5,437 28 |
| Graham, | 445 | 1,073 25 | 254 | 510 | | | 699 | 1,583 25 | 4,201 04 | 1,771 64 | 5,989 68 | 7,565 93 |
| Haw River, | 209 | 446 32 | 252 | 545 65 | | | 461 | 991 97 | 1,125 93 | 1,157 56 | 2,283 49 | 3,275 46 |
| Mebane's, | 220 | 456 | 363 | 691 80 | | | 583 | 1,147 80 | 907 85 | 792 72 | 1,700 50 | 2,848 37 |
| Hillsboro', | 1,337 | 3,315 25 | 1,037 | 2,526 15 | | | 2,374 | 5,840 40 | 2,760 82 | 3,138 67 | 5,899 50 | 11,739 90 |
| Durham's, | 1,136 | 1,902 | 279 | 648 15 | | | 1,405 | 2,560 15 | 1,391 53 | 1,235 31 | 2,626 84 | 5,176 99 |
| Morrisville, | 370 | 472 | 177 | 674 25 | | | 547 | 1,146 25 | 148 82 | 124 10 | 272 92 | 1,419 17 |
| Raleigh, | 2,017 | 6,032 75 | 4,757 | 21,119 95 | | | 6,774 | 27,152 70 | 14,348 76 | 29,543 94 | 43,892 70 | 71,045 40 |
| Stallings, | 76 | 109 25 | 102 | 150 | | | 178 | 209 25 | 264 94 | 177 20 | 442 15 | 701 40 |
| Smithfield, | 335 | 397 50 | 362 | 716 50 | | | 697 | 1,174 | 308 35 | 1,369 39 | 1,677 74 | 2,851 74 |
| Boon Hill, | 204 | 164 50 | 127 | 337 | | | 331 | 501 50 | 155 28 | 375 96 | 531 24 | 1,032 74 |
| Goldsboro', | | | 2,432 | 10,296 75 | | | 2,432 | 10,296 75 | 33,968 63 | 1,721 25 | 35,689 88 | 45,986 63 |
| | 24,905 | \$ 80,307 97 | 20,257 | \$ 19,226 45 | 170 | \$ 1,286 60 | 45,332 | \$ 140,818 02 | \$ 277,829 42 | \$ 134,482 52 | \$ 412,311 94 | \$ 553,129 96 |
| United States, | | | | | | | | 81,521 66 | | | 49,716 99 | 131,238 64 |
| Through Tickets sold by other Companies, West, | | | | | | | | 420 20 | | | | 420 20 |
| Received from Conductors this year, | | | | | | | | 56,777 80 | | | | 56,777 80 |
| Through Freight collected by other Roads, | | | | | | | | | | | 6 24 | 6 24 |
| Transportation of Mails this year, | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,993 81 |
| The Southern Express Company, | | | | | | | | | | | 47,657 29 | 47,657 29 |
| Miscellaneous, | | | | | | | | 645 85 | | | 521 77 | 1,167 62 |
| | | | | | | | 45,332 | \$ 280,183 52 | | | \$ 510,214 23 | \$ 798,391 56 |

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Mileage and Expense Report of Engines, Cars, &c., for the year ending May 31st, 1865

| NAMES OF ENGINES. | Class. | Cost of Material. | Cost of Labor | Supplies. | Total Cost. | No. of Miles Run. | REMARKS. |
|--|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Astron, | Mail, | \$ 368 70 | \$ 1,406 62 | \$ 317 | \$ 2,092 32 | 18,840 | Good order. |
| Helios, | do | 367 65 | 1,012 82 | 490 02 | 2,342 49 | 19,120 | " " |
| Roanoke, | | 136 95 | 230 06 | 248 13 | 615 14 | 13,761 | Total week. |
| Cyclops, | Gravel Train. | 264 68 | 342 47 | 318 24 | 925 39 | 19,792 | Fair order. |
| Yadkin, | Mail, | 826 69 | 1,219 50 | 293 99 | 2,338 18 | 21,168 | Good order. |
| Watauga, | do | 308 82 | 313 51 | 481 91 | 1,106 24 | 25,602 | " " |
| Excelsior, | Gravel Train. | 182 92 | 367 62 | 417 67 | 968 21 | 15,267 | Fair order. |
| Alamance, | Mail, | 421 89 | 937 07 | 492 12 | 1,851 08 | 20,150 | Good order. |
| Neuse, | do | 750 17 | 1,429 10 | 353 16 | 2,532 43 | 19,032 | " " |
| Orange, | do | 262 54 | 330 62 | 459 04 | 1,052 20 | 26,741 | Needs Repair. |
| Gov. Morehead, | Freight, | 513 97 | 678 11 | 396 94 | 1,589 02 | 15,821 | Good order. |
| Ulysses, | do | 464 76 | 2,281 03 | 77 91 | 2,823 70 | 4,000 | " " |
| Apollo, | Accommodation. | 497 71 | 877 46 | 338 42 | 1,713 59 | 18,077 | " " |
| Col. C. F. Fisher, | do | 245 74 | 214 46 | 329 21 | 789 41 | 23,986 | " " |
| Ptoletus, | do | 467 98 | 2,483 99 | 255 11 | 3,207 08 | 12,589 | " " |
| Thomas Webb, | do | 1,839 11 | 4,104 08 | 81 03 | 6,024 22 | 3,714 | " " |
| Midas, | do | 338 17 | 845 74 | 60 26 | 1,244 27 | | In shop. |
| Carolina, | Gravel Train. | 214 48 | 767 67 | 286 80 | 1,268 95 | 7,701 | Good order. |
| Croatan, | do | 102 93 | 461 32 | 254 63 | 818 88 | 14,144 | " " |
| Guilford, | Freight, | 1,597 42 | 3,260 33 | 144 79 | 5,002 54 | 2,946 | " " |
| Calvin Graves, | Accommodation. | 1,312 90 | 1,118 81 | 169 20 | 2,600 91 | 5,780 | " " |
| Aristos, | Gravel Train. | 310 46 | 696 99 | 343 04 | 1,350 49 | 15,210 | " " |
| Paul C. Cameron, | Freight, | 63 20 | 425 22 | 193 95 | 682 37 | 8,642 | In Shop. |
| Mecklenburg, | do | 276 69 | 238 33 | 224 51 | 738 93 | 11,733 | In Shop. |
| General Washington | Accommodation. | 30 57 | 67 36 | 92 46 | 190 39 | 4,766 | Good order. |
| Col. Webster, | Lumber Train. | 95 66 | 319 36 | 134 43 | 549 45 | 8,635 | Needs Repairs. |
| Vulcan, | | 6 | 104 65 | 10 75 | 121 40 | | Taken by U. S. Gov't. |
| General Pettigrew, | | 1 60 | 51 14 | 23 53 | 76 27 | 2,174 | " " |
| M. G. R. R. No. 9, | | 21 98 | 86 43 | 102 50 | 210 91 | 3,455 | Ret'd to M. G. R. R. Co. |
| M. G. R. R. No. 2, | | 3 21 | 20 20 | 30 90 | 54 31 | | " " " |
| Total cost & mileage. | | \$ 12,764 95 | \$ 26,692 17 | \$ 7,423 65 | \$ 46,880 77 | 361,046 | |
| Making new boiler, | | 27 33 | 561 86 | 75 | 589 94 | | Not Finished. |
| | | \$ 12,792 28 | \$ 27,254 03 | \$ 7,424 40 | \$ 47,470 71 | | |
| Passenger Cars, | | 9,710 77 | 14,430 77 | 2,768 40 | 26,909 94 | | |
| Freight Cars, | | 6,134 87 | 15,806 34 | 3,110 40 | 25,051 61 | | |
| Pole Cars, | | 254 77 | 278 02 | | 532 79 | | |
| New Freight Cars, | | 292 37 | 611 17 | | 813 54 | | |
| Repair Shop, | | 1,642 50 | 2,291 05 | | 3,933 55 | | |
| Carpenter Shop, | | 305 68 | 645 08 | | 950 76 | | |
| Smith Shop, | | 144 35 | 1,005 18 | | 1,149 53 | | |
| Stationary Engine, | | 65 85 | 605 28 | 292 15 | 963 28 | | |
| Fire Engine, | | 1 60 | | | 1 60 | | |
| Company Houses, | | 1,432 88 | 1,440 65 | | 2,873 53 | | |
| Road, | | 1,604 | 5,424 11 | 46 50 | 7,074 61 | | |
| Foundry, | | 234 79 | 972 33 | | 1,207 12 | | |
| Corn Mill, | | 6 45 | 111 34 | | 117 79 | | |
| Saw Mill, | | 38 25 | 181 82 | | 220 07 | | |
| | | \$ 21,779 13 | \$ 43,803 14 | \$ 6,217 45 | \$ 71,799 72 | | |
| Brought down, | | 12,792 28 | 27,264 03 | 7,424 40 | 47,470 71 | | |
| Amount of Bills rendered to office for collection, | | 246 59 | 283 09 | | 529 68 | | |
| Am't deducted from pay rolls, | | 96 23 | 92 24 | | 188 47 | | |
| Amount cash paid Treasurer, | | | | | 291 35 | | |
| | | \$ 34,914 23 | \$ 71,432 50 | \$ 13,641 85 | \$ 120,279 93 | | |

NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.

Material and Supplies remaining on hand May 31st, 1866.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 150 Axles at \$20 25, | \$ 3,037 50 |
| 140 Wheels at \$20, | 2,800 |
| 107,590 pounds Wrought Scrap, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ c., | 2,958 73 |
| 165,050 pounds Cast Scrap, at 2c., | 7,301 |
| 26,300 pounds Cast Tyre, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c., | 920 50 |
| 24,000 pounds New Castings, at 8c., | 1,920 |
| 43,000 pounds New Forgings, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., | 5,375 |
| 50 Tons Pig Iron, at \$50, | 2,500 |
| 70 Tons Bituminous Coal, at \$7, | 490 |
| 40 Tons Anthracite Coal, at \$7 50, | 300 |
| 3,000 pounds Cast Steel, at 25c., | 750 |
| 1,000 pounds Spring Steel, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., | 125 |
| 2,000 pounds Springs, at 20c., | 400 |
| 2,100 pounds Brass Castings, at 50c., | 1,050 |
| 1,000 pounds Old Brass, at 25c., | 260 |
| 2,000 pounds Boiler and Tank Iron, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., | 170 |
| 9,000 pounds Wrought Iron, at 7c., | 630 |
| 12 New Freight Car Frames, at \$90, | 1,080 |
| 190,727 feet Pine Lumber, at \$25 per M., | 4,768 17 |
| 66,724 feet Pine Lumber, at \$18 per M., | 1,201 03 |
| 48,074 feet Pine Lumber, at \$14, per M., | 673 03 |
| 4,000 feet Poplar Lumber, at \$35 per M., | 140 |
| 11,720 feet Poplar Lumber, at \$20 per M., | 234 40 |
| 17,813 feet Oak Lumber, at \$35 per M., | 623 45 |
| 58,212 feet White Pine Lumber at \$50 per M., | 2,910 60 |
| 325,000 feet Bridge Lumber, at \$35 per M., | 11,375 |
| 4,395 feet Dressed Lumber at \$43 per M., | 188 98 |
| Oil, | 2,100 |
| Spirits Turpentine, | 560 |
| Salt, | 300 |
| Candles, | 200 |
| Varnish, | 1,000 |
| Glass, | 100 |
| Lard and Car Grease, | 200 |
| Amount carried forward, | \$ 58,632 39 |

MATERIALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

| | | |
|---|------------|----|
| Amount brought forward, | \$ 58,632 | 39 |
| Spades and Shovels, | 150 | |
| Soap, | 125 | |
| Axes, | 200 | |
| Paints, | 545 | |
| Road Tools, | 500 | |
| Buckets, | 50 | |
| Zinc, | 400 | |
| Steel, | 200 | |
| Car Springs, | 800 | |
| Rope, | 100 | |
| Flour, Corn and Meal, | 1,300 | |
| Nuts, Washers, Nails, Screws and Chains, | 1,000 | |
| Tobacco, | 6,000 | |
| Soda, | 100 | |
| Waste, | 700 | |
| Tallow and Pack Yarn, | 500 | |
| Lamps, | 400 | |
| Nails and Screws, | 600 | |
| Spikes, | 2,000 | |
| Lime and Brick, | 600 | |
| Beef, Bacon and Molasses, | 4,000 | |
| Clothing, Shoes, &c., | 1,000 | |
| Block and Plate Tin, | 1,500 | |
| Leather, | 600 | |
| Sundry Supplies used in Shop and on Road, | 3,000 | |
| | \$ 85,002 | 39 |
| TEAMS AND MATERIALS ON THE ROAD. | | |
| 14 Teams, mules, | 8,400 | |
| 19,552 Cords Wood, | 36,171 | 20 |
| 69,628 Cross Ties, | 34,814 | |
| 600 Tons New Rail Road Iron, | 42,000 | |
| 1,120 Tons Damaged Rail Road Iron, | 39,200 | |
| | \$ 245,587 | 59 |

OFFICERS.

A List of Officers, Agents, and Employees of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, with the pay of each.

| NAMES. | OFFICE. | PAY. |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Nat. Boyden, | President, | \$2,500 per annum. |
| E. Wilkes, | Eng'eer and Super't, | 4,000 |
| G. M. Lea, | Treasurer, | 1,500 |
| F. A. Stagg, | Sec'y and Auditor, | 1,500 |
| Peter D. Swaim, | Gen. Fr'ht & Tick. Agt, | 1,400 |
| D. R. Newsom, | Pay-Master, | 1,200 |
| Sher. Badger, | Clerk, | 500 |
| W. A. Dunn, | Trav'ng. & Sup'ly Ag't, | 1,200 |
| Jas. G. Moore, | Storek'er & Fr'ht Ag't, | 1,000 |
| P. W. Crutchfield, | Clerk to do. do., | 500 |
| C. J. Holt & wife, | Hotel Managers, | 1,000 |
| Calvin Scott, | Agt. at Charlotte, | 1,500 |
| N. A. Kirkpatrick, | do Harrisburg, | 300 |
| John C. Young, | do Concord, | 800 |
| J. A. Hess, | do China Grove, | 200 |
| Jehu Foster, | do Salisbury, | 1,000 |
| A. H. March, | do Holtsburg, | 300 |
| R. S. Dobson, | do Lexington, | 600 |
| J. L. Lee, | do Thomasville, | 400 |
| A. V. Sullivan, | do High Point, | 1,000 |
| J. A. Woodburn, | do Jamestown, | 300 |
| W. C. Donnell, | do Greensboro', | 1,000 |
| A. L. Gilmer, | do McLean's, | 200 |
| G. M. Isley, | do Gibson's, | 300 |
| Dan'l. Worth, | Tick. Agt. Com. Shops, | 150 |
| Jno. L. Scott, | Agt. at Graham, | 500 |
| Thos. M. Holt, | do Haw River, | 300 |
| S. A. White, | do Mebane's, | 300 |
| J. D. Cameron, | do Hillsboro', | 800 |
| Jas. W. Cheek, | do Durham's, | 700 |
| W. D. Carlton, | do Morrisville, | 300 |
| W. T. Womble, | do Raleigh, | 1,200 |
| D. T. Honeycutt, | do Stallings, | 250 |
| Henry Millender, | do Smithfield, | 300 |

OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAME. | OFFICE, | PAY. |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Wiley Hastings, | Agent at Boon Hill, | 200 |
| William Taylor, | do Goldsboro', | 1,200 |
| J. A. Elliott, | Cl'k at Charlotte Stat'n | 75 per month, |
| S. F. Lord, | do Salisbury do | 50 |
| J. T. Ector, | do Greensboro do | 50 |
| Wayne Allcott, | do Raleigh, do | 60 |
| R. H. Womble, | do do do | 50 |
| G. T. Jones, | do Goldsboro' do | 75 |
| J. C. Ray, | Printer, | 75 |

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| R. D. Wade, | Master Machinist, | \$2,000 per annum. |
| F. G. Crutchfield, | Clerk, | 60 per month, |
| 1 | Engineer, (Stationary,) | 55 do |
| 1 | Boiler Maker, | 4 50 per day. |
| 1 | do | 3 75 |
| 1 | Coppersmith, | 3 25 |
| 8 | Machinist, each, | 3 50 |
| 2 | do do | 3 25 |
| 2 | do do | 3 00 |
| 2 | do do | 2 75 |
| 1 | Apprentice, | 2 00 |
| 1 | Boiler Maker's helper, | 2 00 |
| 1 | Tinner, | 2 00 |
| 1 | Coppersmith helper, | 1 50 |
| 1 | Laborer, | 1 50 |
| 1 | do | 1 25 |
| 1 | Bolt cutter, | 1 25 |
| 3 | Apprentices, each, | 1 00 |
| 1 | Tinner, colored, | 2 00 & ra'ns. |
| 1 | Laborer do | 1 25 |
| 1 | do do | 75 |
| 1 | do do | 60 |
| 1 | do do | 58 |
| 1 | Fireman, (stat'ry) col'd | 50 |
| 1 | Laborer, do | 30 |
| B. E. Sergeant, | Master Carpenter, | 110 00 per mo. |
| 1 | Pattern Maker, | 3 75 per day. |
| 14 | Carpenters | 3 00 |
| 1 | do | 2 80 |
| 2 | do | 2 60 |

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.—CONTINUEE.

| NAME. | OFFICE. | PAY. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 4 | do | 2 40 |
| 1 | do | 2 00 |
| 1 | Trimmer, | 2 25 per day, |
| 1 | Miller, | 2 00 |
| 1 | App n e (Pattern ma'r) | 1 75 |
| 1 | Lab' er attend'g Pk K'n | 1 50 |
| 1 | do do do | 1 25 |
| 1 | do in Carpenter shop | 75 |
| 3 | Carpenters, col'd, each, | 1 25 & rat'ns. |
| 1 | do do do | 1 00 |
| John Anderson, | Fore n in Smith Shop, | 4 00 per day. |
| 4 | Smiths, each | 3 50 |
| 1 | do | 3 25 |
| 4 | do helpers each | 1 25 |
| 2 | do col'd, do | 2 00 |
| 1 | do do do | 1 75 |
| 5 | Help'rs, do do | 70 |
| 2 | do do do | 58 |
| Thomas Fox, | Foreman in Foundry, | 4 00 |
| 1 | Moulder, | 3 50 |
| 1 | Core Maker, | 2 75 |
| 1 | Apprentice, | 1 25 |
| 1 | Laborer, colored, | 1 25 |
| 1 | do do | 58 |
| 2 | do do | 50 |
| 1 | do do | 6 00 mo & ra's |
| 2 | Painters, | 3 50 per day. |
| 1 | do | 3 00 do |
| 2 | Car Cleaners, | 1 25 & rat'ns. |
| 1 | Painter, colored, | 60 & rat'ns. |
| W. H. Freet, | Head Carpenter, | 110 00 per mo. |
| 1 | Smith, | 2 50 per day. |
| 12 | Carpenters, each | 2 50 |
| 1 | do | 2 00 |
| 1 | do | 1 25 |
| 1 | Painter, | 2 00 |
| 1 | Greaser, | 2 75 |
| 1 | Smith's helper, colored | 58 & rat'ns. |
| 1 | Laborer, do | 40 do |
| J. T. Trollinger, | Overseer of Yard hands | 83 33 per mo. |
| 8 | Laborers, colored, | 70 & rat'ns. |
| 7 | do do | 46 do |
| 1 | Watchman, | 2 00 per day, |
| 2 | do | 1 75 do |

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

| NAME. | OFFICE. | PAY. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| S. G. Strickland, | Division Master, | \$83 33 per month. |
| W. H. Toy, | do | 83 33 |
| Eli W. Bull, | do | 83 33 |
| W. P. Raiford, | do | 83 33 |
| 35 | Section Masters, | 45 00 |
| 215 | do hands, white, | 1 00 per day. |
| 25 | do do colored, | 49 |
| 28 | Station, do white, | 1 00 |
| 30 | do do colored, | 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 4 | Watchmen at Stations, | 1 25 |
| 3 | “ at Bridges, | 1 00 |
| 4 | Gravel Train Engineers, | 85 00 per month. |
| 115 | Gravel Train Hands, | 1 00 per day. |
| 3 | white, | |
| | Gravel Train Conductors, | 60 00 per month. |

TRAIN DEPARTMENT.

| NAME. | OFFICE. | PAY. |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------|
| J. A. Wilson, | Dispatcher of Trains, | \$125 per month. |
| 15 | Engineers, each, | 100 |
| 2 | do do | 90 |
| 1 | do do | 80 |
| 6 | Firemen, white, each, | 40 |
| 12 | do col'd, do | 25 and rations. |
| 3 | Wood passers, white, | |
| | each, | 35 per month. |
| 15 | Wood passers, colored, | |
| | each, | 20 and rations. |
| 12 | Conductors, each, | 85 per month. |
| 4 | Baggage Masters, each | 45 |
| 18 | Brakesmen, do | 30 |
| 3 | do do | 20 |

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Albright, William R. | 1 | Barrier, Moses | 5 |
| Alexander, Cyrus A. | 20 | Barrier, Matthias | 5 |
| Alexander, Alphonso | 10 | Barnhardt, Jacob C. | 5 |
| Alexander, Laird | 3 | Blackwelder, Jos. A. | 5 |
| Atwell, Joseph | 6 | Brown, Haley | 56 |
| Andrews, John N. | 2 | Belo, E. | 38 |
| Albright, George | 2 | Banner, C. L. | 10 |
| Avery, W. W. | 40 | Bevill, Arch'd | 5 |
| Austin, Elkanah D. | 29 | Boren, A. P. | 3 |
| Adams, Peter | 8 | Bane, John | 5 |
| Albright, J. R. | 2 | Brown, Allen | 2 |
| Anderson, A. G. | 2 | Burwell, Rev. Robert | 5 |
| Allison, R. W. | 5 | Borland, Archibald | 2 |
| Atwell, W. B. | 1 | Bingham, William J. | 30 |
| Adams, Henderson | 16 | Blair, Robert E. | 6 |
| Alexander, Daniel | 22 | Brown & Richwine, | 6 |
| Allison, John | 5 | Brown, Peter M. | 5 |
| Allen, James E. | 21 | Barringer, David | 27 |
| Adams, Lynn | 2 | Burke, Thomas A. | 2 |
| Adderton, R. Stokes | 1 | Bryan, John H. | 10 |
| Allen, Solomon | 1 | Branch, L. O'B. | 1 |
| Apple, Lewis J. | 3 | Burt, P. B. | 1 |
| Archibald, Wm. L. | 33 | Barringer, Martin L. | 5 |
| Brown, Margaret | 5 | Barringer, William | 40 |
| Beal, James F. | 2 | Brown, John D. | 1 |
| Baker, D. B. | 1 | Battle, Kemp P. | 5 |
| Beal, Thomas B. | 2 | Brown, James N. | 1 |
| Burruss, J. T. | 20 | Bailey, Thomas | 4 |
| Bellamy, John D. | 5 | Barringer, C. A. | 1 |
| Bason, Joseph R. | 1 | Burt, Maria P. | 7 |
| Boon, Lewis S. | 2 | Boyden, Nathaniel | 10 |
| Benson, William | 1 | Bradford, James | 3 |
| Barnhardt, M. A. | 2 | Barnhardt, G. M. | 55 |
| Burns, E. B. | 14 | Bradford, John | 3 |
| Barringer, Daniel M. | 10 | Barringer, Rufus | 35 |
| Bason, Jere. | 1 | Brannock, Henry | 5 |
| Barrier, David | 5 | Bradshaw, John A. | 5 |
| Bingham, L. S. | 2 | Bragg, John | 5 |
| Black, John M. | 1 | Blalock, John M. | 1 |
| Barnhardt, George | 10 | Buis, Alexander W. | 5 |
| Barrier, Daniel | 5 | Baker, Arch'd | 2 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Barrier, Edward | 1 | Cassidey, James | 5 |
| Bost, M. L. | 5 | Cameron, Mildred C. | 17 |
| Black, E. C. | 1 | Cameron, Paul C. | 50 |
| Brittain, W. H. | 5 | Collier, George W. | 10 |
| Bowman, G. W. | 2 | Colburn E. | 9 |
| Bowman, William | 2 | Cameron James C. | 2 |
| Brewer, Thomas | 2 | Caldwell, R. N. | 6 |
| Bragg, W. | 2 | Cameron, E. J. | 5 |
| Blacknall, R. | 1 | Cameron, John C. | 5 |
| Beard, H. H. | 5 | Cook, Matthias | 3 |
| Boyden, John A. | 1 | Clarke, John N. | 1 |
| Blackwood, J. J. Pres. | 70 | Charlotte & S. C. R. | |
| Berry, John | 5 | R. Co. | 55 |
| Branch & Sons, Thos. | 240 | Clendenin, Benj. | 1 |
| Branch, Thomas P. | 20 | Carrigan, W. A. | 40 |
| Brown, John L. | 5 | Caldwell, William | 2 |
| Boylan, Jane | 5 | Clouse, William | 10 |
| Boylan, Kate | 10 | Cobb, John | 1 |
| Boylan, John S. Trus. | 3 | Cliner, George W. | 2 |
| Boylan, William M. | 5 | Corsbie, John | 1 |
| Boylan, John H. | 7 | Cummings, E. F. | 3 |
| Boylan, Weldon & Kate | 5 | Clapp, Jacob | 1 |
| Boylan, Weldon | 10 | Cunningham, J. M. | 10 |
| Bradshaw, J. A. Guar. | | Caldwell, R. C. | 5 |
| C. Bradshaw, | 8 | Corling, Charles | 2 |
| Bradshaw, J. A. Guar. | | Cook, Thomas E. | 1 |
| F. Bradshaw, | 7 | Caldwell, W. A. | 44 |
| Brown, Henry N. | 5 | Cuthbert, Emmet | 5 |
| Chambers, P. B. Trus. | 5 | Cairns, George A. | 2 |
| Cochran, R. M. | 15 | Chadwick, S. W. | 5 |
| Carter, A. G. | 20 | Crawford, W. W. | 2 |
| Carter, John | 25 | Crump, R. R. | 2 |
| Cummings, W. M. | 3 | Cable, Israel Agt. | 2 |
| Clapp, Daniel F. | 1 | Colburn, P. H. Adm'tx. | 19 |
| Caldwell, David F. | 18 | Carson, James H. | 6 |
| Caldwell, Cyrus K. | 2 | Douthit, B. C. | 10 |
| Clark, James P. | 1 | Donnell, Edmund | 2 |
| Carlton, John D. | 1 | Dick, R. P. | 5 |
| Chambers, Pink B. | 65 | Donnell, W. & Thos. B. | 2 |
| Coffin, John M. | 80 | Davis, Winslow | 1 |
| Cowan, Mrs. Sarah | 5 | Donnell, Harper, | 1 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| Donnell, Robert C. | 2 | Everett, Jno. Guardian | 40 |
| Donnell, George | 3 | Everett, John T. | 2 |
| Donnell, Emsley | 3 | Edmundson, W. B. | 6 |
| Donnell, Samuel | 3 | Erwin, J. J. | 40 |
| Davis, James | 3 | Ellis, John W. | 55 |
| Donnell, James M. | 5 | Elias & Cohen, | 38 |
| Dick, John M. | 20 | Eliason, William A. | 26 |
| Dickson, O. & W. R. | 1 | Ervin, Charles H. | 5 |
| Dodson, John T. | 1 | Ervin, Richard F. | 1 |
| Davidson, William | 5 | Evans, Jane M. Exec't's | 2 |
| Deaton, James | 5 | Fonville, F. W. | 1 |
| Duskin, William | 1 | Faucett, John | 1 |
| Durham, Alvis | 1 | Freeland, George J. | 1 |
| Donnan, David Jr. | 3 | Fuller, J. N. | 2 |
| Donnan, John | 3 | Fink, John | 22 |
| Dunkin, William C. | 1 | Fisher, John | 1 |
| Dibble & Bros. & W. H. Washington | 1 | Foil, Moses | 5 |
| Davis, D. A. | 22 | Fries, Francis | 137 |
| Davis, Michael | 3 | Fries, Henry | 10 |
| Dickinson, P. K. | 100 | Fogleman, Peter | 1 |
| Dobbin, N. M. | 2 | Field, J. W. | 49 |
| Dawson, J. & Co. | 5 | Foust, Daniel | 3 |
| Dickinson, A. C. | 1 | Foulkes, J. A. | 3 |
| Dewey, C. F. | 1 | Foust, Martha M. | 1 |
| Dortch, W. T. | 20 | Fetter, Manuel | 4 |
| Devereux, Thomas P. | 5 | Fleming, A. J. | 2 |
| Dewey, Charles | 2 | Foard, John F. | 114 |
| Dancey, John S. | 11 | Foard, O. G. | 66 |
| Dodd, O. L. | 40 | Fraley, B. F. | 5 |
| DeRossett, A. J. | 30 | Foy, J. M. | 1 |
| Dyer, Isham R. | 2 | Fisher, J. A. | 1 |
| Davis, James H. | 10 | French, G. R. | 3 |
| Drake, Caroline A. | 27 | Ferrall, Patrick | 1 |
| Davidson, A. Brevard, | 10 | Freeman, E. B. | 3 |
| Donnan, John Agt T. Temple, | 20 | Faucette, George A. | 5 |
| Elkin, Willis, | 1 | Freeland, C. J. | 4 |
| Eccles, Henry | 5 | Faucett, J. R. | 5 |
| Erwin, Wyatt | 1 | Freeland, T. J. | 3 |
| Ellers, H. B. | 1 | Flanner, John D. | 6 |
| | | Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. B. | 1 |
| | | Fink, John Guardian | 5 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Fraley, Jacob, Ad'mr | 3 | Holt, E. M. | 72 |
| Gant, Jesse | 7 | Holmes, William | 1 |
| Gunn, John | 1 | Holt, Peter F. | 1 |
| Guthrell, George | 1 | Holt, Jerry | 1 |
| Graves, Calvin | 10 | Harden, Peter R. | 1 |
| Gibson, E. R. | 46 | Holt, Jacob | 6 |
| Green, John | 1 | Harris, Kiah P. | 5 |
| Glass, Jacob | 1 | Harder, Joseph | 1 |
| Gilmer, James F. | 1 | Harris, Samuel C. | 17 |
| Gibson, Joseph | 36 | Harris, Solomon | 5 |
| Gilmer, W. S. | 1 | Holt, J. R. | 3 |
| Garrett, Francis A. | 20 | Harris, William | 5 |
| Glenn, R. W. | 7 | Harris, Charles J. | 5 |
| Gray, William | 2 | Harter, William G. | 5 |
| Gilmer, Joseph W. | 7 | Holt, William R. | 20 |
| Graham & Dunn, | 1 | Hodgin, J. H. | 1 |
| Gillespie, A. M. | 10 | Hargrave, Samuel | 35 |
| Gray, Robert | 1 | Hargrave, Alfred | 20 |
| Garden, Grafton | 4 | Hunt, Andrew | 23 |
| Gorrell, Ralph | 11 | Hargrave, J. H. | 85 |
| Graves, Ralph | 1 | Hoover, Charles | 9 |
| Guess, W. W. | 1 | Hart, Henry | 5 |
| Graham, W. A. | 40 | Hoover, Valentine | 14 |
| Gholson, Thomas | 2 | Hedrick, John L. | 15 |
| Gibson, Sarah E. | 1 | Hedrick, B. S. | 3 |
| Gheen, G. H. | 1 | Hedrick, J. A. | 3 |
| Green, George | 8 | Harris, T. D. | 2 |
| Gully, Ransom | 1 | Hoover, W. K. | 5 |
| Grice, George W. | 5 | Helper, David | 10 |
| Green, R. S. | 11 | Harris, Jon. | 2 |
| Greenlee, E. E. | 5 | Hairston, Peter W. | 5 |
| Gluyass, Thomas | 1 | Hiatt, Wilson | 2 |
| Gluyass, William | 1 | Hanner, Samuel & Co. | 5 |
| Goodman, Henry | 10 | Hendrix, Geo. K. | 1 |
| Gully, Wm. Gaston, | 5 | Hendrix, James | 1 |
| Guion, John A. | 5 | Houston, J. H. | 10 |
| Hardin, D. C. | 5 | Hacket, J. C. | 1 |
| Hurdle, George | 2 | Holt, Willie | 1 |
| Hughes, A. G. | 1 | Holt, John | 1 |
| Hazell, Bennett | 14 | Heartt, Dennis | 2 |
| Huffman, John | 1 | Heartt, Edwin A. | 2 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Hargrave, Jesse | 14 | Hughes, Samuel W. | 1 |
| Harrison, B. P. | 1 | Holt, C. G. | 1 |
| Horah, John M. | 2 | Heilig, Paul N. | 40 |
| Henderson, Archibald | 44 | Hall, William J. | 3 |
| Heathman, William | 5 | Henderson & Ennis | 76 |
| Harris, George | 3 | Harbin, A. A. | 13 |
| Hall, Eli W. | 5 | Hall, Edward D. | 12 |
| Heartt, Levi A. | 5 | Hall, Eliza J. | 9 |
| Haywood, Geo. W. | 4 | Hall, William H. | 12 |
| Hill, Fred C. | 1 | Harrison, J. M. F. | 2 |
| Holmes, M. L. | 66 | Heathman, John N. | 3 |
| Haywood, Richard B. | 3 | Holt, Joseph S. | 15 |
| Hines, Richard | 10 | Hill, Wm. E. | 50 |
| Hogg, Thomas D. | 10 | Holt, T. M. | 8 |
| Holleman, W. H. | 2 | Hill, Thomas B. | 109 |
| Hutchins, C. W. D. | 6 | Holt, Wm. E. | 22 |
| Husted, H. W. | 2 | Hathaway, J. L. & Ut- | |
| Haywood, Fabius | 10 | ley | 80 |
| Hutchins, John | 2 | Ingram, Needham | 1 |
| Hinton, Laurens | 2 | Isenhour, Daniel | 5 |
| Henderson, Joseph | 1 | Ipoeh, Arthur | 5 |
| Haynes, Thomas W. | 20 | Irwin, John F. | 1 |
| Harris, R. W. | 10 | Jones, Aquilla | 6 |
| Harris, Richard | 22 | Johnson, William M. | 1 |
| Harris, Edwin R. | 26 | Jamison, James | 10 |
| Hamilton, Robert A. | 12 | Jones, Cadwallader | 16 |
| Harris, Richard S. | 5 | Jones, Pride | 32 |
| Haynes, William H. | 2 | Jones, Wm. H. | 1 |
| Hoyle, E. W. | 5 | Jones, Wesley | 5 |
| Howell, Josiah | 4 | Johns, John B. | 5 |
| Holmes, Reuben J. | 80 | Jones, Kimbro | 10 |
| Holt, Joseph S. | 3 | Jenkins, Thomas | 1 |
| Holt, James H. | 1 | Jones, Willie D. | 4 |
| Holt, R. D. | 2 | Jenkins, Joel H. | 78 |
| Holt, Henry | 4 | Johnson, Charles E. | 5 |
| Harris, Alexander W. | 1 | Jerkins, A. T. | 15 |
| Houston, Joseph A. | 1 | Johnson George W. | 15 |
| Hiatt, Joab | 1 | Jollie, J. F. | 1 |
| Hawkins, Phil. B. | 10 | Johnson, Nancy | 1 |
| Hiatt, Nathan | 1 | Jones, George W. | 6 |
| Hendon, Lydia M. | 7 | Johnson, Lydia | 7 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| Johnson, Charles W. | 7 | Latta, John C. | 1 |
| Justice, J. C. | 1 | Latimer, C. M. | 5 |
| Johnston, Miles W. | 3 | Lynch, Thomas | 1 |
| Johnson, Albert | 5 | Leslie, Robert | 7 |
| Jones, Cadwal. Adm'r | 8 | Leach, M. W. | 5 |
| Johnson, Wm. D. | 10 | Leach, L. M. | 1 |
| Kerr, D. W. | 5 | Lippett, J. J. | 1 |
| Krimminger, L. B. | 2 | Lane, Wm. K. | 5 |
| Kerr, Samuel | 5 | Lemay, Thomas J. | 1 |
| Kimmons, Samuel | 1 | Little, George | 2 |
| Kerr, Samuel | 113 | Linn, Joseph A. | 40 |
| Kirkland, John U. | 10 | Leathers, James S. | 5 |
| Kahnweiler, David | 1 | Love, J. D. | 1 |
| Kahnweiler, S. B. | 1 | Lunsford, Joseph | 2 |
| Kidder, Edward | 5 | Latimer, Zebulon | 182 |
| Kahnweiler, Daniel | 1 | London, John R. | 4 |
| Kennedy, Thomas | 1 | Lowrie, Margaret A. | 1 |
| Kane, John | 2 | London, Fred. Hill | 50 |
| Kennedy, J. E. | 1 | Lambeth, R. S. | 10 |
| Kelly, Charles | 5 | Lippitt, John E. | 8 |
| Kerr, Samuel M. | 6 | McAdams, James | 1 |
| Kirkman, Leven | 2 | Manney, Ephraim | 13 |
| Kerr, Martha J. | 6 | Morton, B. F. | 1 |
| Klutts, George | 3 | Manney, Valentine | 13 |
| King, Guard. M. H. K. | 3 | McCulloch, Josiah | 2 |
| Long, J. M. | 1 | Moose, Daniel M. | 1 |
| Leitaker, Daniel | 5 | Moose, John | 10 |
| Lindsay, Andrew | 5 | Moose, John F. | 1 |
| Lambeth, Jane | 2 | Moose, Catharine A. | 1 |
| Lambeth, D. T. | 12 | Morrow, William P. | 10 |
| Lambeth, J. W. | 12 | Mebane, Giles | 50 |
| Lambeth, Joseph H. | 9 | McEacherin, J. E. | 4 |
| Lambeth, Francis S. | 1 | Means, Wm. C. | 20 |
| Logan, J. E. & Isabella | 3 | McKinley, Sandy | 8 |
| Lambeth, Alice C. | 1 | Morehead, J. L. | 251 |
| Lindsay, Jed H. | 10 | Miller, Daniel | 5 |
| Lindsay, Jesse H. | 50 | Morris, P. M. | 1 |
| Leonard, Jonathan | 1 | Morrison, J. E. | 2 |
| Leonard, C. H. | 1 | McCauley, Hugh | 20 |
| Lamb, C. & J. | 1 | McDonald, John | 1 |
| Lamb, Anderson | 1 | Murphy, John | 1 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Moffitt, D. V. | 41 | McKee, W. H. | 1 |
| Moss, A. H. | 3 | McKenzie, M. S. | 21 |
| Martin, J. F. | 20 | Marriott, James T. | 1 |
| Mendenhall, J. J. | 1 | McKimmion, James | 10 |
| McLean, F. B. | 1 | Martin, John, | 1 |
| Mendenhall, C. P. | 120 | Melchior, Chris. | 10 |
| McCulloch, J. D. | 1 | Misenhiemer, Joseph | 10 |
| Mitchell, Joseph | 1 | Moss, Margaret E. | 1 |
| Mebane, John A. | 21 | Moss, Mary Jane | 1 |
| Moderwell Martha, | 10 | Moss, Edmund A. | 1 |
| McLean, J. M. & Co. | 4 | Moss, John A. | 1 |
| McLean, Thomas G. | 2 | Myrick, John D. | 10 |
| McLean & Co. | 2 | Moose, Isaac | 2 |
| McLean, John M. | 1 | Moss, A. A. | 3 |
| Morehead, John M. | 88 | Marsh, E. H. | 4 |
| Miner, James | 1 | McRae, John | 70 |
| McMurray, John W. | 3 | Moss, J. B. | 5 |
| Millis, James N. | 2 | Malone, John | 16 |
| Mebane, W. M. | 1 | Meares, Wm. B. | 9 |
| Mebane, D. C. | 11 | Myers, A. | 5 |
| McAdoo, C. N. | 4 | McKesson, William F. | 11 |
| Mendenhall, R. J. | 1 | McDonald & Sons, | 42 |
| McIver, James | 3 | Moore, John A., Dr. | 6 |
| Mitchell, Elisha | 8 | Newlin & Sons, John | 10 |
| McIlwaine, A. G. | 15 | Neal, Elam | 1 |
| Milliken, Eleazer, | 1 | Norwood, Jno. W. | 70 |
| Murphy, Wm. | 37 | Newlin, James | 3 |
| Myers, Ezekiel | 17 | Newman, Joseph | 1 |
| Myer, Myers | 104 | Nutt, H. | 2 |
| McCorkle, J. F. | 20 | Nixon, N. N. | 5 |
| Murdock, Wm. | 140 | Nelson, C. J. | 1 |
| Meares, J. L. | 2 | Nixon, Jere | 9 |
| McRea, Alexander Sr. | 178 | Norris, Jesse A. | 5 |
| Meares, Gaston | 1 | Nesbitt, A. M. | 5 |
| McRee, A. C. | 1 | Nixon, N. N. Adm'r, | 38 |
| McRae, John C. | 178 | Neely, Providence | 3 |
| Martin, A. | 1 | N. C. R. R. Co., | 215 |
| Mordecai, Geo. W. | 80 | O'Rorke, John | 5 |
| McRae, Donald | 21 | Propst, Henry | 5 |
| Mordecai, Jacob | 30 | Patterson, George | 1 |
| Morris, Jere | 9 | Pharr, J. O. | 10 |

STOCKHOLDERS—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| Phifer, Caleb, | 25 | Ridenhour, D. E. | 1 |
| Phifer & York, | 10 | Ray, Angeletta | 5 |
| Payne, Charles L. | 20 | Reed, Joel | 10 |
| Parker J. W. | 1 | Roney, B. F. | 2 |
| Prather, R. R. | 1 | Rumple, Peter | 1 |
| Phipps, R. S. | 2 | Rankin, Jesse | 10 |
| Perry, Ebenezer | 1 | Rogers, John | 1 |
| Perdue, John | 1 | Riley, George | 5 |
| Pankey, J. B. | 5 | Rankin, Robert | 6 |
| Parker, Abner, | 3 | Rankin, Albert | 1 |
| Pratt, Wm. N. | 5 | Roberts, W. W. | 1 |
| Phillips, James | 5 | Riley, James W. | 1 |
| Peebles, Lemuel | 3 | Rowlett, John | 1 |
| Paul, Samuel | 1 | Ray, Tyra B. | 1 |
| Partee, Charles L. | 20 | Rives, Francis E. | 16 |
| Parsley, Oscar G. | 50 | Ruffin, Peter B. | 5 |
| Parker, J. A. | 1 | Robbins, Alexander, | 10 |
| Poole, William R. | 19 | Robbins, Ahi | 5 |
| Peck, Lewis W. | 1 | Rice, John | 1 |
| Primrose, E. Guardian | 5 | Roseborough, R. M. | 15 |
| Palmer, John C. | 2 | Rankin, R. G. | 2 |
| Purify, J. L. | 1 | Rand, N. G. | 2 |
| Pharr, H. S. | 1 | Roulhac, J. B. G. | 10 |
| Perry, R. | 1 | Rankin, W. W. | 16 |
| Peace, William | 10 | Reich, John | 30 |
| Pharr, Samuel | 5 | Ramsay, Julius D. | 2 |
| Phifer, Geo. L. | 1 | Rumple, Jethro | 1 |
| Parker, Mrs. Ann | 10 | Rice, Jno Adm'r B. H. | 3 |
| Pharr, Wm. R. | 7 | Rice, John Adm'r. S. | |
| Plunkett, Francis E. | 5 | Turner, | 3 |
| Pharr, John C. | 3 | Shoffner, Michael | 5 |
| Parker, Henry O. | 5 | Scott, John | 2 |
| Patterson, Samuel F. | 5 | Smith, John | 1 |
| Parker, Sarah Trustee | 5 | Simpson, Thomas R. | 1 |
| Page, Allison F. | 15 | Scott, Henderson | 5 |
| Roberts, B. B. Trustee | | Smith, G. A. | 1 |
| C. C. J. | 4 | Sehorn, Margaret C. | 5 |
| Roberts, B. B. & D. A. | | Stirewalt, Jr. J. Guar. | 5 |
| Davis, Ex'rs J. H. J. | 13 | Stirewalt, Jr. Jacob | 4 |
| Roberts, B. B. Trustee | | Sosserman, J. C. | 5 |
| of Chil. | 4 | Sowers, Joseph | 1 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|---------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Smithdeal, A. A. | 1 | Strayhorn, W. F. | 6 |
| Shoup, Amanda | 2 | Smith, Leroy | 21 |
| Stewart, A. | 1 | State of N. Carolina, | 30,000 |
| Stewart, James A. | 2 | Smith, Wm. R. | 5 |
| Stephens, Levi | 1 | Saunders, Lewis W. | 5 |
| Summers, L. W. | 5 | Scott, John D. | 3 |
| Sloan, James | 6 | Stephenson, David H. | 1 |
| Sloan, John | 5 | Saunders, Edwards, | 15 |
| Sloan, Robert M. | 5 | Swepson, Geo. W. | 15 |
| Stewart, David C. | 1 | Stowe, J. & E. B. | 5 |
| Swain & Sherwood, | 2 | Sellars, G. L. | 2 |
| Sellars, Benj. A. | 1 | Sellars, Willis, | 2 |
| Smith, M. D. | 5 | Sellers, Thomas, jr., | 2 |
| Stewart, Robert S. | 1 | Sellars, Griffin | 2 |
| Smith, P. C. | 1 | Sellars, heirs William | 2 |
| Shaw, R. P. | 1 | Sasser, P. H. | 20 |
| Shaw, Finley | 1 | Trollinger, W. H. | 1 |
| Shaw, W. S. | 1 | Trollinger, John | 23 |
| Stronach, Sarah | 19 | Turrentine, John S. | 10 |
| Stafford, John B. | 5 | Trollinger, Jacob T. | 1 |
| Stanley, Joshua | 2 | Thompson, Patterson, | 1 |
| Stratford, Henry B. | 2 | Trollinger, James | 1 |
| Stanley, E. R. | 16 | Thompson, James U. | 1 |
| Stafford, Zadock J. | 1 | Tomlinson, Enos | 7 |
| Sumrow, John | 5 | Trotten, W. | 1 |
| Strayhorn, J. N. | 1 | Thomas, Wm. M. | 5 |
| Strayhorn, John, | 1 | Thomas, L. L. | 10 |
| Settle, Thomas | 10 | Thompson, Joseph H. | 45 |
| Shaver, John I. | 440 | Thomas, John W. | 152 |
| Sasser, L. D. | 15 | Thomas, Jesse | 1 |
| Smith, Mrs. Pen. | 100 | Turner, Wilford | 18 |
| Snow, T. H. | 1 | Thom, John R. | 7 |
| Smith, W. H. | 5 | Taylor, Fisher B. | 9 |
| Seawell, Richard B. | 1 | Thom, John W. | 1 |
| Smedes, Aldert | 5 | Thacker, Isaac | 20 |
| Selby, T. H. | 3 | Thornton, Thomas | 1 |
| Sullivan, A. V. | 5 | Tinnen, David | 5 |
| South C. R. R. Co. | 50 | Tinnen, C. C. | 2 |
| Summers, E. | 12 | Turner, Josiah, Sr., | 35 |
| Shinpoach, John | 5 | Turrentine, J. C. | 26 |
| Sherwood, Dewitt C. | 1 | Trott, S. S. | 1 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Tate, S. N. | 2 | Wiley, Shannon | 2 |
| Turner, Samuel | 2 | Weir, D. P. | 27 |
| Taylor, J. A. | 1 | Wilson, William | 1 |
| Tucker, W. H. & R. S. | 53 | Wilson, Andrew | 5 |
| Turner, H. D. | 15 | Wharton, Elisha | 1 |
| Turner, Thomas | 5 | Westbrook, S. W. | 1 |
| Turrentine, Samuel H. | 1 | Wilson, Archibald | 4 |
| Tull, John G. | 10 | Winnborn, W. A. | 14 |
| Thompson, W. H. | 1 | Wharton, David | 7 |
| Townsend, A. | 1 | White, R. J. | 1 |
| Turner, Josiah Jr. | 5 | Winecoff, J. | 5 |
| Upchurch, Bartly | 1 | Wharton, Watson W. | 5 |
| Upchurch, W. C. | 1 | White, David | 1 |
| VanBokkelin, A. H. | 2 | Woodburn, A. C. | 1 |
| Walker, Morgan A. | 1 | Weatherly, Joseph A. | 1 |
| White, S. A. | 1 | Wilkinson, John | 1 |
| Watson, E. F. | 2 | Watson, John | 1 |
| Williamson, & Co. J. E. | 10 | Webb, Thomas | 43 |
| White, Samuel M. | 1 | Wilson, Alexander Jr., | 1 |
| Watkins, Samuel | 1 | Wilson, Alexander Sr., | 5 |
| White, C. N. | 10 | Ward, William Sr., | 1 |
| White, J. W. | 1 | Wilkins, Edmund | 6 |
| White, H. B. | 1 | Withers, Thomas | 5 |
| White, C. L. | 5 | Whitford, John D. | 13 |
| White, P. B. | 1 | White, J. D. | 2 |
| Winecoff, M. | 5 | Wood, W. A. | 1 |
| White, A. M. | 1 | Wood, D. B. | 1 |
| White, J. P. | 5 | Wood, T. S. | 1 |
| White, W. C. C. | 1 | Wood, J. H. | 1 |
| Widenhouse, M. | 5 | Wright, W. A. | 5 |
| Wilson, Isaac | 31 | Wright, Thomas H. | 10 |
| White, A. B. | 1 | Worth, T. C. | 3 |
| Winecoff, R. | 1 | Watson, J. W. B. | 50 |
| Watts, W. F. | 5 | Washington, Richard | 34 |
| Wharton, A. C. | 27 | Wilson, Samuel M. | 5 |
| Williams, Francis | 5 | Williams, Alfred | 3 |
| Welch, Wm. H. & Jon. | 5 | White, J. B. | 1 |
| Welch, Jonathan | 7 | Williams, John R. | 1 |
| Watson, J. S. | 1 | Womble, Jordan | 2 |
| Wharton, John | 5 | Woodal, A. P. | 1 |
| Wharton, J. C. | 2 | | |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|---------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Williams, H. | 2 | Williams, Lewis S. | 30 |
| Wilkes, John | 86 | Wilson, Robert W. | 1 |
| Washington, John C. | 15 | Walker, Mary | 2 |
| Wooten, Council | 2 | Young, R. S. | 5 |
| Wilkes, Edmund | 15 | Young, J. C. | 1 |
| White, George W. | 1 | York, A. J. | 6 |
| Widdington, W. A. | 3 | Yokely, Samuel | 9 |
| Wilson, Thomas J. | 5 | Young, Thomas M. | 5 |
| Walker, Sarah | 2 | Young, Thomas | 2 |
| Williams, Sarah A. | 5 | Young, Moses D. | 2 |
| White, James C. | 2 | Yates, C. G. | 3 |
| Webb, James | 5 | Zachary, Eliza J. | 1 |
| Webb, J. & J. H. | 5 | | |

PROCEEDINGS.

Of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Annual Meetings of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, held in Raleigh the 20th July, 1865, and 5th July, 1866.

The Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company held their 15th annual meeting at the office of the Company, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 20th of July, 1865.

On motion of Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Hon. John H. Bryan was appointed Chairman of the meeting.

On motion, the Chairman appointed C. B. Harrison and W. W. Vass, Secretaries.

On further motion, it was suggested that a committee be appointed to verify proxies, and to report the number of shares represented in this meeting ; whereupon Mr. Vass reminded the chair that, at the last annual meeting W. W. Vass and Thomas White, Esq., were appointed on the standing committee to verify proxies, but that Mr. White, his colleague, was absent. The chairman appointed Jos. J. Davis, Esq., on said committee.

Dr. E. A. Crudup appeared, and read the authority by which he appeared, as State proxy ; also the instructions of the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, for his guidance in the meeting, which were read as follows:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, N. C., July 20, 1860.

To Dr. E. A. Crudup. proxy:

SIR :—In the meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, to be held this day, you are instructed to state that no stock will be represented but such as is owned and held by persons who are excepted from the fourteen excluded classes of the President's amnesty proclamation of May 29th, 1865 ; and further, if a sufficient amount

of stock not owned and held by the excluded classes is not represented to justify action in accordance with the charter of the Company, then, and in that case, the State will take charge of the Road and conduct its operations for the present. Of course Stockholders who have been pardoned by the President will be entitled to be represented.

Very respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN.

Dr. Crudup requested that these instructions be laid before the committee on proxies. Agreed to.

Mr. B. F. Moore moved that said committee be instructed to ascertain, First: whether a sufficient amount of stock "according to the charter," be present to insure an election? Secondly: what portion of said stock, under the instructions, is entitled to vote?

During the absence of the Committee, at the request of Dr. Crudup, the President read his 15th annual report, which, on motion, was adopted.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. C. H. Taylor, from the Committee on Finance and Inspection, read the report thereof, which, on motion, was adopted.

The Committee on Proxies having returned, made the following report, viz:

"The Committee appointed to ascertain the amount of stock represented in person and by proxy, respectfully report, that there are 1,034 shares represented in person, and 2,859 represented by proxy, making 3,893. Whole amount of stock owned by individuals, 7,375. Necessary to constitute a quorum, 3,688. The Committee report that a majority of the stock is represented.

JOS. J. DAVIS,

W. W. VASS,

Committee.

Whereupon Mr. B. F. Moore proposed, and it was agreed to, that the following minutes be inserted as a part of the proceedings of this meeting, viz:

"The report of the Committee being read, it is approved and confirmed, and thereupon the instructions from the Provisional Governor to Dr. E. A. Crudup, State proxy, are read, and, on motion, it is ordered that the same Committee be instructed to ascertain what stock is properly represented according to said instructions."

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. George W. Mordecai referred to the Treasurer's Report, and stated that the failure of the President, after the most untiring efforts, to collect the large amount due the company by the Confederate States, was the reason why the Directory declared no dividend in December last.

The Committee on Proxies having returned the second time reported as follows :

"The Committee to whom it was referred to 'ascertain what stock is properly represented according to the instructions of Governor Holden, respectfully report : That there are 601 shares of stock represented in person, and 838 represented by proxy, properly represented according to said instructions, and that there are 455 shares of persons present, and 1854 represented by proxy and owned by persons who are within the fourteen exempted classes of President Johnson's proclamation of May 29th, 1865, and who are not entitled to be represented according to said instructions.

"The Committee deem it proper to state, that of the 1854 shares represented by proxy, and excluded as above, there are 930 shares with reference to which there was no evidence before the Committee to establish or negative their claims to representation.*

Total number of shares properly represented according to the Governor's instructions, 1439. Total number of shares excluded by said instructions, 2309.

JOS. J. DAVIS,
W. W. VASS,
Committee."

*The representation of this stock was excluded because the Committee, in their interpretation of the Governor's instructions, deemed it their duty to have p
positive of their qualification. f

After a very lengthy debate on the subject matter of this report, Mr. Russel H. Kingsbury introduced the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to the 4th of August, and that a Committee of three persons be appointed to confer with the Governor and inform him of the difficulties the Stockholders have met with in organizing under his instructions to the State proxy.

The resolution being adopted the Chairman appointed Messrs. R. H. Kingsbury, B. F. Moore and Albert Johnson under said resolution.

Dr. E. A. Crudup announced the Directors on the part of the State, as follows: R. W. Lassiter, of Granville County; W. D. Jones and W. S. Mason, of Wake County.

After which, on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday, the 4th of August next.

RALEIGH, Friday, Aust, 4, 1865.

Pursuant to adjournment the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company met this day, at the office of the Company, Hon. John H. Bryan in the Chair, and T. B. Venable acting as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Batchelor, the Committee on Proxies was instructed to ascertain whether a majority of the stock was represented in the meeting.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee appointed at the former meeting to confer with his Excellency, Gov. Holden, submitted, by consent, a verbal report, that after full conference, the Governor expressed the desire to comply with the charter, as nearly as possible, and if unexceptionable persons were elected as Directors by the stockholders, would ratify the election.

Dr. E. A. Crudup, representative of the State, stated that he was authorized by the Governor to concur in the report just made.

On motion, the report was received.

The Committee on Proxies reported that a majority of the stock was represented : 603 shares being represented in person, and 4,261 by proxy. Aggregate number of shares represented, 4,864.

The meeting proceeded to ballot for four Directors on the part of the individual stock of the Company with the following result : Dr. E. A. Crudup received 1950 votes; John H. Bullock, 1976; Thomas Carroll, 1888; R. P. Taylor, 2402; J. Devereux, 631; Thos. White, 631; R. H. Kingsbury, 166; P. P. Peace, 59; B. F. Moore, 42; George W. Mordecai, 1; W. J. Hawkins, 1; S. S. Royster, 1.

Messrs. Crudup, Bullock, Carroll and Taylor were declared duly elected.

Mr. McPheeters moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Governor and ascertain whether the Directors elect were acceptable to him; pending which motion, the meeting took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Moore, Mr. McPheeters' motion was modified so as to provide that Messrs. Crudup and Jones be appointed a committee to announce, officially, to the Governor the election of four Directors on behalf of the individual stock of the Company. Adopted.

R. W. Lassiter offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of two persons be appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of the Gaston bridge, and ask an amendment of the charter discontinuing the same.

Under this resolution the chair appointed R. W. Lassiter and Col. Geo. Little.

The committee appointed to announce to the Governor the election of Directors, reported that they had discharged that duty.

On motion of Mr. Batchelor, Thos. White and Jos. J. Davis were appointed to assist the Treasurer of the Company at the next annual meeting of the Stockholders.

On motion, the Chairman appointed as members of the Committee of Finance and Inspection, Messrs. C. H. K. Taylor, Gen. Robert W. Haywood, T. B. Venable, John C. Winder and George Little.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN H. BRYAN, *Chairman*.

C. B. HARRISON,

T. B. VENABLE,

W. W. VASS,

Secretaries.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, N. C., July 20th, 1865.

To the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.:

The Board takes pleasure in submitting their 15th Annual Report, showing the condition and operations of the Company for the last fiscal year.

By reference to the Treasurer's Report, it will be seen that for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1865, the receipts have been from

| | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Freights, | \$725,262 75 | |
| Passengers, | 621,505 94— | \$1,346,768 49 |
| Sundries, | | 20,916 35 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Current receipts, | | \$1,367,684 84 |
| Current expenditures for the year, | | 878,484 10 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Excess of receipts, | | \$489,200 74 |
| Balance brought over from last year, | \$584,127 81 | |
| Less for August, 1864, Dividend \$225,000; paid stock in the Chatham Rail Road Company 200,000; paid Bonds to State of North Carolina, \$30,000, | \$455,000 00— | \$129,127 81 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Amount, | | \$618,328 55 |
| Charged up to profit and loss: | | |
| C. S. currency on hand, | \$417,009 08 | |
| “ unpaid account, | 194,417 76 | |
| Sundry Confederate balances, | 1,250 02— | 612,676 86 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Amount on hand June 1st, 1865, | | \$ 5,651 69 |

This balance consists of

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Cash—greenbacks, bank notes and specie, | \$ 2,205 34 | |
| Southern Express Company, due in good currency, | 243 35 | |
| Agents at Stations, in good currency, | 1,043 49 | |
| Bills Receivable, (supposed good,) | 2,159 51 | \$5,651 69 |

The loss charged up for Confederate currency, &c., on hand, at the close of the war, appears to be large, and would have been reduced by the payment of a dividend in January last, but it was found impossible to make collections at Richmond in time.

The bridges at Cedar Creek and Gaston were burned by Confederate authority, the former by one Captain Webb, commanding a battery of light artillery, the latter by Captain White, of General Baker's Staff. The burning of these bridges will prove a severe and very heavy loss to the Company. A temporary tressel has been erected at Cedar Creek by the U. S. military authorities, which, by close attention can be made safe for eight or ten months, perhaps longer. In the meantime, preparations should be made for rebuilding the bridge.

We would recommend in the present condition of the country and state of our finances, that the bridge at Gaston should not be rebuilt; and that application be made to the Legislature to amend our charter, discontinuing said bridge. The bridge at Weldon will be amply sufficient to meet the wants of all the Companies.

Our machinery and rolling stock, with the necessary repairs, will be sufficient to meet all the wants or demands on the Company for the next two years. A portion of our stock, with the shops, being at present in the possession and use of the U. S. military departments, if not used up by the military departments, we have a large stock of material on hand for repairs, sufficient to meet the requirements of the Company for some time. The road-bed is in a smooth and good condition. The bridges safe. Depots complete, with one exception—Huntsville—that was burned by Wheeler's Cavalry.

Our losses have been small compared with those of other Roads. We congratulate you on the good condition, generally, of the property and prospects of the Company, and have reason to hope and believe that the receipts of the Company will be ample to meet all necessary repairs and expenses, and in a short time restore the Road to its former good condition.

For a more detailed statement of our affairs, we refer you to the table, and the annexed statement of the Treasurer.

WM. J. HAWKINS,
President.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C., June 1, 1865.

Statement A—Shows the receipts from Transportation, each month, during the fiscal year.

Statement B—Shows the current annual expenditure.

Statement C—Shows the receipts and disbursements during the year.

Statement D—Sinking Fund.

Statement E—Shows the Bonded debt of the Company.

Statement F—Shows the present condition of the Company.

Statement G—Shows the earnings from Passengers at the several Stations.

Statement H—Shows the earnings from Freight at the several Stations.

W. W. VASS,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT A.

Transportation Receipts for Fiscal year ending May 31, 1865.

| MONTHS. | Freight. | | Pass'gers. | | Total. | |
|------------|------------|----|------------|----|--------------|----|
| June, | \$ 91,667 | 15 | \$ 28,329 | 57 | \$ 119,996 | 72 |
| July, | 61,633 | 70 | 50,278 | 28 | 111,911 | 98 |
| August, | 64,613 | 89 | 50,899 | 18 | 115,513 | 07 |
| September, | 65,246 | 32 | 56,313 | 01 | 121,559 | 33 |
| October, | 44,960 | 21 | 51,536 | 99 | 96,497 | 20 |
| November, | 91,404 | 09 | 47,092 | 60 | 138,496 | 69 |
| December, | 50,355 | 72 | 69,986 | 56 | 120,342 | 28 |
| January, | 65,094 | 86 | 69,216 | 05 | 145,384 | 15 |
| February, | 60,377 | 35 | 85,006 | 80 | 145,384 | 15 |
| March, | 82,543 | 74 | 77,077 | 35 | 159,621 | 09 |
| April, | 46,716 | 50 | 31,974 | 40 | 78,690 | 90 |
| May, | 649 | 22 | 3,793 | 95 | 4,443 | 17 |
| Amount, | \$ 725,262 | 75 | \$ 621,505 | 74 | \$ 1,346,768 | 49 |

STATEMENT B.

Transportation Expenses for Fiscal year ending May 31, 1865.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|---------|----|
| Train Expenses, | \$ | 143,691 | 92 |
| Agents and Laborers at Stations, | | 50,891 | 03 |
| Wood, | | 83,075 | 96 |
| Oils, | | 36,996 | 72 |
| Damaged and lost goods, | | 6,570 | 40 |
| Stock killed, | | 2,235 | 50 |
| Overseers and laborers, | | 41,876 | 90 |
| Shop Laborers, | | 95,447 | 32 |
| Shop Materials, | | 83,071 | 29 |
| Buildings, | | 36,229 | 54 |
| Bridges and Culverts, | | 732 | |
| Coal, | | 25,969 | 27 |
| Provisions and Clothing, | | 209,797 | 78 |
| Salaries, | | 8,125 | |
| Directors pay, | | 4,240 | |
| Miscellaneous, | | 29,268 | 75 |
| Ties, | | 20,264 | 72 |
| Amount, | \$ | 878,484 | 10 |

STATEMENT C.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1855.

| RECEIPTS. | | | |
|--|--------------|----|-----------------|
| From transportation—freight and passengers, | \$ 1,346,768 | 49 | |
| From interest on Confederate (Cotton) Bonds, | 20,916 | 35 | \$ 1,367,684 84 |
| Amount brought over from last year, | | | 584,127 81 |
| Amount, | | | \$ 1,951,812 65 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | | |
| To transportation expenses, | \$ 878,484 | 10 | |
| To dividend No. 16, (Aug. '64,) | 225,000 | 00 | |
| To stock subscription in Chat-ham R. R. Co., | 200,000 | 00 | |
| To bonds to State of N. C., | 30,000 | 00 | |
| To profit and loss, for C. S. cur-rency and accounts, | 612,676 | 86 | \$ 1,946,160 96 |
| Balance, May 31st, 1865* | | | \$ 5,651 69 |
| *Balance—consisting of Green-backs, Bank notes and specie, | \$ 2,205 | 34 | |
| To Express Company, due in good currency, | 243 | 35 | |
| Station agents, | 1,043 | 49 | |
| Bills receivable, | 2,159 | 51 | |
| Amount, | \$ 5,651 | 69 | |

STATEMENT D.

Sinking Fund of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company
May 31, 1865.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Bonds of the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company, | \$ 18,200 00 |
|--|--------------|

STATEMENT E.

Bonded Debt of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company
May 31, 1865.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Coupon Bonds due January 1, 1863, balance outstanding, | \$ 32,000 00 |
| Bonds to State of North Carolina, on account of subscription to Chatham Rail Road—balance, | 20,000 00 |
| Amount, | \$ 52,000 00 |

STATEMENT F.

*Condition of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,
June 1, 1865.*

| RESOURCES. | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Road, Engines and property— ascertained cost, | | \$ 1,500,000 | 00 |
| Company's reserved stock, at par, (800 shares,) | | 80,000 | 00 |
| Sinking Fund, | | 18,200 | 00 |
| Bills receivable, | | 2,159 | 51 |
| Southern Express Company, | | 243 | 35 |
| Agents at Stations, | | 1,043 | 49 |
| Cash, | | 2,205 | 34 |
| Amount, | | \$ 1,603,851 | 69 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | |
| Capital stock, | \$ 1,500,000 | 00 | |
| Bonded Debt, per statement, | 52,000 | 00 | |
| Northern debt, principal, | 9,782 | 73 | \$ 1,561,782 73 |
| Amount in excess of liabilities, | | \$ 42,068 | 96 |

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer*

STATEMENT G.

Earning from Passengers for the year ending May 31, 1865.

| MONTHS. | Raleigh, | Huntsville, | Wake, | Franklinton, | Kittrell's, | Henderson, |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| June, | \$ 3,223 45 | 27 05 | 342 80 | \$ 821 | \$ 426 35 | 1,183 50 |
| July, | 3,441 60 | 59 45 | 416 50 | 1,082 50 | 717 70 | 1,381 75 |
| August, | 4,257 88 | 107 45 | 462 25 | 1,094 85 | 1,082 15 | 1,506 |
| September, | 6,296 90 | 94 50 | 656 15 | 1,597 50 | 1,315 75 | 2,321 75 |
| October, | 4,760 | 128 | 429 | 1,553 50 | 1,011 | 1,975 25 |
| November, | 3,034 35 | 103 75 | 527 65 | 1,341 25 | 967 50 | 1,960 50 |
| December, | 5,014 47 | 197 50 | 845 20 | 1,711 75 | 1,099 50 | 2,598 50 |
| January, | 4,927 50 | 233 25 | 1,005 25 | 1,904 75 | 1,297 25 | 2,585 75 |
| February, | 4,238 75 | 141 75 | 869 75 | 1,909 50 | 1,305 50 | 2,322 75 |
| March, | 4,462 50 | 108 25 | 835 50 | 1,843 25 | 1,206 | 1,650 75 |
| April, | | | 299 50 | 658 | 436 50 | 436 25 |
| May, | | | 43 40 | 50 20 | 85 40 | 276 70 |
| | \$ 43,660 40 | 1,200 95 | \$ 6,732 95 | \$ 15,568 05 | \$ 10,995 60 | \$ 20,199 45 |

STATEMENT G.—CONTINUED.

| MONTHS. | Junction, | Ridgeway. | Warrenton, | Macon. | Littleton. | Gaston. |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| June, | \$ 295 75 | \$ 186 | \$ 1,152 75 | \$ 182 | \$ 248 50 | \$ 196 |
| July, | 230 25 | 163 | 1,195 25 | 213 75 | 423 75 | 340 |
| August, | 420 25 | 313 25 | 1,551 75 | 131 25 | 425 25 | 371 |
| September, | 514 75 | 233 50 | 2,492 | 259 | 710 | 395 60 |
| October, | 767 50 | 238 50 | 1,454 75 | 373 | 554 75 | 512 25 |
| November, | 454 50 | 314 | 1,838 25 | 296 75 | 505 | 346 50 |
| December, | 840 25 | 526 75 | 1,343 25 | 426 50 | 610 | 513 75 |
| January, | 690 | 411 75 | 2,143 75 | 326 | 1,326 65 | 835 75 |
| February, | 610 | 304 25 | 2,056 50 | 502 | 598 75 | 603 50 |
| March, | 127 75 | 287 75 | 1,774 50 | 305 75 | 502 75 | 397 |
| April, | 246 25 | 129 50 | 686 | 129 | 644 50 | 43 95 |
| May, | 16 10 | 42 75 | 164 30 | 15 75 | 60 | 22 |
| | \$ 5,213 35 | \$ 3,251 | \$ 17,853 05 | \$ 3,160 75 | \$ 6,550 60 | \$ 4,577 30 |

STATEMENT G.—CONTINUED.

| MONTHS. | Weldon. | Confederate States | Conductor's Way- Bills. | TOTALS. |
|------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| June, | \$ 4,186 25 | \$ 7,135 | \$ 8,723 17 | \$ 28,329 57 |
| July, | 4,152 25 | 26,101 70 | 10,358 83 | 50,278 28 |
| August, | 5,447 50 | 22,570 90 | 11,155 45 | 50,899 18 |
| September, | 5,514 75 | 17,021 05 | 16,888 81 | 56,313 01 |
| October, | 3,112 50 | 14,725 74 | 19,941 25 | 51,536 99 |
| November, | 5,292 50 | 11,520 30 | 18,589 80 | 47,092 60 |
| December, | 4,634 | 21,714 59 | 27,910 55 | 69,986 56 |
| January, | 4,396 | 12,437 80 | 34,695 50 | 69,217 05 |
| February, | 3,896 25 | 18,520 | 47,127 55 | 85,006 80 |
| March, | 2,298 75 | 15,760 80 | 45,416 | 77,077 35 |
| April, | 673 50 | 9,110 70 | 18,435 75 | 31,974 40 |
| May, | 25 | | 3,051 75 | 3,793 95 |
| | \$ 43,629 25 | \$ 176,618 63 | \$ 262,294 41 | \$ 621,505 74 |

STATEMENT H.

Earnings from Freight for the year ending May 31, 1865.

| DATE. 1864-'5. | Raleigh, | Huntsville, | Wake, | Franklin, | Kittrell's, | Henderson, |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| June, | \$ 3,917 89 | \$ 40 | \$ 506 15 | \$ 293 21 | \$ 122 73 | \$ 747 96 |
| July, | 10,956 64 | | 324 75 | 497 58 | 17 50 | 869 94 |
| August, | 5,620 34 | 2 20 | 1,158 85 | 387 55 | 183 75 | 1,211 64 |
| September, | 5,453 50 | 122 70 | 466 05 | 1,400 57 | 117 60 | 1,761 33 |
| October, | 4,023 36 | | 284 70 | 380 15 | 39 55 | 1,879 80 |
| November, | 14,203 88 | 865 60 | 322 38 | 871 37 | 117 55 | 1,964 19 |
| December, | 23,700 85 | | 54 20 | 1,021 85 | 530 85 | 774 98 |
| January, | 13,315 86 | 7,095 11 | 2,792 43 | 995 | 58 20 | 990 42 |
| February, | 2,471 52 | 210 88 | 3,283 83 | 2,901 50 | 727 44 | 1,243 85 |
| March, | 34,361 82 | 255 87 | 1,270 80 | 3,261 97 | 616 61 | 3,164 80 |
| April, | 17,880 89 | | 19 | 292 50 | 922 56 | 782 70 |
| May, | 359 31 | | 2 45 | 82 15 | 10 73 | 144 72 |
| | \$ 136,265 86 | \$ 8,593 36 | \$ 10,485 59 | \$ 12,385 40 | \$ 3,465 07 | \$ 15,536 33 |

STATEMENT H.—CONTINUED.

| DATE. 1864-'5. | Junction, | Ridgeway, | Warrenton, | Macon, | Littleton, | Gaston, |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| June, | \$ 330 65 | \$ 10 76 | \$ 578 23 | \$ 44 80 | \$ 670 64 | \$ 3,623 02 |
| July, | 164 42 | 92 | 409 27 | 4 | 474 03 | 536 58 |
| August, | 79 73 | 156 97 | 461 35 | 12 10 | 597 67 | 1,261 93 |
| September, | 81 50 | 528 47 | 749 11 | 23 75 | 87 55 | 526 79 |
| October, | 44 75 | 237 26 | 348 15 | 1 25 | 44 70 | 253 99 |
| November, | | 359 85 | 457 77 | 66 13 | 313 10 | 1,035 97 |
| December, | 1 50 | 307 90 | 1,719 19 | 63 50 | 172 70 | 490 51 |
| January, | | 192 70 | 2,538 50 | 98 75 | 499 69 | 197 25 |
| February, | | 543 75 | 1,587 57 | 204 08 | 119 60 | 143 08 |
| March, | 6 50 | 1,824 13 | 3,957 10 | 4 | 101 98 | 969 10 |
| April, | | 1,304 90 | 3,205 35 | | 16 25 | |
| May, | 8 60 | 6 15 | 6 86 | | 2 75 | |
| | \$ 717 65 | \$ 5,564 84 | \$ 16,018 45 | \$ 522 36 | \$ 3,100 66 | \$ 9,038 22 |

STATEMENT H.—CONTINUED.

| DATE. 1864-'5. | Weldon, | Confederate States. | Southern Express Co. | TOTALS. |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| June, | \$ 47 20 | \$ 74,365 | \$ 6,368 91 | \$ 91,667 15 |
| July, | 439 75 | 43,472 58 | 3,374 66 | 61,633 70 |
| August, | 945 20 | 45,624 32 | 6,909 29 | 64,613 89 |
| September, | 2,074 29 | 48,788 93 | 3,064 18 | 65,246 32 |
| October, | 2,021 86 | 33,612 26 | 1,788 43 | 44,960 21 |
| November, | 3,312 38 | 60,040 93 | 7,472 99 | 91,404 09 |
| December, | 214 05 | 19,682 22 | 2,221 42 | 50,355 72 |
| January, | 3,709 80 | 29,200 72 | 3,410 43 | 65,094 86 |
| February, | 269 55 | 28,355 50 | 18,315 10 | 60,377 35 |
| March, | 4,850 26 | 25,381 70 | 2,517 10 | 82,543 74 |
| April, | 2,084 70 | 18,291 60 | 1,916 05 | 4,716 50 |
| May, | 25 50 | | | 649 22 |
| | \$ 19,994 64 | \$ 426,215 76 | \$ 57,358 56 | \$ 725,262 75 |

TOTAL EARNINGS

At the several Stations for the year ending May 31st, 1865.

| STATIONS. | FREIGHT. | PASSENGERS. | TOTAL. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Raleigh, | \$ 136,265 86 | \$ 43,660 40 | \$ 179,926 26 |
| Weldon, | 19,994 64 | 43,629 25 | 63,623 89 |
| Henderson, | 15,536 33 | 20,199 45 | 35,735 78 |
| Warrenton, | 16,018 45 | 17,853 05 | 33,871 50 |
| Franklinton, | 12,385 40 | 15,568 05 | 27,953 45 |
| Wake, | 10,485 59 | 6,732 95 | 17,218 54 |
| Kittrells, | 3,465 07 | 10,995 60 | 14,460 67 |
| Gaston, | 9,038 62 | 4,577 30 | 13,615 52 |
| Huntsville, | 8,593 36 | 1,200 95 | 9,794 31 |
| Littleton, | 3,100 66 | 6,550 60 | 9,651 26 |
| Ridgeway, | 5,564 84 | 3,251 00 | 8,815 84 |
| Junction, | 717 65 | 5,213 35 | 5,931 00 |
| Macon, | 522 36 | 3,160 75 | 3,683 11 |
| Confederate States Conductor's Way | 426,215 76 | 176,618 63 | 602,834 39 |
| Bills, | | 262,294 41 | 262,294 41 |
| Southern Express Company, | 57,358 56 | | 57,358 56 |
| TOTALS, | \$ 725,262 75 | \$ 621,505 74 | \$1,346,768 49 |

JAMES M. POOL,
Auditor,

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Your Committee have carefully and thoroughly examined the property of the Company, and find, to their surprise and pleasure, a much better condition of things than we expected. The road bed is in excellent condition, with the exception of a few places of bad iron. We think two or three hundred tons of iron would put the road in its former good condition.

The buildings and water tanks are ample, and of the most permanent character of the kind. The bridges are safe and in good order, but the one at Jeffries' needs some little repairs to protect it from the weather. The destruction of Cedar Creek bridge was a serious loss to the Company, as the present temporary structure will not last more than a year. We concur with the Directors in the belief that it is not to the interest of the Company to rebuild the Gaston bridge.

We have examined the Books of the Treasurer and Auditor, and find them to be carefully, neatly and faithfully kept.

The reports of the President and Treasurer will give correctly the financial condition of the Company. We believe the receipts of the present fiscal year will be sufficient to meet all the necessary expenditures, and we look with confidence for handsome results from the efficient labors of the Company's able officers. Your road is in good hands, as the last four years will testify. No road in the South will compare with yours in its good condition, thorough discipline and efficiency. The Rolling Stock, when repaired, will be sufficient, we suppose, to meet the demands of the public.

The Shops and some of the Engines we did not examine, as they are in the hands of the Military authorities, at present, but we are gratified to learn will shortly be returned to the Company.

C. H. K. TAYLOR, *Chairman.*
THOMAS WHITE,
ROBT. W. HAYWOOD.

July 20, 1865.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company held their sixteenth Annual Meeting at the office of the Company, in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 5th day of July, 1866.

On motion of Geo. W. Mordecai, Paul C. Cameron was appointed President of the meeting, and T. B. Venable and W. W. Vass, Secretaries.

Joseph J. Davis, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting to verify proxies, and ascertain the amount of stock represented at the present meeting, reported that 1,208 shares of stock were represented in person, and 5,407 shares by proxies. The meeting was then declared to be duly organized.

The Annual Report of the President of the Road, R. W. Lassiter, was read and accepted, and, with accompanying statements and reports, were authorized to be published under the supervision of the Board of Directors.

C. H. K. Taylor, Chairman of the Committee of Finance and Inspection, submitted their annual report, which was read, adopted, and ordered to be printed.

Joseph J. Davis presented his credentials from Governor Worth, authorizing him to act as State proxy.

T. B. Venable, by request, made a statement to the meeting, in relation to the bonds of the Roanoke Valley Road, held by Company's Sinking Fund, to be exchanged for a like amount of bonds of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road Company, with individual security; and

Gen. Cox, President of the Chatham Rail Road Company, by request, also spoke of the present and future prospects of that important enterprise.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted :
By B. F. Moore :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with a committee of the City of Raleigh, and a committee of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, in regard to the value of the stock of the several stockholders in said company, and report to the next meeting of stockholders; and on the propriety of the sale of the interest of the stockholders in said road, and an equitable division of the proceeds among the stockholders. Also to present the matter growing out of the subscription, to the next session of the General Assembly, for such relief as the General Assembly may deem it proper to grant.

Resolved, further, That the Directors of this Company shall have full power to ratify any agreement which may be made with the other Stockholders or any competent authority by them appointed.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee under the foregoing resolution: Gov. Bragg, K. P. Battle and W. J. Hawkins, Esqrs.

By B. F. Moore :

Resolved, That the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, a majority of the entire stock in amount concurring, do hereby signify their acceptance of the act of the General Assembly, passed at its session, held on the third Monday of November, 1865, entitled "An Act to exempt the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company from re-building the bridge across the Roanoke, at Gaston," as an amendment and a part of the charter of this Company.

By Dr. E. A. Crudup :

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company are hereby authorized to make such disposition of the Company's \$80,000 of reserved capital stock, as in their judgment may be to the interest of the Company, either by sale, or exchange of same in the purchase

of supplies and materials, or payment of debts of the Company, or otherwise.

By Dr. E. A. Crudup :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to revise the by-laws and regulations of the Company, and report to the next meeting of stockholders.

The chair appointed on this Committee, Dr. E. A. Crudup, T. B. Venable, Geo. Little and Kemp B. Battle.

The Stockholders proceeded to select four Directors, resulting in the election of Geo. W. Mordecai, Dr. William J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, and J. B. Batchelor. The State had previously appointed George Little, Robert W. Lassiter and Joseph B. Littlejohn.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Committee of Finance and Inspection : T. B. Venable, Robert W. Haywood and Thos. White.

On motion of K. P. Battle, it was ordered that a list of the Stockholders be published, with the annual report and statements.

The thanks of the meeting being tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, on motion of Gen. Cox, the meeting adjourned.

P. C. CAMERON, *Chm'n.*

T. B. VENABLE,

W. W. VASS,

Secretaries.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 3rd, 1866.

*To the Stockholders of the
Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company:*

GENTLEMEN: My report to you of the management and operations of the Road, commencing with the beginning of the present fiscal year, dates back to a period memorable in history, as being the termination of a war as gigantic in its proportions as it was destructive of the material wealth of the country, and no interests suffered more severely than the Rail Roads of the South. Being the great thoroughfares over which troops, munitions of war and other supplies for the army were to be transported, they were taxed to their utmost capacity, and well nigh run down in cars, engines and road way. Being such powerful auxiliaries in the prosecution of the war, they were among the first great interests which the armies seized, either for destruction or to serve the purposes of war.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, though not so badly damaged as some other Roads, nevertheless was far from being in good condition at the close of the war. Its supplies were exhausted in all its departments, and there was no money in the treasury with which to reimburse them, nor did the Road have any means or property which could be made available. Confederate Treasury Notes and Confederate Bonds, a large amount of which were on hand, were worthless; the negroes belonging to, and those hired by the Road, were emancipated, and the scarcity of money in the country was very great. Society was disturbed, and there was no general system of labor. It is true it was reported that there was about thirty-eight bales of cotton, said to belong to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, which

were subsequently claimed and carried off by other parties. The testimony concerning this cotton was taken during the Provisional Government of North Carolina, under the supervision of Governor Worth, then Treasurer, who employed B. F. Moore, Esq., to act as Commissioner to make investigations and to take testimony, in relation to property belonging to the State of North Carolina and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company. The statements made by witnesses, and taken down in writing by said Commissioner, are on file in the Treasurer's office.

This matter is now in the hands of Messrs. B. F. Moore and Jos. J. Davis, Attorneys.

Owing to the want of labor, and a part of our motive power being in the possession of the military authorities, the improvements upon the Road could not be so rapidly pressed forward during the Fall months as its condition required.

It has been my object, as far as practicable, to introduce white labor on the Road, and thereby leaving the freedmen to labor in the fields, and for this purpose the Superintendent went to the North. The prospects for obtaining suitable labor there were not encouraging, and thus far we have had to rely upon such laborers as could be employed along the line of the Road. The immense amount of work to be done, and the necessity for its speedy completion, would not admit of delay.

The detention of our engine cars, by the United States Military Rail Road authorities, until late in the Fall, prevented the usual amount of ditching being done upon the Road, which was much needed, and could not be done without a ditching train; and when they were returned to this Road, they could not be put in service until they had passed through the shops and had undergone thorough inspection and repairs.

One engine, the "Spark," which had been purchased by the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company from the Confederate Government, was seized and claimed as the property of the United States, and the seizure has been sustained by the Military authorities at Washington.

Another engine, the "Mordecai," which had been sent to the State of Georgia, and was employed by the Confederate Government, was captured and burnt, and has but recently been brought home in a greatly damaged condition, and will require considerable time and expense for repairs.

When the necessities of the Road required so heavy a draft upon the reduced number of engines, the "Granville," accidentally blew up and became a wreck.

The United States Military Rail Road authorities placed in the Shops two small engines, which drove the machinery thereof. They were advertised to be sold, at public auction, by the orders of the United States Government, in the town of Newbern. Permission was obtained from the Chief Quartermaster at Washington City, and they were bought at private sale for the sum of \$1,500.

Much difficulty had to be encountered by the loss of the bridges at Gaston and Weldon. At the former place we were compelled to ferry freight and passengers across the Roanoke at much expense and delay, attended with unavoidable damage and loss to freight, until the bridge at Weldon was completed, which was about the first of April.

A resolution was passed at the last annual meeting of the Stockholders, appointing a committee to apply to the Legislature for an amendment to the charter, relieving the Company from the necessity of rebuilding the Gaston bridge. That duty has been performed, and an Act has been passed granting the desired relief. It, however, provided that this Act may be repealed at any time within five years, and if repealed the Company shall rebuild the bridge. The Stockholders at the present meeting must signify by the vote of a majority of the entire stock their acceptance or rejection of the amendment.

The bridge across Cedar Creek, about the close of the war, was burnt by the Confederate Military authorities. The Federal army erected a structure of tressel, which has stood well, and in the opinion of experienced bridge builders, is entirely safe for the present; but a more substantial bridge is indispensable and will soon replace the temporary structure. The

contractors are already at work upon the new bridge and it will be completed in a few months.

The burning of the warehouses at the North Carolina depot owned jointly by the two Roads, was the cause of some inconvenience. It has been covered by the Military authorities in an imperfect manner, and held and occupied by them until a recent period. The shipment of freight through, without breaking bulk, enables the Company to dispense with it as a warehouse, and it has been thought advisable, therefore, to have it fitted up for a passenger shed.

The burning of the warehouse at Huntsville has been attended with inconvenience to citizens of that neighborhood, but will be rebuilt and ready for the fall business. It has been next to impossible to put the Road in complete repair in one year, as the departments had all undergone great prostration during the war.

The Roadway needed a vast amount of labor, ditching, laying down new ties, replacing with better iron, &c. The several departments were without the usual supplies in material of almost every kind, and in addition to this there was no money in the Treasury, except as it was made by the earnings of the Road.

The operations of the Road were subject to much embarrassment for the want of those close connections, and the broken links in the great line of travel tended greatly to diminish the business of the Road.

In recounting the many difficulties under which the Road has to be operated, not the least inconsiderable is the competition of the Danville & Richmond Rail Road, now and for all time made formidable, by its connections at Greensboro' with the North Carolina Rail Road, by means of the Piedmont Road. However great the wisdom of future Legislatures, or however zealous for the interests of the State, no substantial relief can be given against the effects of the Charter for this Road in the first instance, and the alteration of the gauge in the second, and all internal improvements by Railroads in the State must suffer in common by the rivalry caused by this intersection; of the policy of such a course and its influence upon the State, the future will determine.

One great hope for the increase of business on this Road is the completion of the Chatham Rail Road and its connection with the Cheraw and Coal Fields Rail Road, making nearly an air line to Charleston and points further South.

The completion of this Road will be of immense value to the State, the country through which it passes, and to this Road as one of its connecting lines. The mineral deposits of the coal basin are of sufficient value to justify the employment of a large amount of capital, and invite labor and enterprise in the midst of a country possessing many advantages for prosperity and wealth, which are now locked up. In this Road the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company owns a considerable amount of stock of undetermined value.

Although the business of the past fiscal year commenced under circumstances calculated to produce anxiety and discouragement, it may well be considered a cause of congratulation, that the capacity of this Road has been shown to be equal to the exigencies through which it has passed, in paying its ordinary and extraordinary expenses.

There has been a large amount of old debt, accumulated during the war, the settlement of which, upon a satisfactory basis, has been attended with much inconvenience and anxiety. The old checks and old claims which have been presented, have been settled with some few exceptions, and there can be but little more of this class of debt outstanding.

The company has been subjected to considerable trouble and loss, growing out of the distressing casualty which occurred at Forestville, in 1862. Suits for damages were instituted by many of the sufferers, and scattered as they were in various and remote sections of the State, it has required the utmost vigilance to protect the Company against excessive damages.

During the occupation of the shops belonging to the Company, by the United States Military Rail Road authorities, much of the material was consumed, and compensation for the use of them was expected and demanded. No rent was allowed for the Shops, but some of the material was used for repairing our stock, and a small quantity returned. About three-eighths of a mile of Rail Road iron was taken by the

Military Rail Road authorities, and laid down upon the track of the North Carolina Rail Road; and, until a recent order of the Chief Quarter Master at Washington City, its return was refused.

There can be but little doubt now that the North Carolina Railroad Company will soon return the iron, or make a suitable compensation for it.

The expenses of the Road have necessarily been large, because everything had to be purchased upon which to commence its operations, and to carry them on successfully.

The various departments are now well supplied with necessary material. The rolling stock has undergone thorough and extensive repairs. The engines have been overhauled and refitted. The box-cars, flat and hand cars have been put in a condition to meet the demands of the Road, with its most extensive business. A sufficient number of passenger, mail and express cars have been put in good condition, and are now of ample capacity for the business that may be received. Three miles of new iron have been purchased and laid down, and the same has been paid for with old iron.

A large number of new ties have been put in the Road, and there are many more on the line of the road, which will be put in as fast as possible. There is an ample supply of wood of good quality.

For more particular information, upon subjects relating to the operations of the Road, its improvements and supplies, you are referred to the Reports of the Superintendent and Road Master.

The capacity of the Road is sufficient to do a large business, and the system of through freighting from Portsmouth and Petersburg to Charlotte, without breaking bulk, has induced a large amount of business, which has heretofore sought a market by other lines. This business may be safely calculated upon, in future, by proper efforts to continue its shipment over this Road.

The United States mail has been carried since the first of September, 1865, though the amount for carrying the same was much too low. I thought it better to re-establish the old system, to accommodate the Department, encourage the cir-

culuation of papers among the people, and invite a restoration of harmony and good feeling between the different portions of the country. I have received assurances from the Special Agents of the Post-Office Department that this service has been performed in a manner highly satisfactory to them.

After urging the payment of the bonds on the Roanoke Valley Rail Road, a proposition was made to give this Road the bonds of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road Company, the payment of which is to be guaranteed by responsible individual endorsement. The adoption of this plan was thought to be best for the certain and speedy collection of the amount of these bonds, and accordingly, a "Power of Attorney" has been prepared, and sent to Mr. Tucker Carrington, reciting the terms of the agreement accurately; and, when it is thought advisable, the bonds may be sent on to be exchanged, and the new bonds have the endorsement properly made upon them.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that I can represent the Road to the stockholders in a greatly improved condition in every respect. And it is a cause of sincere gratification to be able to state that the roads in the Southern country have been so generally and so rapidly improved in their condition. The connections are now complete from New Orleans to New York, and tickets are on sale at these and intermediate points.

The sudden rise, from a prostration so low, indicates the energy of purpose with which the Southern people have entered upon their new situation; and, at no distant day, such efforts will increase our prosperity beyond the calculations of the most sanguine.

A new era has commenced, and the industrial pursuits are already showing signs of life and prosperity, and the same is applicable to the Rail Roads. Economy in time, labor and distance will be the great means by which they will become useful to the country, and profitable to their owners.

The following statement shows the business of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, for the fiscal year ending 31st of May, 1866:

The earnings from transportation have been as follows :

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| From Freight, | \$ 119,520 81 | |
| “ Passengers, | 130,773 40 | |
| “ Mail, | 3,300 00 | |
| | ————— | \$ 253,594 21 |
| “ Sundries, | 179 56 | |
| | ————— | \$ 253,773 77 |

The disbursements, on current and extraordinary
account, have been, 205,863 99

Balance in favor of receipts 31st, May, \$ 47,909 78

For a more extended report, giving a statement in detail of the receipts and expenditures of the Road, you are respectfully referred to the exhibit made by the Treasurer in his general statement.

Although a small dividend might be declared, the Board of Directors have not deemed it advisable.

For the reasons that if the freights continue as large as at present, and it is to be presumed that they will be increased as the Fall business commences, the purchase of one locomotive may become necessary for their transportation ; with a continuance of the amount of business now being done, the profits of the Road will justify a large dividend at an early day. And it is considered important that the Round Shop should be covered as soon as practicable, for the preservation of the walls, and the greater convenience and advantage to the laborers in that department. This will be a heavy job, and the cost will be considerable.

In closing my report, I should not do justice to my own feelings, nor to the employees who have been under my supervision during the past year, were I not to express my approbation of the manner in which they have discharged their duties, and none other than myself has been so well qualified to appreciate their services. Industrious and temperate, they have done good service, by their cordial co-operation, in passing through a year of great trial and difficulty.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. LASSITER, *President.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
July 5th, 1866.

To the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co. :

Table A.—Shows the Transportation Earnings during the fiscal year.

“ B—Shows the Disbursements of the Company during the year.

“ C—A statement of the Receipts and Disbursements during the year.

“ D—A statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Company.

“ E—The Bonded Debt of the Company.

“ F—A statement of the Sinking Fund.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

TABLE A.

Transportation Earnings of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1866.

| MONTHS. | FREIGHT. | PASSENGERS. | TOTAL. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| June, | \$ 2,735 85 | \$ 6,850 70 | \$ 9,586 55 |
| July, | 3,081 46 | 17,943 64 | 21,025 10 |
| August, | 7,667 02 | 16,502 78 | 24,169 80 |
| September, | 12,217 75 | 15,861 64 | 28,079 39 |
| October, | 12,519 92 | 14,411 29 | 26,931 21 |
| November, | 9,903 79 | 10,085 45 | 19,989 24 |
| December, | 11,005 59 | 10,769 02 | 21,774 61 |
| January, | 9,094 76 | 9,830 53 | 18,925 29 |
| February, | 8,049 76 | 6,198 93 | 14,248 69 |
| March, | 11,970 97 | 7,843 87 | 19,814 84 |
| April, | 17,251 | 7,240 50 | 24,491 50 |
| May, | 14,022 94 | 7,235 05 | 21,257 99 |
| | \$ 119,520 81 | \$ 130,773 40 | \$ 250,294 21 |
| United States Mail, (estimat'd) | | | 3,300 |
| | | | \$ 253,594 21 |

TABLE B.

*Disbursements of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,
during the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1866.*

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|---------|----|
| Train Expenses, | \$ | 23,634 | 87 |
| Agents and Labor at Depots, | | 21,811 | 03 |
| Wood, | | 19,511 | 39 |
| Oils, &c., | | 1,711 | 25 |
| Damages and Lost Goods, | | 4,845 | 67 |
| Stock Killed, | | 54 | 85 |
| Overseers and Laborers, | | 19,860 | 13 |
| Shop Labor, | | 30,933 | 01 |
| Material, | | 29,926 | 92 |
| Buildings, | | 6,597 | 63 |
| Bridges and Culverts, | | 2,110 | |
| Coal, | | 2,060 | 84 |
| Provisions, | | 6,801 | 80 |
| Salaries, | | 6,875 | |
| Directors' Pay, | | 541 | |
| Ties, | | 11,247 | 53 |
| Miscellaneous, | | 5,215 | 07 |
| Cedar Creek Bridge, | | 9,891 | |
| Interest, | | 2,235 | |
| | \$ | 205,363 | 99 |

TABLE C.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1866.

| RECEIPTS. | | |
|--|----|------------|
| From Transportation, | \$ | 253,594 21 |
| From Sundries, | | 179 56 |
| From Last Year's Balance, | | 5,651 69 |
| | \$ | 259,425 46 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | |
| To current and extraordinary expenditures, | \$ | 205,863 99 |
| Balance, May 31, 1866, | \$ | 53,561 47 |

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

TABLE

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the

| ASSETS. | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|--|
| Road, Engines and Property, ascertained cost, | \$ 1,500,000 | | |
| Company's reserved stock, 800 shares, per value, | 80,000 | | |
| Bonds of Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company, principal \$18,200—interest \$5,733. | 23,933 | | |
| Stock in Chatham Rail Road Co., reduced, estimated value, | 50,000 | | |
| | | \$ 1,653,933 | |
| Cash account—amount in Treasurer's drawer, | \$ 239 05 | | |
| Raleigh National Bank—Cash on deposit, | 15,163 72 | | |
| Jno. G. Williams & Co.,—Cash on deposit, | 9,550 50 | | |
| North Carolina Rail Road Company, balance due, | 5,991 85 | | |
| Petersburg Railroad Company, balance due, | 2,562 46 | | |
| United States, balance due, | 3,755 82 | | |
| Agents at Stations, balance due, | 9,854 10 | | |
| Southern Express Company, balance due, | 562 86 | | |
| National Express Company, balance due, | 897 13 | | |
| Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, balance due, | 285 56 | | |
| New Jersey Rail Road & Transportation Company, balance due, | 42 45 | | |
| Individual Accounts, | 3,805 | | |
| Bills Receivable, | 4,128 85 | | |
| | | \$ 56,839 35 | |
| | | \$ 1,710,772 35 | |

D.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, May 31, 1866.

| LIABILITIES. | | | |
|--|----|-----------|-----------------|
| Capital Stock, 15,000 shares, at par, | \$ | 1,500,000 | |
| Coupon Bonds, due January 1, 1863, | | 32,200 | |
| Bond to State of North Carolina, due January 1863, | | 20,000 | |
| Richard Norris & Son, Philadelphia, purchase of locomotive, due November 19, 1861, | | 9,141 47 | |
| | | | \$ 1,561,341 47 |
| S. B. & R. R. R. Co., on account of earnings, | \$ | 1,073 09 | |
| R. F. & P. R. R. Co., on account of earnings, | | 168 26 | |
| B. & O. R. R. Co., on account of earnings, | | 187 30 | |
| P. W. & B. R. R. Co., on account of earnings, | | 241 15 | |
| Baltimore Steam Packet Co., on account of earnings, | | 287 60 | |
| Roanoke Navigation Company, on account of earnings, | | 32 09 | |
| Charges on freight, on account of earnings, | | 1,288 39 | |
| | | | \$ 3,277 88 |
| | | | \$ 1,564,619 35 |
| Balance of assets over liabilities, | | | 146,153 |
| | | | \$ 1,710,772 35 |

W. W. VASS,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT E.

*Bonded Debt of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company
May 31, 1866.*

| | | | |
|--|----|--------|----|
| Coupon Bonds due January 1, 1863,—balance outstanding, | \$ | 32,000 | 00 |
| Bonds to the State of North Carolina, on account of subscription to Chatham Rail Road—balance, | | 20,000 | 00 |
| | \$ | 52,000 | 00 |

STATEMENT F.

*Sinking Fund of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,
May 31, 1866.*

| | | | |
|--|----|--------|----|
| Bonds of the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company, | \$ | 18,200 | 00 |
| Interest four and a half years, to May 31st, 1866, | | 5,733 | 00 |
| | \$ | 23,933 | 00 |

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

Earnings of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1866.

| MOS. | RALEIGH. | | WAKE. | | FRANKLINTON. | | KITRELLS. | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Freight. | Pass. | Freight. | Pass. | Freight. | Pass. | Freight. | Pass. |
| June, | \$ 2,470 18 | \$ 557 75 | \$ 5 21 | \$ 79 05 | \$ 6 85 | \$ 92 30 | \$ 10 25 | \$ 140 25 |
| July, | 1,742 98 | 1,029 00 | 87 39 | 83 95 | 84 92 | 182 00 | 15 70 | 174 00 |
| August, | 2,324 79 | 2,647 75 | 51 45 | 120 25 | 250 25 | 198 35 | 23 30 | 171 75 |
| September, | 4,487 10 | 2,404 25 | 307 30 | 108 00 | 1,586 08 | 288 00 | 188 16 | 218 50 |
| October, | 4,109 82 | 1,541 05 | 275 42 | 108 25 | 1,561 99 | 334 50 | 47 86 | 173 50 |
| November, | 2,089 48 | 1,495 50 | 317 92 | 101 25 | 1,292 98 | 125 50 | 82 64 | 114 25 |
| December, | 2,509 25 | 1,502 75 | 258 53 | 118 25 | 1,196 40 | 410 00 | 74 06 | 182 25 |
| January, | 2,475 81 | 1,029 25 | 411 75 | 97 25 | 580 38 | 279 75 | 59 77 | 84 25 |
| February, | 2,243 85 | 705 71 | 463 12 | 98 50 | 565 73 | 234 25 | 115 07 | 163 00 |
| March, | 3,650 05 | 1,868 81 | 705 73 | 108 00 | 799 65 | 248 75 | 173 20 | 143 25 |
| April, | 9,472 86 | 1,953 00 | 662 30 | 92 75 | 910 94 | 179 25 | 274 01 | 66 25 |
| May, | 8,270 40 | 2,105 50 | 871 10 | 132 25 | 630 01 | 201 00 | 268 24 | 45 75 |
| Total, | \$ 45,846 57 | \$ 18,840 32 | \$ 4,417 22 | \$ 1,247 75 | \$ 9,466 18 | \$ 2,773 65 | \$ 1,332 26 | \$ 1,676 00 |

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

Earnings of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1866.—Continued.

| MOS. | HENDERSON. | | JUNCTION. | | RIDGEWAY. | | WARRENTON. | |
|------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|----------|
| | Freight. | Pass. | Freight. | Pass. | Freight. | Pass. | Freight. | Pass. |
| June, | \$ 58 18 | 298 25 | \$ 38 65 | 8 70 | \$ 4 45 | 86 60 | \$ 38 85 | 204 75 |
| July, | 261 53 | 201 45 | | 34 40 | 60 64 | 38 35 | 90 54 | 294 75 |
| August, | 913 14 | 331 10 | 68 | 33 40 | 680 58 | 103 40 | 1,222 85 | 285 00 |
| September, | 1,529 53 | 388 75 | 146 56 | | 720 82 | 83 50 | 768 74 | 370 25 |
| October, | 1,729 42 | 454 25 | 145 61 | | 846 33 | 63 25 | 651 07 | 445 25 |
| November, | 1,274 10 | 337 25 | | | 594 46 | 116 00 | 996 37 | 402 00 |
| December, | 1,133 49 | 578 75 | | | 1,075 58 | 153 00 | 756 54 | 381 75 |
| January, | 945 64 | 390 25 | | | 353 63 | 130 00 | 557 81 | 443 00 |
| February, | 1,808 03 | 282 75 | | | 217 08 | 52 75 | 263 25 | 245 50 |
| March, | 1,303 81 | 349 00 | | | 904 15 | 27 75 | 636 12 | 348 75 |
| April, | 2,022 22 | 302 00 | 467 59 | 25 75 | 690 47 | 52 00 | 879 25 | 259 00 |
| May, | 1,042 18 | 376 25 | 134 34 | 70 50 | 551 84 | 89 25 | 863 00 | 250 75 |
| Total, | \$ 13,031 27 | 4,290 05 | \$ 933 43 | 172 75 | \$ 6,708 03 | 995 85 | \$ 7,724 39 | 3,930 75 |

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

Earnings of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1866.—Continued.

| MOS. | MACON. | | LITTLETON. | | GASTON. | | WELDON. | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Freight. | Pass. | Freight. | Pass. | Freight. | Pass. | Freight. | Pass. |
| June, | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| July, | | | 31 80 | 3 00 | 40 | 86 10 | 85 40 | 372 40 |
| August, | | | 209 51 | 33 85 | 180 03 | 55 65 | 232 03 | 631 35 |
| September, | 200 93 | 21 00 | 314 96 | 70 00 | 317 22 | 526 95 | 424 57 | 635 05 |
| October, | 178 30 | 35 00 | 402 92 | 107 12 | 12 32 | 944 75 | 511 88 | 886 75 |
| November, | 250 10 | 38 00 | 234 12 | 72 00 | 21 88 | 2,441 50 | 761 26 | 889 50 |
| December, | 16 93 | 45 75 | 348 58 | 54 50 | 19 00 | 2,103 75 | 1,406 62 | 979 25 |
| January, | 233 90 | 61 25 | 360 61 | 158 75 | 91 60 | 1,586 75 | 708 89 | 838 25 |
| February, | 111 16 | 26 25 | 185 65 | 161 25 | 18 68 | 1,135 75 | 504 74 | 1,331 50 |
| March, | 142 65 | 42 25 | 603 50 | 68 25 | 7 35 | 835 00 | 576 57 | 878 00 |
| April, | 204 76 | 26 00 | 418 45 | 63 50 | 6 90 | 367 50 | 1,524 45 | 1,511 75 |
| May, | 192 64 | 34 75 | 263 63 | 55 00 | 30 18 | 38 50 | 119 09 | 1,313 00 |
| Total, | \$ 1,531 37 | \$ 330 25 | \$ 3,373 73 | \$ 945 97 | \$ 723 53 | \$ 10,172 46 | \$ 6,959 30 | \$ 11,763 55 |

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

Earnings of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1866.—Continued.

| MONTHS. | Conductors Way Bills. | Express Freight. | U. S. | | TOTAL FREIGHT. | TOTAL PASSENGERS. | TOTAL EARNINGS. |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Pass. | | | |
| June, | \$ 2,770 50 | \$ 17 43 | \$ 2,118 05 | \$ 2,735 85 | \$ 6,850 70 | \$ 9,586 55 | |
| July, | 5,825 60 | 293 90 | 9,359 29 | 3,081 46 | 17,943 64 | 21,025 10 | |
| August, | 6,979 78 | 1,240 68 | 4,400 00 | 7,667 02 | 16,502 78 | 24,169 80 | |
| September, | 6,563 51 | 1,443 37 | 3,477 26 | 12,217 75 | 15,861 64 | 28,079 39 | |
| October, | 4,890 05 | 1,788 04 | 2,963 19 | 12,519 92 | 14,411 29 | 26,931 21 | |
| November, | 3,848 00 | 1,346 00 | 370 20 | 9,903 79 | 10,086 45 | 19,989 24 | |
| December, | 4,418 35 | 2,835 74 | 395 42 | 11,005 59 | 10,769 02 | 21,774 61 | |
| January, | 3,613 73 | 2,592 04 | 1,703 30 | 9,094 76 | 9,830 53 | 18,925 29 | |
| February, | 2,407 85 | 2,496 90 | 101 12 | 8,049 76 | 6,198 93 | 14,248 69 | |
| March, | 2,661 10 | 1,520 76 | 103 46 | 11,970 97 | 7,843 87 | 19,814 84 | |
| April, | 1,870 00 | 1,888 88 | 1,068 00 | 17,251 00 | 7,240 50 | 24,491 50 | |
| May, | 2,186 30 | 809 69 | 130 00 | 14,022 94 | 7,235 05 | 21,457 99 | |
| Total, | \$ 48,034 77 | \$ 17,473 43 | \$ 25,599 29 | \$ 119,520 81 | \$ 130,773 40 | \$ 250,294 21 | |

JAMES M. POOL, Auditor.

JAMES M. POOL, Auditor.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee of Finance and Inspection submit the following report to the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company :

That they have examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer, and find them to be neatly and correctly kept, showing an accurate statement of the receipts and disbursements of the last year.

The Roadway we found improved, but still much repairing is needed ; the joints need tamping, and the Road ballasting, which will no doubt be done in time, as the Superintendent has had a gravel train but a short time. While many new ties have replaced old ones, the joints having been somewhat neglected, causes the Road to be rough, and in the greatly increased speed which has been adopted, renders it necessary that the Roadway should be placed in the best possible condition, and at the earliest day.

The bridges are generally in a good condition, except the stone abutments, which, in nearly all cases, need repairs. A few other repairs are needed, and the attention of the proper officers has been called to them.

The temporary structure across Cedar Creek still continues in good condition. All the timber and other materials for the new bridge have been provided, and the builders are now at work, with hopes of completion at an early day.

The engine-house at Raleigh is greatly needed for the protection of engines, and should be covered as early as possible.

The machine shops are in good condition, and appear to be sufficient for the requirements of the Company. The Committee would respectfully recommend that the President and Directors be instructed to have suitable apartments for ladies and children provided at each important depot on the Road.

The ending of the war found the Road in a crippled condition, and it has been impossible to make all the necessary improvements, yet much has been done, and having overcome the greatest difficulties, your Committee believe for the future, the affairs of the Company can be so managed as to be able to declare a handsome dividend.

C. H. K. TAYLOR, Chm'n.

T. B. VENABLE,

JOHN C. WINDER,

Committee.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS IN THE RALEIGH &
GASTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY, ON THE 1ST OF
JULY, 1866.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Amis, John | 7 | Bolling, Robert | 70 |
| Amis, Rufus | 2 | Bragg, W. A. | 7 |
| Amis, James S. | 2 | Bragg, Joseph, | 7 |
| Alston, W. F. S. | 2 | Bragg, John | 14 |
| Alston, K. P. | 47 | Brownley, William. | 21 |
| Andrews, A. B. | 60 | Boothe & Summers, | 1 |
| Arrington, S. P. | 7 | Bradbury, T. W. | 1 |
| Bryan, John H. | 40 | Branch, Thomas, | 2 |
| Beves, S. D. | 7 | Bishop, Asa | 1 |
| Branch, L. O'B. | 19 | Branch, J. R. | 2 |
| Burt, P. B. | 1 | Broadnax, W. E. | 84 |
| Bullock, B. F. | 4 | Branch, J. P. | 8 |
| Bullock, John D. | 2 | Boylan, Jane | 10 |
| Bullock, John | 102 | Boylan, Catharine, | 20 |
| Bullock, L. H. | 1 | Boylan, John S. | 8 |
| Brame, J. W. | 1 | Boylan, W. M. | 5 |
| Burwell, A. R. | 7 | Boylan, Weldon & Kate | 5 |
| Burwell, H. H. | 2 | Boylan, John H. | 7 |
| Brodie, T. L. | 7 | Boylan, Weldon, | 10 |
| Butler, A. | 7 | Betts, C. | 3 |
| Brown, J. F. | 28 | Brown, Mary E. | 20 |
| Brown, P. J. | 1 | Brown, J. Wilcox | 16 |
| Beckham, M. K. | 1 | Brown, J. T. & J. Wilcox | 18 |
| Boyd, John E. | 15 | Brown, Mary S. | 10 |
| Battle, W. S. | 229 | Brown, M. S. Trustee | 6 |
| Battle, Kemp P. | 40 | Cameron, Paul C. | 28 |
| Battle, R. H. | 30 | Cameron, M. C. | 56 |
| Batchelor, Jos. B. | 37 | Cosby, J. W. | 1 |
| Bragg, Thomas | 12 | Crenshaw, John M. | 24 |
| Burroughs, S. A. | 1 | Clifton, T. T. | 1 |
| Barringer, D. M. | 150 | Collins, James | 14 |
| Barrow, J. S. | 1 | Crudup, Dr. E. A. | 23 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|----------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Cannady N. E. | 2 | Freeman, E. B. | 3 |
| Cannady, Wyatt | 9 | Fowle, D. G. | 11 |
| Cannady, W. N. | 1 | Graves & Wilcox, | 7 |
| Cheatham, E. G. | 1 | Green, W. O. | 2 |
| Cooper, J. C. | 11 | Green, W. W. | 15 |
| Calvert, S. | 14 | Green, E. | 5 |
| Carroll, T. | 16 | Green, John | 21 |
| Cheek, E. A. | 7 | Grausman, M. | 4 |
| Cawthorne, J. C. | 21 | Grigg, Wesley | 7 |
| Crews, W. B. | 4 | Grigg, D. | 7 |
| Cox, W. R. | 35 | Gulick, W. B. | 23 |
| Dewey, C. | 35 | Harrison, John R. | 1 |
| Devereux, Thomas P. | 56 | Haywood, R. W. | 27 |
| Devereux, John | 14 | Hogg, Dr. Thomas D. | 40 |
| Dunn, P. A. | 10 | Hogg, Sarah L. | 18 |
| Debnam, Thos. R. | 2 | Hinton, L. | 2 |
| Dent, James | 1 | Harris, John W. | 7 |
| Davis, Isaac H. | 14 | Hood, W. H. | 2 |
| Davis, Archibald, | 11 | Hawkins, P. | 1 |
| Davis, Joseph J. | 7 | Hawkins, Aletha C. | 100 |
| Davis, J. C. | 11 | Hawkins, Louisa | 100 |
| Davis, J. E. | 8 | Hawkins, Collin M. | 50 |
| Daves, E. Graham, | 30 | Hawkins, John D. | 14 |
| Drummond, Samuel | 4 | Hawkins, W. J. | 7 |
| Dunn, J. B. | 7 | Hawkins, Jane A. | 27 |
| Dunn & Spencer, | 8 | Hill, D. S. | 7 |
| Donnan, A. | 4 | Hicks, John R. | 7 |
| Donnan, David | 7 | Harris, B. F. | 15 |
| Donnan, John | 8 | Hargrove, H. W. | 2 |
| Davis, P. R. | 4 | Herndon, J. R. | 32 |
| Dunn, Mary Octavia | 21 | Hester, Hamilton | 2 |
| Donnan & Johnston | 56 | Hines R. estate of | 7 |
| Edwards, L. C. | 2 | Herndon, R. N. & D. C. | 16 |
| Edwards, W. N. | 100 | Haywood, Maria T. | 5 |
| Ellis, Mary McK. | 8 | Haywood, Dr. R. B. | 10 |
| Egerton & Pitchford, | 7 | Haywood, J. A. | 7 |
| Ennis, John | 1 | Haywood, F. J. | 14 |
| Foster, A. J. | 1 | Haywood, Martha H. | 30 |
| Fleming, William | 7 | Hughes, Isaac W. | 81 |
| Freeman, William | 2 | Hughes, J. B. | 15 |
| Freeman, Harriet G. | 38 | Hinton, David | 14 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| Hamilton, R. A. | 35 | Kevan, John | 7 |
| Head, Abel | 2 | Kemp, Jas. C. | 2 |
| Hurt, Branch T | 1 | Kramer, F. | 19 |
| Harrison, P. B. | 1 | Lassiter, R. W. | 25 |
| Hair, John A. | 1 | Lane, Temple | 14 |
| Hawthorn, William, | 4 | Little, George | 7 |
| Hamilton, P. | 11 | Littlejohn, J. B. | 30 |
| Hamilton, H. N. | 9 | Lewis, D. M. | 15 |
| Hamilton, E. F. | 9 | Lewis, R. H. | 28 |
| Hamilton, R. J. | 9 | Lewis, R.H. (Guardian) | 172 |
| Hamilton, S. A. | 9 | Lemoine, John E. | 4 |
| Hamilton, E. A. | 9 | Leslie, Robert | 135 |
| Hamilton, H. C. | 9 | Latimer, J. R. | 14 |
| Hill, R. | 1 | Martin, Tannahill & Co. | 50 |
| Jones, Alfred | 23 | Mordecai, George W. | 100 |
| Jones, Kimbro | 2 | Mordecai, George W. (Trustee) | 7 |
| Jones, Ann | 1 | Mordecai, Henry | 7 |
| Jones, Adolphus G. | 1 | Mordecai, Jacob | 14 |
| Jones, W. H. (Halifax) | 5 | Marriott, B. | 2 |
| Johns, John B. | 1 | Montague, H. W. | 1 |
| Johnson, Albert, | 3 | Massenburg, N. B. | 7 |
| Jones, W. H. | 1 | Mitchell, Leroy, | 1 |
| Jones, W. D. (Wake) | 23 | Mann, W. B. | 2 |
| Jones, W. D. (Warren) | 10 | Mayfield, J. O'K. | 16 |
| Joyner, W. H. | 1 | Milam, N. | 5 |
| Jones, J. J. | 1 | Marriott, Dr. J. C. | 1 |
| Jeffreys, L. A. | 1 | Moore, B. F. | 200 |
| Jones, T. M. | 7 | Mitchell, Peter | 14 |
| Jones, J. S. | 8 | Montague, L. | 7 |
| Johnson, J. R. | 4 | Miller, Mary, | 35 |
| Judkins, Thomas J. | 1 | McKimmon, James | 7 |
| Jones, A. S. | 1 | May, David | 7 |
| Johnson, Jos. Ann S. | 14 | Major, Francis, | 2 |
| Jones, Geo. B. & Co., | 2 | May, James | 7 |
| King, John G. | 30 | McIlwaine, A. G. | 84 |
| Kane, John | 1 | McFarland, C. roline | 1 |
| Kittrell, George | 7 | Neal, L. W. | 7 |
| Kearney, W. H. H. | 7 | Neal, A. | 1 |
| Kingsbury, R. H. | 10 | Norwood, N. M. | 1 |
| Knott, Caleb | 1 | | |
| Kevan, Andrew | 14 | | |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Newton, Thomas, | 1 | Rowland, Horace H. | 2 |
| Norris, J. | 1 | Reavis, J. J. | 1 |
| Newell, M. A. T. | 8 | Royster, S. S. | 72 |
| Nunn, J. D. | 2 | Royster & Venable | 7 |
| O'Rorke, John | 27 | Stewart, Thomas | 1 |
| Peace, William | 21 | Smith, R. H. | 2 |
| Partridge, Sophia | 8 | Smith, Penelope | 110 |
| Proctor, I. | 1 | Saunders, B. | 14 |
| Purefoy, J. S. | 7 | Saunders, R. N. | 16 |
| Purefoy, A. F. | 7 | Selby, T. H. | 2 |
| Page, Anderson | 2 | Smedes, A. | 20 |
| Person, J. A. | 11 | Strickland, W. G. | 1 |
| Person, P. C. | 11 | Skinner, John | 1 |
| Person, Sallie | 4 | Spivey, D. W. | 15 |
| Person, W. N. | 1 | Speed, J. J. | 7 |
| Person, W. E. | 4 | Stead, A. L. | 1 |
| Person, Thomas A. | 14 | Stead, J. H. | 1 |
| Person, Ant. | 7 | Summerville, E. M. | 4 |
| Perry, Willie | 48 | Summerville, Jas. B. | 4 |
| Perry, A. S. | 21 | Sanford, C. O. | 70 |
| Perry, J. | 7 | Sanford, S. A. | 1 |
| Perry, Seaborn | 5 | Sanford, E. D. | 98 |
| Perry B. | 1 | Shafer, A. S. | 1 |
| Peace, P. P. | 7 | Simpson, Robt. (Eng.) | 371 |
| Peace, W. L. | 1 | Taylor, C. H. K. | 18 |
| Parham, Asa, | 1 | Turner, H. D. | 21 |
| Parham, Lewis | 1 | Tucker, W. H. & R. S. | 36 |
| Person, Wm. Sr. | 7 | Tucker, Lucinda | 6 |
| Person, Wm. | 159 | Towns, Edmund | 16 |
| Powell, W. M. | 1 | Taylor, Arch. | 25 |
| Palmer, J. C. | 1 | Taylor, R. P. | 90 |
| Parker, Sarah, (Trust.) | 5 | Tucker, John D. | 2 |
| Paschall, R. D. | 8 | Tennant, D. B. | 155 |
| Quincey, W. A. | 1 | Tally, W. W. | 14 |
| Roulhac, J. B. G. | 14 | Vass, W. W. | 9 |
| Rand, W. H. | 67 | Venable, T. B. | 7 |
| Rogers, C. J. | 1 | Vaughn, J. W. | 1 |
| Rogers, P. | 2 | Ward, Seth, | 1 |
| Rives, Francis E. | 250 | Winder, J. C. | 8 |
| Riggan, L. E. | 1 | Womble, Jordan | 1 |
| Rowland, W. H. | 2 | Williams, J. R. | 1 |

STOCKHOLDERS.—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|----------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Wilder, G. H. | 36 | White, Thomas, | 8 |
| Winston, John | 2 | Walters, W. T. | 25 |
| Wortham, J. L. | 7 | Wilkins, Edward | 98 |
| Williams, Mrs. S. A. | 70 | Withers, Thomas | 7 |
| Williams, A. | 30 | Wallace, Thomas | 35 |
| White, John | 5 | Young, John H. | 6 |
| Watkins, E. W. | 2 | Young, R. A. | 4 |
| Watson, John | 9 | Young, R. J. (Trustee) | 14 |
| Williams, John T. | 7 | City of Norfolk, | 700 |
| Ward, S. G. | 1 | State of N. Carolina, | 6,825 |
| Williams, John B. | 22 | Reserved Stock Fund, | 800 |
| Williams, John A. | 2 | | |
| Whitaker, W. S. | 20 | Whole No. of Shares, | 15,000 |

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
AND DIRECTORS OF THE ALBEMARLE & CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY, EMBRACING THE
YEARS FROM 1860 TO 1865.

*To the Stockholders of the
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company:*

Circumstances beyond our control, have prevented your regular annual meetings since November, 1860. At that time you directed that the annual Meetings should thereafter be held on the fourth Thursday in October, of each year. In compliance with that order, you have now assembled. Many changes have occurred since last we met. Your Canal was then nearly completed, and the trade which had scarcely commenced, had increased from a few hundred dollars per month, to upwards of six thousand during the same period.

Our motive power consisted of the Steam Tugs Wasp, Roanoke and Junaluska, and the dispatch boat Calypso; all of which have been destroyed during the war. The necessity of having steamers for repairs and superintendence, induced the construction of the Coinjock and Fannie, which are only adapted to that service.

Should the Stockholders desire the Company to recommence towing, four Tugs must be provided for that purpose, as the wants of the trade may require.

CAPACITY OF THE CANAL.

The war has demonstrated the capacity of your Canal for commerce. Nearly nine thousand vessels, mostly employed by the United States Government, have passed through your navigation. These vessels consisted of Steam Tugs, Propeller Transports, Side Wheel and Stern Wheel Steamers, Sailing Vessels and Canal Barges. Many of these vessels were

of greater capacity than could be passed through any other Canal on the Atlantic coast. In fact, a large number of them came by sea from New York and Philadelphia, and passed through your navigation. In the past four months more than forty Steamers, bound from New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Boston and Baltimore, to Charleston, Savannah and the West Indies, have availed themselves of this route. With the exception of a few miles, there is a good inland navigation *via* the Albemarle and Chesapeake, Chesapeake and Delaware, and Delaware and Raritan Canals, from the city of New York to St. John's river, in the State of Florida. This is a very important matter, and should be more generally known to our merchants and business men. It gives to the shipper ample facilities to move his products, and furnishes a large field to enterprising steamboat owners in other States.

TRANSPORTATION.

It has, we believe, been the universal custom for others than the Canal Company to engage in transportation on their Canals. Competition, among the merchants and boat owners, being sufficient to furnish ample tonnage for all purposes.

We believe the best interest of the Stockholders would be advanced by a judicious system of transportation, to embrace the principal points on the line of our navigation. What would be considered of a Rail Road Company, after laying their roadway, to wait for some one to undertake the transportation over their Road? Our Roadway is now in running order, and we have a capacity for business greater than any other work of the kind in America. Why, then, should we let such an opportunity pass?

There are now running from the Port of Norfolk, the following lines of steamships:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| To New York, two lines, | 6 steamships. |
| " Boston, one line, | 3 " |
| " Philadelphia, two lines, | 4 " |
| " Baltimore, two lines, | 4 " |
| " Richmond, two lines, | 4 " |

The construction of suitable propellers, adapted to our navigation, and built of iron, we would recommend as follows :

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|
| Norfolk to Newbern, | 2 | 300 tons each. |
| “ “ Washington, | 1 | 300 |
| “ “ Hyde County, | 1 | 150 |
| “ “ Tyrrell “ | 1 | 150 |
| “ “ Elizabeth City | 1 | 100 |
| “ “ Hertford | 1 | 100 |
| “ “ Chowan river, | 2 | 150 tons each. |
| “ “ Roanoke “ | 3 | 200 “ “ |
| “ “ Cashie “ | 1 | 200 |
| “ “ Currituck County, | 1 | 100 |

These steamers should be constructed of iron, in the most substantial manner, and carry a large cargo on less than six feet water, with accommodations for a limited number of passengers on their upper decks. By the establishment of the above designated lines, the farmers of North Carolina would be furnished with ample facilities for shipment, and their products could be carried to the great markets of the Atlantic States by the several steamship lines, from Norfolk.

Previous to the war there were more than 300 vessels of all classes trading through the Canal. Scarcely a dozen of them are now to be found. The farmers and lumbermen have no way to send their products to market, and are entirely dependent upon transient vessels.

The crops in the Eastern Counties of North Carolina are gathered and ready for shipment early in the winter, while those of the West are not sent forward till spring. By the closing of the navigation on the northern canals, a large number of boats are idle, which could be profitably employed here during the winter.

The importance, however, of *regular lines of steamers* cannot be too highly estimated. It is by such lines a large trade is built up.

NAVIGATION.

This being a new line of navigation, few pilots can be found competent to navigate it. For that reason lights buoys, and other aids to navigation, are important.

Congress, in 1860, appropriated ten thousand dollars for a light to be erected at the mouth of North River, and five hundred dollars for buoys to be placed on the line of navigation. The Board of trade of Norfolk have united with us in an application to the Light House Bureau to supply these important aids to navigation.

GENERAL AGENT.

On the occupation of the city by the Federal Troops, the President appointed Mr. M. Courtright, of Pennsylvania, General Agent of the Company, to arrange with the government for the use of their Canals. For a long time, nothing could be had from them. There was a total suspension of trade, and no funds on hand, or accruing to the Company, and much work required to be done to restore the navigation, and repair the damages sustained by occupation of a portion of their Canal by both armies.

Mr. Courtright gave the matter his attention, advanced the necessary funds to remove the obstructions, repair the damages, and put the work in order, so that no complaint was urged against its management. But for this prompt action on his part, it is believed the navigation would not have been preserved in its present condition.

Respectfully submitted,

MARSHALL PARKS,
President.

STATEMENT

*Exhibiting the Capital Stock of the Albemarle & Chesapeake
Canal Company, September 30th, 1865.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|---------|----|----|-----------|----|
| For amount as per Charter, Subscribed by the State of North Carolina, | \$ | 350,000 | 00 | \$ | 1,500,000 | 00 |
| Subscribed by Currituck Co., | | 44,000 | 00 | | | |
| Subscribed by individuals. | | 898,100 | 00 | | | |
| Balance undisposed of | | 207,900 | 00 | | | |
| | | | | \$ | 1,500,000 | 00 |

STATEMENT

Exhibiting the Receipts of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company for the fiscal year terminating Sept. 30th, 1865.

| | | | | | |
|--|----|---------|----|----|------------|
| By balance as per statement rendered Oct. 1, 1860, | \$ | 24,619 | 00 | | |
| Tolls for the year ending Oct. 1, '61, \$23,407 70 | | | | | |
| Tolls for the year ending Oct. 1, '62, 4,435 51 | | | | | |
| Tolls for the year ending Oct. 1, '63, 19,686 15 | | | | | |
| Tolls for the year ending Oct. 1, '64, 42,715 67 | | | | | |
| Tolls for the year ending Oct. 1, '65, 70,421 16 | | | | | |
| | | 160,566 | 19 | | |
| From other sources, | | 8,992 | 81 | | |
| | | | | \$ | 194,268 00 |
| EXPENDITURES. | | | | | |
| Engineer Expenses, | \$ | 1,885 | 50 | | |
| Canal Repairs and Expenses, | | 62,957 | 89 | | |
| Interest and Law Expenses, | | 11,761 | 25 | | |
| Currituck County, N. C. | | 2,056 | 09 | | |
| Steam Tow Boats and Contingent Expenses, | | 36,329 | 90 | | |
| Bills payable and Exchange Account, | | 14,234 | 57 | | |
| U. S. Revenue Tax, | | 1,116 | 97 | | |
| Steam Dredge and repairs, | | 10,364 | 32 | | |
| Construction, | | 43,802 | 43 | | |
| | | | | | 184,508 92 |
| Viz.—Currituck County Bonds, | \$ | 9,300 | 00 | | |
| Cash, on hand (Southern Currency) | | 459 | 08 | | |
| | \$ | 9,759 | 08 | | |
| | | | | \$ | 9,759 08 |

*Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company,
October 1, 1865.*

STATEMENT

Of the Number and Class of Vessels that have passed through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1861.

| CLASS. | MONTHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. |
|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|--------|
| | October, | November, | December, | January, | February, | March, | April, | May, | June, | July, | August, | September, | |
| Steamers, | 79 | 94 | 70 | 84 | 73 | 68 | 63 | 45 | 41 | 36 | 34 | 39 | 716 |
| Schooners, | 83 | 136 | 131 | 191 | 169 | 174 | 155 | 34 | 12 | 27 | 14 | 13 | 1,139 |
| Sloops, | 2 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 74 |
| Lighters, | 23 | 44 | 45 | 36 | 46 | 43 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 14 | 300 |
| Barges, | 14 | 31 | 14 | 32 | 19 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 153 |
| Rafts, | | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | 8 |
| Boats, | 17 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 55 | 17 | 179 |
| | 218 | 329 | 276 | 359 | 332 | 325 | 260 | 90 | 71 | 100 | 125 | 94 | 2,569 |

STATEMENT.

Of the number and Class of Vessels that have passed through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal for the fiscal year ending September, 30, 1863.

| CLASS. | MONTHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. |
|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|--------|
| | October, | November, | December, | January, | February, | March, | April, | May, | June, | July, | August, | September, | |
| Steamers, | 37 | 37 | 53 | 57 | 46 | 47 | 26 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 39 | 377 |
| Schooners, | 5 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 69 |
| Sloops, | | | 3 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 71 |
| Lighters, | 41 | 36 | 36 | 13 | 32 | 39 | 25 | 26 | 9 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 292 |
| Barges, | | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 16 |
| Rafts, | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boats, | | | 2 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 14 | 20 | 27 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 125 |
| | 85 | 80 | 109 | 102 | 105 | 135 | 70 | 68 | 48 | 39 | 44 | 67 | 950 |

STATEMENT]

Of the number and Class of Vessels that have passed through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1865.

| CLASS. | MONTHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. |
|------------|---------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June, | July. | Aug. | Sept. | |
| Steamers, | 123 | 124 | 90 | 92 | 87 | 85 | 160 | 159 | 140 | 85 | 71 | 80 | 1,305 |
| Schooners, | 7 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 22 | 28 | 51 | 59 | 57 | 266 |
| Sloops, | | | 5 | 7 | 14 | 24 | 9 | 9 | 28 | 47 | 22 | 25 | 190 |
| Lighters, | | | 4 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 14 | 26 | 79 |
| Barges, | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 36 | 38 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 122 |
| Rafts, | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| Boats, | 4 | 14 | 32 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 36 | 111 | 220 | 83 | 115 | 652 |
| | 134 | 146 | 145 | 128 | 127 | 141 | 220 | 272 | 329 | 412 | 253 | 303 | 2,617 |

STATEMENT

Aggregate Number and Class of Vessels that have passed through the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal for the past five years, terminating September 30th, 1865.

| YEAR. | Steamers. | Schooners. | Sloops. | Lighters. | Barges. | Rafts. | Boats. | TOTAL. |
|-------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1861 | 671 | 1139 | 74 | 300 | 153 | 8 | 179 | 2569 |
| 1862 | 493 | 192 | 88 | 278 | 69 | | 188 | 1297 |
| 1863 | 377 | 69 | 71 | 292 | 16 | | 125 | 950 |
| 1864 | 953 | 24 | 15 | 96 | 124 | 5 | 174 | 1392 |
| 1865 | 1300 | 266 | 190 | 79 | 122 | 3 | 602 | 2617 |
| | 3844 | 1690 | 438 | 1044 | 474 | 16 | 1318 | 8824 |

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ATLANTIC AND
NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY, HELD
IN GOLDSBORO', JULY 20TH 1865.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road Company was held at Goldsboro', July 20th, 1865.

On motion, Dr. M. F. Arendell was called to the Chair, and William H. Oliver and John Tull appointed Secretaries.

On motion, R. W. King and W. W. Guess were appointed a Committee to ascertain the amount of Stock represented, and to verify proxies.

Moved by C. C. Clark, that one of the magistrates of Wayne County be requested to administer the Amnesty oath to such Stockholders as may not be excepted by the President's Proclamation, to enable them to participate in this meeting. James H. Everitt, Esq., was requested, under the above resolution, to administer the oath.

The Committee on proxies reported that thirteen thousand six hundred and seventeen (13,617) shares were represented, which being a majority of the stock, the meeting was declared duly organized.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock.

On motion of Gov. Morehead, all proxies in compliance with the bye-laws, and only deficient for the want of stamps, were admitted.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to the election of four Directors for the ensuing year; C. R. Thomas and W. P. Trimsley were appointed Tellers to hold the election. The Tellers reported that W. B. Wadsworth, John H. Richardson,

Isaac Ramsey and John Tull had received a majority of the votes cast, and they were declared duly elected.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to an election of Finance Committee. C. C. Clark, John A. Parrott and Bridges Arendell were reported as having received a majority of the votes cast, and were declared duly elected as Finance Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, the last quarter of Mr. J. D. Whitford's salary, as President, was ordered to be paid in the present currency of the country.

On motion, a Free Ticket for life over the Road was ordered to be presented to Mr. John D. Whitford.

On motion of Johnson H. Bryan, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, The laborer is worthy of his hire—the faithful servant of his just reward : therefore,

Resolved, That in John D. Whitford, President of this Road, the Stockholders recognize an early and tried friend of the enterprise, without whose efforts it is most likely the Company would not have been.

Resolved, That to his industry and skill, the work is indebted for the position it has occupied, and now occupies, in the great system of Internal Improvement of the State.

Resolved, That to the foresight and intelligence of the previous Boards of Directors, the Stockholders are indebted for Mr. Whitford's invaluable services.

Resolved, That the wisdom of the Directors in the selection of Mr. Whitford, as Chief Executive officer of the Company, has been fully shown in his past successful management of the Road, and has been in a marked manner endorsed by the action of the late Confederate authorities, in assigning to him the position of leading manager of the Rail Road system of the State, a position which he filled with honor to himself and with credit to the State, till compelled to relinquish it through stress of declining health.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Stockholders of this Company are hereby tendered to John D. Whitford, President, for

his untiring industry and marked skill, and the faithful performance of his duty.

And Whereas, God, in His All-Wise Providence, has seen fit to afflict our friend and Chief Officer, in a manner which seems to us most severe ; and it appearing to us that the occasion will justify us in mingling our sympathies in his private affairs with our admiration for him as a public servant :

Resolved, That in Mr. Whitford's recent very severe domestic loss, he has our heartfelt sympathies, and our true condolence. As God tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb, may He also strengthen the heart of our friend to bear this blow, and enable him to say in meekness and in truth, "Thy will be done."

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting, and that a copy of them be sent to Mr. Whitford.

On motion, the salary of the President was fixed at two thousand dollars, and that of the Secretary and Treasurer at twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the trustees of the Methodist Church for the use of their building.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

M. F. ARENDELL, *Chairman*.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER,

JOHN TULL,

Secretaries.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN : It is to be regretted that I am compelled by the extraordinary events which have distinguished the year, to present to you, without the approval of the Board of Directors, the eleventh annual Report of this Company, which shows the operations of the Road during the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1865.

From the subjoined statements of the Treasurer, and of the Superintendent of Government transportation, the aggregate amount of earnings of the Road for a little over nine months, and until it was taken possession of by the United States Army, was \$355,998 88, as follows :

ON ATLANTIC & NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, 26 MILES, FROM
KINSTON TO GOLDSBORO' :

| | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Freight Receipts, | \$ 30,531 76 | |
| Passenger Receipts, | 32,519 25 | |
| Way Travel, | 20,220 50 | |
| | ————— | \$ 83,271 51 |
| Transportation, Freight and Troops for Confederate States and State of North Carolina, as per Treasur- er's statement, | \$ 27,171 05 | |
| Ditto, ditto, as per report Superin- tendent Government Transporta- tion, | 91,436 56 | |
| | ————— | 118,607 61 |
| Gross earnings on Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road, | | \$ 201,879 12 |

ON OTHER RAIL ROADS:

| | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| Transportation Troops and Freight as per Treasurer's Report, | \$12,821 35 | |
| Ditto for previous year, as per Treas- urer's Report, | 5,879 38 | |
| Ditto, ditto, as per Report Super- intendent Government Transpor- tation, | 104,499 50 | |
| Transportation private freight on Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, as Superintendent Government Transportation Report, | 3,866 74 | |
| Gross earnings on other Roads, | ————— | \$ 127,066 97 |

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:

| | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| For rent of Warehouse, | \$ 225 00 | |
| For Coupons Confederate Bonds, | 220 | |
| For Stationary Engine sold, | 20,000 00 | |
| For Premium on 21,000 Carteret County Bonds sold, | 5,489 79 | |
| For March Receipts from Agents, | 1,118 00 | 27,052 97 |
| Total Receipts, | ————— | \$ 355,998 88 |

The aggregate amount paid for operating our own, and running our trains on other Roads for the same time, nine months, was \$186,327 39, as follows :

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Transportation Expense, including pay of Conductors, Enginemen, Firemen and purchase of wood, &c., | \$ 34,063 97 |
| Station Expenses and Salaries of Agents, | 4,180 00 |
| Shop account, including repairs of Engines and Cars, purchase of stock material, oil and waste, &c., | 85,012 93 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Road account, including pay of Road and Section Masters, pur- chase of new cross ties and sup- plies, | 15,836 27 | |
| General Administration and mileage to Directors, and Salaries of Of- ficers, | 9,168 80 | |
| Printing and Advertising, and Office and Incidental Expenses, | 4,118 08 | |
| Lost and damaged freight, | 235 00 | |
| Negro hire and negro subsistence, | 33,712 34 | 186,327 39 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Nett receipts, | | \$169,671 49 |

By comparing an average of the receipts per month of this and the last year, it gives the following result :

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Gross earnings during the year 1864, 12 months, | \$315,787 31 |
| Average per month, | 26,315 61 |
| | <hr/> |
| Gross earnings during the year 1865, 9 months, | 355,998 88 |
| Average per month, | 39,555 43 |
| | <hr/> |
| Expenses during the year 1864, 12 months, | 100,720 44 |
| Average per month, | 8,393 37 |
| | <hr/> |
| Expenses during the year 1865, 9 months, | 186,327 89 |
| Average per month, | 20,703 09 |
| | <hr/> |
| Nett earnings per month, 1865, | 18,852 34 |
| Nett earnings per month, 1864, | 17,922 24 |
| | <hr/> |
| Increase per month 1865 over 1864, | 930 10 |

There has been a steady and gradual increase of the receipts of your Road since it commenced operations, as you will learn by reference to the different reports of the officers

from that time. It is proper here to remark, however, that the salaried officers of the Company have not been credited with the amounts due them but for the first six months of the fiscal year, ending May 31st, 1865. Hence, a considerable amount in Confederate money is now due those officers and employees and contractors of the Company, which should be added to the operating expenses given above. And on the other hand, the Company purchased, and still has in its possession, a lot of car wheels, which cost over \$25,000, besides other material of some value, which will be found in the report of the Master Machinist, which were not received in time to be used, before the surrender of the Road. This amount is amply sufficient to offset the debts referred to, and these figures give you a fair insight into the receipts and expenses of the Company for the period stated. It would doubtless have been much more satisfactory to you, as well as to the Board of Directors, to have had all the proper entries made and the books posted to the end of the fiscal year. Such was the earnest desire of myself, but, under the circumstances, it was impracticable, for various reasons, to have it done. The collapse of the Southern Confederacy, in April last, suddenly changed the currency in the State, and upset all arrangements and contracts in relation to wages, salaries and debts of all sorts. Therefore, from that date, if justice does not demand it for a month or two earlier, as there was such a ruinous depreciation in Confederate money for some time preceding the surrender of the Southern armies, the officers and employees of the Company, as well as contractors, I presume, ought and will be paid in the current money of the country. To enable us to come to some understanding with them in reference to this matter, that the books might be posted, the President summoned the Directors to meet in Goldsboro' on the 7th June last, but a quorum failed to attend for some cause unknown to him.

The Treasurer of the Company, Mr. J. Cicero Justice, had in the meantime tendered his resignation through me to the Board of Directors, to take effect on the day of their meeting. It was not accepted by me, as I had no authority to do so, but as he had made every necessary preparation, in anticipa-

tion of its acceptance, to accompany his family to the State of Illinois, where he expects hereafter to reside, and as your Finance Committee had examined his books and vouchers, I felt, notwithstanding my regret at his leaving his office at this particular time, that it would be doing him injustice, if not an injury, to longer oppose it; hence, gave my consent, but with the understanding that he would return by the Company's paying his expenses whenever its interest might require his aid in the settlement of any of their contracts or accounts. The office Mr. Justice has voluntarily vacated, he has filled for six years, and doubtless he would have been retained in it if he had so desired, for perhaps an indefinite period. During his long service, it gives us pleasure to state, he faithfully performed his duty, has been remarkably correct in all his transactions, and given entire satisfaction, I believe, to the Board of Directors. The books and papers of the Treasurer are now in the temporary possession of Mr. W. H. Harvey, the Superintendent of Government Transportation of this Company.

In connection with this subject I would state, that immediately after the surrender of Gen. Johnston and his army, I, then being in Greensboro', called upon Gov. Vance, who was also there, to ascertain what disposition to make of the trains, the books and papers of the Treasurer and Agents, and other property of the Company which, just previous to the evacuation of Goldsboro', had been caried up the North Carolina Road for safety, when the Governor attempted to confer with Gen. Schofield on the subject by telegraph, as follows :

GREENSBORO', April 30th, 1865.

MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD, *Raleigh, N. C.* :

A large number of trains belonging to the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, and other Roads in the eastern part of the State, have been accumulated near this place. Can they be permitted to return and resume operations under their

present organization, and, if not, what disposition do you propose to make of them?

Z. B. VANCE.

At that time, as all dispatches had to be approved by Gen. Johnston, before they can be transmitted, I took the above to that officer myself for his approval, when he informed me it was not necessary to send it, that he would probably need these trains for a few days, after which time, by the terms of the surrender, they would pass into the possession of the Commander of the United States army in North Carolina.

One of our trains, in charge of Mr. Harvey, on which were the books and papers of the Company, was then at the Company Shops. It had been employed by the Governor of the State especially for the removal of the valuable effects of the Treasury and other Departments of the State, and also of the North Carolina Banks, or as many of them as desired its use. After the capitulation of the Southern army, these effects had been temporarily deposited in Greensboro', and the train was now ordered to return, by Gov. Vance, to that place, agreeably to the directions of General Schofield, to take the State and Bank property back to the City of Raleigh. I went down on this train with Mr. Thomas Webb, President of the North Carolina Rail Road, and, together, we called early after our arrival on Col. Boyd, the Chief Quartermaster of Gen. Schofield. Not being able to learn any thing definite from him, respecting our affairs, I deemed it advisable in the absence of the Board of Directors, to employ counsel, and after consultation with B. F. Moore, Esq., already employed by the Company, and the Hon. R. S. Donnell, we addressed the following communication to the General Commanding :

RALEIGH, May 4th, 1865.

MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD, *Commanding, &c., N. C., Raleigh* :

SIR :—Having been President of the Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road Company at the time of the surrender of Gen. Johnston, and having now in my possession and under

my control a considerable number of engines, coaches, box and flat cars, I desire to place them under your control. They are, for the most part, above the city of Raleigh, on the North Carolina Rail Road. If you shall desire to possess them, as soon as I shall be informed of your pleasure, I will cause them to be brought to such point on the Rail Road as you shall designate. The books and papers of the Company, showing the past administration of its affairs, are also in my possession. They are valuable to me as furnishing the evidence in what manner I, as the President of the Company, have discharged my duties and disbursed its funds. They will constitute my only means of defence against any charge of maladministration, if I should be assailed. I hope to be allowed to keep these. If, however, you should desire them, I will deliver them also, trusting that they will be safely kept.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN D. WHITFORD.

In reply, he stated to me in person, that the Rail Roads in the State were the property of the United States Government by conquest; nevertheless, he was satisfied the Government would extend great liberality to the different corporations, and return their works after awhile. But they would be held, or some of them, ours included, and operated for a season strictly as Military Roads, and for the convenience of his army. I was then referred, to Col. Boyd, his Chief Quarter Master, to arrange with him in regard to the trains and other property of the Company. Without delay I called upon Col. Boyd, to whom we feel indebted for his kindness and courtesy, who readily gave permission for me to keep the books and papers, and such other property of the Company as might not be required by the military in their operations of the road, and requested that the engines and cars should be sent to Goldsboro'. This request was complied with as far as in our power. We had one train of cars with locomotive then up on the Western North Carolina Rail Road for safety, which could not return in consequence of the destruction of

some of the bridges during the Stoneman raid through that region of the State. The locomotive and those of the cars in the train that escaped destruction are still on that road. You will be informed more especially of the loss hereafter, in connection with the Master Machinist's report.

We have laid these matters before you at some length, as we were then convinced that your interest demanded that we should use every proper exertion to get possession of the road, and if possible to retain possession of the rolling stock. The road we were anxious to keep, or re-possess, that we might derive the benefit of the press of freight and travel that we conceived would follow immediately after it was opened to Newbern and Morehead City. If we had been successful, no doubt it would have put into your Treasury a sum sufficient to have paid current expenses at least, and, perhaps, left a surplus which would have enabled the Company to have operated hereafter without embarrassment, and until business resumed its original and natural channels. In all this it is true we were disappointed, not as you have seen for the want of a timely and prudent effort on our part. It was sincerely hoped if we could not succeed in getting the road we would in keeping the rolling stock. If it passed from our control, we were fearful, it would be placed into the hands of persons who could only expect to run it temporarily, and hence, it could not be presumed that they would take as much care of it as our own engineers. No one except those thoroughly conversant with machinery can imagine its rapid deterioration when run or handled by incompetent or negligent persons, or the large outlay of money and the time that is requisite to repair the damage of a few month's improper use of a locomotive, and to put it again in ordinary running order. We do not say such has actually been the result of the transfer of your locomotives and cars to other hands. We know nothing about their present condition. They may, and we sincerely trust, have been improved by the change. However we do know when they were taken from the Company, from the interest manifested in them by our Master Machinists, locomotive Engineers and Mechanics, and by their indefatigable efforts, they were mostly in very good

order and equal generally to the rolling stock of any Rail Road in the State, notwithstanding the disadvantages we labored under of having no regular shops and but few tools of the right kind for machine work. We regret that we can not give you any reliable information in regard to the present condition of the Road, the larger portion of it as you are aware, has been in the possession of the United States government, or army, for more than three years, and the line from Goldsboro' to Kinston since the middle of March last. Before we left this section we were replacing the rotten ties and had effected contracts to renew all that were unsound during the year. The road bed was in excellent order and the embankments had been but recently widened and raised, the cuts cleaned out and the ditches deepened, the old timbers over the culverts had all been replaced with new ones, and the bridges were as sound and substantial as when constructed. The ware houses at Kinston, Mosely Hall and Goldsboro', were in good repair except the platforms and steps of the two former required renewing. For that purpose the lumber had been engaged for a considerable time, but never delivered in consequence of the distracted state of the country. Below Kinston we have had no opportunity to ascertain positively the character of the work done on the Road by those who have had it in charge. I, however, have passed over the entire line to Morehead City, within the last two months, and casually visited the shops at Newbern. From an observation, in passing, the shops and other Rail Road buildings in that town, and the machinery and tools in them, were in as good state of preservation as could have been expected after the time that had elapsed since we left them. At Morehead City, very extensive and costly additions have been made to the Rail Road wharf by the Government of the United States. But unfortunately the work is not permanent, as it rests entirely on wooden piles and can stand but a year or two, in consequence of the ravages of the worm, *Teredo navalis*, which are so abundant in the waters on our sea coast, particularly during the fall months of the year. If this be so, and many of you know we have not made an exaggerated assertion, the improvement can only be but temporary, if of

any benefit whatever to the Company, though we admit the same amount of money expended in the construction of an iron pile wharf similar to yours at that place would have perhaps answered the purpose of the Government and been of such service to the Company as would have justified quite a heavy outlay for its purchase. Some other work has been done by the Government Agents at Morehead City and Newbern, such as putting in side tracks, &c., but whether they will be requisite or not for the convenient and economical operations of the Road hereafter, we are not prepared to say. The ware house at Carolina City has been taken down and carried off, and not a vestige of the wharf at that place is left; the side track still remains and appears now to be of little or no use. On the line of the Road the bridges have all been destroyed at different times since the commencement of the war and have been replaced with trestle work, except the Scott's Creek and Smith Creek bridges, near Newbern, and the Stony Creek bridge near Goldsboro'—aggregate length 228 feet. Those burned were the Bear Creek, Falling Creek, Neuse River, South West Creek, Core Creek, Bachelor's Creek, Trent River, Slocum's Creek, and Port River, besides about 75 feet superstructure of slue bridges—aggregate length 3321 feet—all by different commanders of the armies of the Confederacy, notwithstanding we had strenuously opposed such unnecessary loss to you, from first to last and from the beginning of our difficulties to the termination of the war, we had earnestly and constantly protested against it. To save if practicable the two remaining sections of the Neuse River bridge, (we had been reliably informed that their destruction or safety depended entirely upon whether the enemy advanced from Newbern or not,) I addressed a short time before the last Kinston battle, a communication to Gen. Baker, then commanding North Carolina, on the subject, in which I state ;

“ When the army under Gen. Foster was met advancing from Newbern, by the gallant Gen. Evans, all of our bridges, and all other property of the Rail Road at Kinston, were placed under my control to destroy or not as in my opinion, the interest of the service might require. This confidence

would have led to their destruction if there had been any cause for it. Not being able to see any benefit his army, the service of the country could derive from the burning of Rail Road property, or any disadvantage it could be to the enemy at that time, I had nothing destroyed, and although it passed into the hands of the enemy it was all returned in a few days after the battle of Kinston to us, without having received the slightest injury—hence, our operations were scarcely interrupted, and it was all, without presumption, attributable to a little common sense and discretion.”

Again :

“I honestly confess I have never seen any injury the United States armies sustained, or any advantage the Confederate States armies gained by destroying any of the bridges on the Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road. The destruction of the draw in the Trent River Viaduct would have prevented the pursuit by the enemy of our flying troops, as effectually as did the total destruction of that grand and beautiful work.”

We were exceedingly solicitous about the safety of the bridge referred to, as we believed the section next to the high land could be taken down and thrown over the river, and between the abutments could be filled in with earth, the track laid thereon and the trains run over it with perfect security. But if they were lost, we would then have the insecurity of the trestle work in the Neuse for a considerable time, as well also as over the river bottom. General Baker promptly referred this matter to Colonel Whitford, then commanding at Kinston, with instructions not to burn the bridge for the reasons I had suggested. That officer informed me on the 24th February, 1865, “The bridge will not be burned. It would be unnecessary, as the enemy have bridges already built for the Road, and the destruction of a Rail Road bridge would be no obstacle to him.” This assurance made us feel that it was secure, and we were astonished when we heard it was finally destroyed, not; however, we are gratified to state, by the orders of either of the officers alluded to: by whose orders we have been unable to learn, and we presume it is now immaterial to you.

Of the present situation of the Road bed east of Neuse

River, we are not able to inform you. In the track we know a large number of new ties, many of them of very inferior timber, have been put by order of the Military Superintendent of the United States Road, during the last few months. This will render the superstructure of the Road safe for the running of trains for a year or two at least. During the period of the war a considerable quantity of the iron was taken from the Road between Kinston and Newbern, by order of the Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States, agreeably to an arrangement he made with the Governor of North Carolina. Much of this iron had been previously damaged by the Southern army, but some of it was not injured. To the perfect rails being carried off we objected, but the Governor stated he was compelled to make a virtue of necessity, and give his permission to the Government to take some to prevent their taking all, without it. The exact number of tons thus disposed of we are unable to give you. It could at any time be readily ascertained by having measured the distance relaid with the new iron, which is a lighter rail than ours, and by subtracting the quantity sold by the Company in accordance with the resolution of the Stockholders adopted at your last annual meeting. Under this resolution I sold to parties as authorized, upwards of two hundred tons of rails, and the amount received for the same, was paid on the debt due the State, as you directed, and as you will presently see by the following report of the Treasurer of the Company. We disposed of no other iron and none other was carried off the Road, except about two-thirds of a mile we had at Best Station, which was taken up and laid on the North Carolina Road, near Boon Hill, by those in charge of the United States Military Trains, after the evacuation of Goldsboro'.

GOLDSBORO'. N. C., May 31, 1865.

MR. JOHN D. WHITFORD,

President of the Atlantic & N. C. Rail Road Company:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith submit the following information taken from the books of the Comraa.:

STATEMENT

Showing the Financial condition of the Atlantic & N. C. R. R.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|--------|----|----|-----------|
| By your orders I sold to Wm. S. Mason, of Raleigh, forty-two Carteret County Bonds, \$500 each | \$ | 21,000 | 00 | | |
| Coupons attached, worth, | | 6,448 | 91 | | |
| At premiums of 20 per cent. on Bonds and Coupons payable in North Carolina Treasury Notes, | | 5,489 | 79 | \$ | 32,938 70 |
| William S. Mason has delivered to me receipts of Public Treasury of North Carolina, amounting to | | 32,944 | 00 | | |
| Leaving balance due Mr. Mason, | | | | | 5 30 |
| I have paid premium on North Carolina Treasury Notes purchased at sundry times, and paid over to the State of North Carolina, | | | | | 16,437 55 |
| The Company has received from the State of North Carolina for transportation, shop labor, &c., in 1861-'62, | | 32,650 | 18 | | |
| For transportation in 1864-'65, | | 4,967 | 97 | | 37,618 15 |
| The Company sold to Gilbert, Elliott & Co., 203 1160-2240 tons Iron Rails at \$425 per ton, | | | | | 86,495 |
| On hand one Confederate States 4 per cent. certificate, dated April 1, 1864, for | | | | | 19,500 |
| Balance cash in Treasurer's hands this date, viz : | | | | | |
| North Carolina Treasury Notes, | | 270 | | | |
| Confederate States Notes, | | 7,034 | | | |
| H. G. Evans' Check, | | 25 | | | |
| Alex. Justice's Check, | | 9 | | | |
| Balance in Merchant's Bank of Newbern, | | 6 76 | | | 8,245 66 |
| In hands of P. A. Wiley, Agent for the purchase of North Carolina Treasury Notes, | | | | | 11,000 |

AMOUNT

Paid on State Loan of \$400,000, as per Statements published in May 31, 1864.

| | | INTEREST. | PRINCIPAL. |
|--|---|---------------|---------------|
| Interest to Dec. 1, 1863, in C. S. Treasury Notes, | | \$ 148,000 | |
| Paid on Principal. | | | \$ 100,000 |
| Bal. of Prin. May 31, 1864, \$300,000 00 | | | |
| Bal. of Int. ditto, 9, 19 17 | | | |
| 1864. | | | |
| Sept. 16 | Paid interest to date in North Carolina Treasury Notes, | 14,719 17 | |
| | Paid on principal, do | | \$ 3,931 83 |
| Nov. 2 | " interest to date, do | 2,269 85 | |
| | " on principal, do | | 20,820 15 |
| 3 | " interest to date, do | 45 87 | |
| | " on principal, do | | 20,039 13 |
| 12 | " interest to date, do | 425 34 | |
| | " on principal, do | | 15,751 66 |
| 15 | " interest to date, do | 119 72 | |
| | " on principal, do | | 8,995 28 |
| 18 | " interest to date, do | 115 23 | |
| | " on principal, do | | 7,607 77 |
| Dec. 7 | " interest to date, do | 742 84 | |
| | " on principal, do | | 9,257 16 |
| 26 | " interest to date, do | 711 99 | |
| | " on principal, do | | 3,522 01 |
| 1865 | | | |
| Jan. 3 | " interest to date, do | 245 08 | |
| | " on principal, do | | 3,454 92 |
| Mar. 28 | " interest to date, do | 2,927 12 | |
| 24, 28 | " on principal, do | | 11,333 88 |
| April 1 | " interest to date, do | 97 64 | |
| | " on principal, do | | 2,102 36 |
| 7 | " interest to date, do | 193 18 | |
| | " on principal, do | | 16,289 82 |
| | | \$ 170,613 03 | \$ 223,105 97 |

STATE LOAN.—*Continued.*

| | | | | | |
|--|----|---------|----|----|------------|
| Total amount paid on State Loan, principal and interest, | \$ | 393,719 | 00 | | |
| Of which was paid in Confederate Treasury Notes, | | 248,000 | 00 | | |
| In North Carolina Treasury Notes, | | 145,719 | 00 | | |
| | \$ | 393,719 | 00 | | |
| Balance of principal due May 31, 1865, | | | | \$ | 176,894 03 |
| Balance of interest due to May 31, 1865, | \$ | 1,562 | 56 | | |
| Total balance of principal and interest due State of North Carolina, May 31, 1865, | | | | \$ | 178,456 59 |

Respectfully, &c.,

J. CICERO JUSTICE, *Treasurer.*

The Board of Directors have felt since its creation, the deepest solicitude in reference to the liquidation of the State debt. They were aware, if allowed to stand without being annually reduced, in a few years, the interest would so accumulate that you would be unable to pay it, and the interest of the counties and individual stockholders in the road would, if the mortgage were foreclosed, revert to the State; therefore, we have appropriated all the available means, at all times, in our hands to its payment. And it is gratifying to lay before you a statement which shows nearly the entire payment of the accrued interest up to date, and more than one half of the principal of the debt. This was done too by the legitimate operations of the Road, with the exception of the payments made with the sales of iron and the Carteret County Bonds. If it had been possible to collect from the Confederate Government the amount due us, as it was earned, we could and would have paid the whole debt. As it is we are strongly of the opinion when the affairs of the country get settled, it would be politic for the Company to borrow as authorized by the charter, a sum sufficient to pay off this debt, which prohibits you from declaring dividends until the principal and interest are both paid, provided it could be done upon such terms as would allow you to pay annually the interest and only so much of the principal as you might desire. This arrangement, if the Road is managed with only ordinary ability, would insure in a short time dividends from your receipts, and put the stock of the Company up to the value of that of any Rail Road company in the State.

One of the contracts for the construction of the Road, was not settled and closed prior to the war, and in consequence of a disagreement between the Company and contractor, suit was instituted for a settlement. We believe this occurred more in anticipation of what would be claimed, than the real claims of both parties, who are now ready, we think, to abide by any fair and equitable adjustment for their interest. We hope therefore that it will be settled speedily and for the welfare of all concerned.

Your attention is invited to the Reports of the Treasurer, Superintendent of Government Transportation and Master

Machinist, and also to the inventory of tools and material, herewith furnished you.

I would be doing injustice to my own feelings, if I did not acknowledge the many favors and kind attention extended to me by all of the officers in charge of the military of the State.

After the war, we created the office of Superintendent of Government Transportation, in consequence of the increase of the Government business, and the place was given to Mr. Wm. H. Harvey. It proved to be a very laborious and responsible one, requiring a great deal of labor at night and constant watchfulness at all times. And it gives us pleasure to be able to state, that Mr. Harvey filled it with great energy, zeal and success, for which he is entitled to our warmest thanks. Without wishing to be invidious, we must mention the conduct of another officer of the Company, which we think merits, and should receive your approbation. We allude to Mr. H. W. High, one of your Conductors. His train was sent by the military to Tarboro' to take a load of supplies to Salisbury, and upon reaching Raleigh, just at the moment of its evacuation by General Johnston, his engineer abandoned him. He at once took charge of the locomotive and run the train to Salisbury, and continued to act both as Engineer and Conductor of it, until its return to Goldsboro'. We say this is a case of merit which should be rewarded; for whatever the opinion may be about the cause he was engaged in, he showed, as was his duty, a commendable spirit in saving the train at every hazard. It would be improper to omit to state, that we have been extremely fortunate in the selection of all of our officers and employees. They have, as a general rule, manifested a strong personal interest in your Road. Messrs. Hancock and Thomas, Conductors; Metts, Road Master; Powell, Best and Wadsworth, Station Agents, W. C. Whitford, Book Keeper, and Barnum and Howell, Section Masters, have been active and energetic in behalf of your interest.

I have already mentioned the good care taken of your Locomotives and Cars, under very disadvantageous circumstances, by Mr. Clayton, Master Machinist, and his Assistants, Messrs. Griswold, Swann, Lawrence and Perry, Locomotive

Engineers; Honeycutt, Bryan and Cuthbert, Machinists; Dill, Blacksmith, Becton, Assistant; Ezzell, Lane, Taylor, Stanly and Keaton, Carpenters; and Hunter, Painter.

Since the opening of the Road, or from the first day the first train ran upon it, which was on the 15th day of March, 1856, there has been not a solitary collision, and not a passenger, either white or black, killed or seriously injured on any of our trains, up to the time of the surrender to the United States Government. This may be attributable to a straight Road, but there have been collisions on other Roads with not more curves than ours, when taken throughout the line from Goldsboro' to Morehead City, though, for three years, we have run all kinds of trains, sometimes as many as twenty in twenty-four hours from Goldsboro' to Kinston, without the occurrence of an accident involving either life or property. Moreover, for one year before the war we operated the whole Road, and ran at an average speed of twenty-seven miles an hour from Goldsboro' to Morehead City with the passenger trains, and eighteen miles with the freight trains, without having to record an accident on the main line of the Road, and without losing a mail connection, and all this was done for a sum comparatively low, as you will see by instituting a comparison of the expenses of this with other Rail Roads in the South. We have seen, too, our trains surrounded by hostile troops, and under the very fire of battle and then had them brought off in safety. We have further seen them run on other Roads, conveying thousands of beings and tons of freight in every direction with unusual success. I therefore repeat that we are under great obligations to our officers and employees, some of whom have been in the service of the Road for many years, for their sleepless vigilance and constant efforts to serve you faithfully and honestly.

And now, gentlemen, as my last official act as President and Director of your Company, it becomes my melancholy duty to inform you that by a most distressing and unexpected accident, we were deprived early in the year of the aid and services of one of our members, whose loss we all deeply deplored. Year before last, we had to record the death of Geo. S. Stevenson, Esq., one of the first and most energetic

Directors of the Company. Last year another of our Directors, the brave and generous Col. Peter G. Evans- was taken from us. And this year, still another is gone, John H. Peebles, Esq., whose urbanity and gentlemanly bearing, systematic habits of business and steady adherence to principle, was well known to you, and his loss caused a void in the Board of Directors that can not be easily filled. Thus, we see, passeth away man, even when in the enjoyment of health. Does it not, then, call upon us all, the strong as well as the weak, with the solemn warning "be ye also ready, for ye know not the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. WHITFORD,
President.

MASTER MACHINIST'S REPORT.

GOLDSBORO', May 31, 1865.

JNO. D. WHITFORD, ESQ., *President of the*
Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road Company :

SIR:—I have the honor to report, as per your order, that about the middle of March last, we carried up the North Carolina Rail Road, the following Locomotives and Cars, Tools and material, to prevent their being taken or destroyed by the Northern army invading the State at that time: Six Locomotives and 57 Cars, consisting of 3 Coaches, 3 second class and 3 Baggage Cars, the balance were Flat and Box Cars. One Locomotive, "Dr. Hawks," 1 Coach, 1 second class car, and one pony passenger car, were carried up the Western North Carolina Rail Road. Of this train, we lost by Stoneman's troops, 1 baggage and 1 second class car. The Locomotive and the other cars are still on that road as they could not be brought down when in our possession, as the bridges on the road were burnt below them. All the other passenger cars and Locomotives were brought back to this place, except one coach left at Raleigh, by order of the Chief Quarter Master, Col. Boyd. Most of the freight cars are now up the North Carolina Rail Road. There was one box car captured at Smithfield, and 7 cars not in running order and some wheels and axles left at Goldsboro', as we could not get them away.

The following is a list of tools and material on hand :

One barrel Tallow, 1 barrel Varnish, half barrel Glue, half barrel Cement, 4 Vices, 1 Anvil and Bellows, 1 set of Tinner's Tools, 1 box of Wrenches, 15 feet Gum Hose, 60 lbs of Bolts, 1 box Blacksmith's tools, 1 Brace and Drills, half barrel spirits of turpentine, half barrel Linseed Oil, 200 lbs of Paint, 1 five horse stationary Engine and boiler, 15 kegs of Nails, 50

lbs. Putty, 100 lbs of steel Tools, 50 gum springs, 25 lbs iron washers, 1 cross cut saw, 8 sheets of iron, 500 lbs copper pipes, 3 wrest pins, 1 hand trunk, 7 pair brakes, 2 boxes glass, 1 hand boring machine, 3 sheets Russia iron, 1 set copper steam pipes, 600 lbs brass castings, 19 axles, 46 wheels, 24 boxes, 8 pedestals, 3 bars spring steel, 5 barrels of Rosin oil, 4 chilled tires for driving wheels, 6 tons old iron, 1 box carpenter's tools and 1 valve seat plainer. All our rolling stock, when it was given up, was in as good order generally, as any in the State.

Yours most respectfully,

E. J. CLAYTON,
Master Machinist, Atlantic & N. C. R. R.

Of the Atlantic & North Carolina

Rail Road Company.

For Capital Stock,
Less amount due by individuals for stock.

For Loan from State of North Carolina.

FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Net Transportation Receipts to May 31, 1864,
Transportation of troops and freight for
Confederate States, and State of North
Carolina. \$2

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Transportation on other Rail Roads, | 12,821 35 |
| “ (previous year,) | 5,879 38 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Freight Receipts on Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road proper, | \$ 30,531 76 |
|---|--------------|

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Passenger Receipts on Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road proper, | 32,519 25 |
| Way Travel, | 20,220 50 |

For Rent of Warehouse,
For Coupons Confederate State Bonds,
For Engine sold, (stationary,)
For Iron Rails sold,
For premium on \$21,000 Carteret County Bonds sold,
For Account of March Receipts from Agents,

For balance of Exchange and Interest,
For Miscellaneous Receipts,

FOR LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

Bills Payable,
Due Contractors,
Due State of North Carolina for interest on balance of
Loan,
Due Officers and Employees and open accounts,
Due other Rail Road Companies,

\$ 2,982,711.72

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| For construction and equipment, | \$ 2,032,445.45 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|

FOR ACCOUNT OF TRANSPORTATION:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Transportation Expense, including pay of Conductors, Enginemen, Firemen and purchase of Wood, &c., | \$ 33,063 97 |
|---|--------------|

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Station Expenses, and Salaries of Agents, | 4,180 00 |
| Shop Account, including Repairs of Engines and Cars, purchase of stock Material, Oil, Waste, &c., | 85,012 93 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Road Account, including pay of Road and Section Masters, purchase of New Cross Ties and Supplies, | 15,836 27 |
|---|-----------|

| | | |
|---|-------|----|
| General Administration and Mileage to Directors and Salaries of Officers, | 9,168 | 80 |
|---|-------|----|

| | |
|---|----------|
| Printing and Advertising, and Office and Incidental Expenses, | 4,118 08 |
| Lost and damaged freight | 225 00 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Lost and damaged freight, | 235 00 |
| Negro Hire and Negro subsistence, | 33,712 34 |

| | |
|---|--|
| For amount paid Contractors, (accounts not yet adjusted.) | |
|---|--|

| | |
|---|--------------|
| For interest on State Loan to May 31, 1864, | \$148,000 00 |
| For interest on State Loan since, | 22,613 03 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| For interest due and credited to State of North Carolina. | 170,613 03 |
| 35 21 1905 | 1,503 50 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| na, May 31, 1865, | 1,562 56 |
| For amount paid State of North Carolina on Loan of | |

| | | |
|--|---------|----|
| For amount paid State of North Carolina on Loan of \$400,000, to June 1, 1864, | 100,000 | 00 |
| For Amount paid State of North Carolina on Loan of | | |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| For Amount paid State of North Carolina on loan of \$400,000 since June 1st, 1864, | 123,105 | 97 |
|---|---------|----|

For Loss on Carteret County Bonds,
For Profit and Loss Account,

| | |
|--|-----------|
| For Amount paid Officers and Employees on account of Salaries and Wages, | 8,189 77 |
| For Fuel and Machinery, | 10,885 00 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| For Tools and Machinery | 10,885 00 |
| For Premium on North Carolina Treasury Notes, | 16,437 55 |

FOR ASSETS.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Due by Agents, | 7,798 |
| Due from Confederate States for Mail Service, | 1,516 67 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Due from Confederate States for Transportation, | 50,609 86 |
| Due from other Rail Road Companies, | 16,598 59 |
| | 10,479 54 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Due upon open accounts, | 10,419 34 |
| Bills Receivable, deposited as Collaterals, | 41,671 59 |
| Bills Receivable on hand | 58,820 12 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Bills Receivable on hand, | 38,328 12 |
| Confederate States 4 per cent. Certificates, | 19,500 00 |
| Cash in hands of P. A. Wiley | 11,000 00 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Cash in hands of J. A. Wiley, | 22,000.00 |
| Balance of Cash in Treasurer's hands, consisting of Confederate States and North Carolina Treasury | 22,000.00 |

| | |
|--------|----------|
| Notes, | 8,245 66 |
|--------|----------|

\$ 2,982,711.72

May 31st, 1865.

J. CICERO JUSTICE, *Treasurer.*

CASH RECEIPTS

Of J. Cicero Justice, Treasurer of the Atlantic and North Carolina

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| For Transportation Received from Agents and Conductors, | \$ 81,096 68 | |
| From Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, viz: | | |
| From Balance due May 31, 1864, | \$69,078 02 | |
| From Excess on above, | 2,777 43 | |
| From Account of Transportation present year, | 6,574 44 | |
| | 78,430 01 | |
| From State North Carolina for Transportation, From Confederate States on Account due May 31, 1864, | 4,967 97 | |
| | 65,000 | |
| From Bills payable and Loans Negotiable, | 58,761 | |
| From Iron Rails sold to Gilbert, Elliott & Co., | 86,495 | |
| From Engine Sold, (stationary.) | 11,000 | |
| From Negro Subsistence sold, | 3,949 50 | |
| From Rent of Warehouse, | 275 | |
| From Confederate States 8 per cent. Bonds, collected, | 5,500 | |
| From Coupons of ditto, collected, | 440 | |
| From Negro Hire refunded by John Harvey and James Best, | 750 | |
| From Miscellaneous Sources, | 1,726 | |
| Refunded by P. A. Wiley, from \$22,500 deposited with him to purchase North Carolina Treasury Notes, | 6,975 | |
| | | 405,966 15 |
| Balance on hand, May 31, 1864, | | 3,239 98 |
| | | \$ 409,206 14 |
| 1865, | | |
| June 1, To Balance in Treasurer's hands, consisting of Confederate States and North Carolina Treasury Notes, \$ | 8,245 66 | |

AND DISBURSEMENTS

Rail Road Company, for the Fiscal Year ending May 31st, 1865.

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| For Transportation Expense, pay of Engineers and Firemen, | \$ 23,162 05 | |
| For Machine Shop and Foundry Expense, and Shop Labor, | 22,796 66 | |
| For Wood and Coal, | 4,285 75 | |
| For Stock Material, &c., Oil, Waste and Lumber, | 56,344 22 | |
| For Tools and Machinery, | 10,663 | |
| For Maintenance of Road, and pay of Section Masters, | 8,970 52 | |
| For Negro Subsistence and Bounty Money, | 32,500 35 | |
| For Negro Hire, | 3,899 99 | |
| New Cross Ties, | 7,550 | |
| For Lost and Damaged Freight, | 195 | |
| For General Administration and Mileage to Directors, | 368 80 | |
| For Printing and Advertising, Office and Incidental Expenses, | 2,066 68 | |
| For Salary Account, | 23,804 31 | |
| For Amount due Officers and Employees and upon Open Accounts, May 31, 1864, | 10,778 74 | |
| For Bills Payable and Loans Negotiable, | 45,051 | |
| For Interest Account, | 346 46 | |
| For State of North Carolina, for Interest on Mortgage, | 19,395 09 | |
| For State of North Carolina, for Principal of Loan, | 93,379 91 | |
| For Premium on North Carolina Treasury Notes, | 16,497 55 | |
| For Deposited with P. A. Wiley, to purchase North Carolina Treasury Notes, and refunded by him, (See other side of account.) | 6,975 | |
| For Cash in hand of P. A. Wiley, to purchase North Carolina Treasury Notes, | 11,000 | |
| | | \$ 400,960 48 |
| For Balance of Cash in Treasurer's hands, carried forward, consisting of Confederate States and North Carolina Treasury Notes, | | 8,245 66 |
| | | \$ 409,206 14 |

J. CICERO JUSTICE,
Treasurer.

May 31, 1865.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION.

GOLDSBORO', May 31, 1865.

MR. JOHN D. WHITFORD, President;

SIR: I have the honor to submit a statement of the service rendered the Confederate States of America, for the transportation of Troops, Supplies, &c., from June 1st, 1864, to March 15, 1865, the vouchers of which are in my possession, also for services rendered Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, from January 1st, 1865, to March 15, 1865:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Confederate States for Transportation on Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, | \$ 91,436 56 |
| Confederate States for Transportation on Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, | 104,499 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 195,936 05 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Private Transportation on Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, | \$3,866 74 |
|--|------------|

Respectfully yours,

W. H. HARVEY,

Superintendent of Government Transportation.

LIST OF TOOLS, MATERIAL. &c.,

Left in the Machine Shops of the Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road Company, in Newbern, when it was evacuated in the month of March, 1862, by the Confederate army :

- 1 Stationary Engine.
- 1 Steam Pump.
- 1 Large Lathe for Turning off Tires.
- 2 Slide Lathes.
- 2 Wood Lathes.
- 2 Planing Machines.
- 1 Drill Press.
- 1 Bolt Cutting Machine,
- 1 Machine for putting on Wheels,
- 6 Tires for Engines,
- 12 New Truck Wheels.
- 4 Axles for Engines.
- 24 Pair Wheels and Axles for Coaches.
- 24 Old Wheels.
- 24 Pedestals for Cars.
- 20 Bunters for Cars.
- 24 Shoes for Brakes.
- 24 Cast Iron Plates.
- 3 Anvils.
- 3 Pair Bellows.
- Tools complete for two Forges.
- 2 Lifting Crains, complete.
- 4 Jack Screws.
- 8 Pair Stokes and Dyes, complete.
- 1 Boreing Bar for Cylinders.
- 2 Blowing Fans.
- 1 Grind Stone.
- 1 Furnace in Foundry.
- 3 Crucibles for Melting Brass.
- 3 Freight Cars.
- 8 Frogs for Switches.
- 8 Frog Patterns.
- 4 New Truck Frames, complete, for Cars.
- 2 Dozen assorted Flies,

6 Switch Stands, complete.
100 Feet Gas Pipe.
10,000 Pounds Wrought Iron.
2,000 Pounds Pig Iron.
800 Pounds Lead.
2,500 Pounds Rags.
8,000 Feet Pine Lumber.
1,000 Feet Oak Lumber.
100 Feet White Pine Lumber.
2 Pole Cars.
3 Hand Cars.
500 Pounds Brass.
48 Cast Iron Car Boxes.
3 Salt Pans.

Returned by

T. J. HUDSON,
Master Machinist.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

*Of the Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road Company, at
the time of the surrender of the Road to the United States
Army in March last:*

| | | | PAY. |
|---|--|----------|------|
| John D. Whitford, | } President, per annum, Elected by Stockholders, compensation of the Di- rectors 10 cents per mile traveling in going to and returning from meetings. | \$ 5,000 | 00 |
| George Green, | | | |
| Johnson H. Bryan, | | | |
| John C. Washington, | | | |
| M. F. Arendell, | } Appointed by Board of In- ternal Improvements of N. C. | | |
| C. R. Thomas, | | | |
| A. T. Jerkins, | | | |
| Lewis C. Desmond, | | | |
| Council Wooten, | | | |
| James M. Parrott, | | | |
| *John H. Peebles, | } Secretary and Treasurer, | 3,000 | 00 |
| Council Best, | | | |
| †Wm. H. Harvey, | Superintendent Government | | |
| Transportation, per annum, | | 2,000 | 00 |
| Edward J. Clayton, Master Machinist, per annum, | | 8,000 | 00 |
| Wm. P. Metts, Road Master, per annum, | | 2,000 | 00 |
| W. C. Whitford, General Ticket Agent, and Book | | | |
| Keeper, per annum, | | 800 | 00 |
| John H. Powell, Agent at Goldsboro', per annum, | | 2,000 | 00 |
| E. A. Best, Agent at Mosely Hall, per annum, | | 1,500 | 00 |
| A. C. Wadsworth, Agent at Kinston, per annum, | | 2,000 | 00 |
| D. Hancock, Conductor, per annum, | | 2,000 | 00 |
| J. P. Thomas, Conductor, per annum, | | 2,000 | 00 |
| H. W. High, Conductor, per annum, | | 2,000 | 00 |
| Collier Griswold, Locomotive Engineer, per month, | | 450 | 00 |
| Thomas W. Swan, " " " | | 450 | 00 |
| Jas. E. Lawrence, " " " | | 450 | 00 |
| Howell Perry, " " " | | 450 | 00 |

*Died in October last, but the vacancy in the Board was not filled.

†In the employment of other corporations besides ours.

LIST OF OFFICERS, &C.,—CONTINUED.

| | PAY. |
|---|--------|
| John W. Ezzell, Master Carpenter, per day, | 12 00 |
| Cicero J. Bryan, Apprentice, per day, | 12 00 |
| Edgar G. Cuthbert, " " | 10 00 |
| Isaac Barnum, Section Master, per month, | 150 00 |
| Blake Howell, " " | 125 00 |
| Samuel Hunter, Painter, per day, | 12 00 |
| Jacob B. Taylor, Carpenter, per day, | 12 00 |
| A. H. Keaton, " " | 12 00 |
| J. B. Lane, " " | 12 00 |
| N. B. Stanly, " " | 12 00 |
| W. H. Honeycutt, Moulder and Tinner, per day, | 12 00 |
| David W. Dill, Blacksmith, per day, | 15 00 |

Twenty-eight laborers, (White, Free Negroes and Slaves,) employed as Road Hands, Train Hands and Firemen.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ATLANTIC AND
NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY, JULY
20, 1865.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|---------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Arendell, M. F. | 1 | Cleve, Edward | 2 |
| Arendell, Bridgers, | 1 | Cuthbert, Emmet | 3 |
| Andrews, Daniel, | 2 | Clark, C. C. | 1 |
| Allen, George | 4 | Charlton, Geo. W. | 1 |
| Allen, Eliza S. | 1 | Cuthrell, Amos | 1 |
| Attmore, S. | 1 | Clark, W. W. | 1 |
| Amyett, John E. | 1 | Clark, H. J. B. | 1 |
| Agostine, J. M. | 1 | Cobb, Richard G. | 3 |
| Allen, Thos. H. | 1 | Cobb, Frederick H. | 2 |
| Bishop, Samuel | 3 | Cox, James W. | 2 |
| Bell, David W. | 3 | Cox, Mary Ann | 1 |
| Bogey, M. C. | 2 | Cox, Eliza H. | 1 |
| Brinson, Simon S. | 1 | Cox, James G. | 1 |
| Bishop, George | 1 | Clemmons, John M. | 10 |
| Bailey, Jonathan R. | 1 | Cunninggim, W. H. | 5 |
| Brinson, J. Mc. | 2 | Collier, G. W. | 5 |
| Biddle, H. H. | 2 | Cook, John H. | 5 |
| Biddle, S. S. | 10 | Disosway, Israel | 5 |
| Bush, Levi, | 1 | Davis, Richard | 1 |
| Brock, Robert M. | 1 | Duffy, Walter | 1 |
| Bryan, Richard T. | 2 | Duffy, F. S. | 1 |
| Bryan, Johnson H. | 27 | Davis, Moses H. | 1 |
| Barrington, S. G. | 1 | Dixon, George | 3 |
| Brown, Z. | 1 | Delamar, Stephen | 1 |
| Bryan, Henry R. | 1 | Dunn, Walter Jr., | 5 |
| Blackwell, H. S. | 1 | Desmond, Lewis C. | 10 |
| Blackledge, R. B. | 1 | Davis, Adam Dr. | 1 |
| Barrow, Reuben, | 5 | Dortch, W. T. | 5 |
| Bond, Henry F. | 5 | Dennis, David | 2 |
| Bell, Josiah F. | 1 | Dill, Geo. W. | 1 |
| Bell, Ralph, | 4 | Evans, Peter G. | 100 |
| Bell, Anariah | 1 | Ellis, Areta S. | 1 |
| Bell, Hiram R. | 2 | Flanner, John D. | 20 |
| Best, Council | 20 | Fairbank, Thos. H. | 2 |
| Chapman, Julia A. | 1 | Finnell, Rich. | 1 |
| Carmer, James W. | 3 | Fields, Wm. | 3 |

STOCKHOLDERS—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Foust, J. H. | 5 | Hunter, N. | 1 |
| Foy, William | 5 | Hall, A. E. | 2 |
| Green, George | 5 | Hawks, Rev. F. L. | 2 |
| Gooding, Thos. T. | 2 | Jerkins, A. T. | 11 |
| Gardner, Bryan, | 3 | Jones, H. C. | 2 |
| Guion, H. T. | 3 | Justice, Alex. | 2 |
| Guion, John A. | 1 | Jones, W. H. | 1 |
| Griffin, Joachim | 2 | Jordan, J. V. | 1 |
| Gaskins, David | 1 | Jarvis, Moses W. | 6 |
| Gaskins, Thos. | 1 | Joyner, John, | 3 |
| Good, John R. | 1 | Jackson, Jesse, | 2 |
| Gaskins, Arthur, | 1 | Jackson, John, | 3 |
| Granger, Henry | 1 | Jackson, John H. | 2 |
| Garner, D. G. | 1 | Johnson, Alex. H. | 5 |
| Garner, Francis | 1 | King, Rich. W. | 5 |
| Garner, David W. | 1 | Kennedy, Bright | 2 |
| Garner, Sam'l. W. | 1 | Kennedy, Thos. J. | 5 |
| Guess, W. W. | 1 | Kennedy, J. B. | 1 |
| Hyson, Thomas J. | 2 | Latham, Fred. P. | 5 |
| Hay, William | 1 | Latham, Sam'l. W. | 1 |
| Howard, Jas. J. | 2 | Latham, A. C. | 2 |
| Howard, Sam'l. W. | 2 | Little, T. G. | 2 |
| Hughes, Isaac W. | 34 | Lane, B. B. | 1 |
| Hughes, T. J. | 29 | Lewis, Julius | 1 |
| Hughes, J. B. | 50 | Lewis, Abigail, | 1 |
| Hughes, N. Collin | 39 | Lane, John T. Ex'r of | |
| Hughes, John | 30 | Obed Palmer, | 2 |
| Hubbard, A. G. | 5 | Lane, W. K. | 5 |
| Hall, W. G. | 5 | Long, W. S. | 6 |
| Harrison, J. M. F. | 5 | Lassiter, Jesse, | 5 |
| Haughton, J. H. | 2 | Leete, Chas. J. | 1 |
| Hart, Horace | 1 | Lawrence, Geo. W. | 5 |
| Hart, Charles A. | 1 | Lutterloh, Thos. S. | 5 |
| Hudson, Thos. J. | 5 | Moore, W. P. | 16 |
| Harvey, W. H. | 1 | Moore, W. P., Jr., | 7 |
| Hollister, W. | 1 | Morris, J. E. | 5 |
| Hancock, John W. | 1 | Manly, M. E. | 5 |
| Hanff, John F. | 1 | Meadows, Jno. A. | 1 |
| Hilton, Daniel | 1 | Mitchell, Alex. | 5 |
| Harvey, Amos | 2 | Miller, Alex. Jr., | 1 |
| Hay, Robt. C. | 2 | Marshall, Caleb M. | 1 |

STOCKHOLDERS—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| McCoy, W. S. | 1 | Parrott, John A. | 1 |
| McCoy, Fred. | 2 | Parrott, James M. | 5 |
| McCoy, Jesse | 1 | Peebles, John H. | 16 |
| Metts, Sarah E. | 1 | Parks, W. J. | 1 |
| Mallett, E. | 5 | Pemberton, J. A. | 2 |
| Myers, J. D. | 1 | Pemberton, E. L. | 8 |
| Morehead, J. M. | 632 | Ramsey, Isaac | 10 |
| Moore, R. W. | 1 | Richardson, John H. | 7 |
| Miller, A. R. | 1 | Riggs, Nelson, | 1 |
| Miller, Stephen | 4 | Roberts, F. C. | 1 |
| Moye, Macon, | 1 | Russell, Richard A. | 2 |
| Murdock, Wm. | 42 | Rouse, John | 2 |
| McLaurin, D. & W. | 5 | Roberson, J. J. | 1 |
| McRae, D. G. | 2 | Rouse, W. | 1 |
| McKeathan, A. A. | 8 | Richardson, Hiser V. | 1 |
| McDowell, W. H. | 28 | Richardson, John A. | 3 |
| Noble, A. M. | 1 | Richardson, N. S. | 1 |
| Oliver, W. H. | 5 | Stevenson, Geo. S. | 10 |
| Oliver, J. M. | 2 | Stanly, E. R. | 226 |
| Oliver Bartholomew, | 5 | Singleton, W. G. | 1 |
| Outlaw, B. K. | 5 | Smith, Thos. M. | 1 |
| Oglesby, L. T. | 7 | Street, Nat. H. | 7 |
| Oglesby, Levi Adm'r of | | Sawyer, Timothy | 1 |
| T. Oglesby, dec'd., | 5 | Stevenson, Jos. W. | 5 |
| Oglesby, Zimariah | 1 | Scott, Joshua | 2 |
| Oglesby, Levi | 5 | Sutton, Wm. | 2 |
| Pigot, Eliza | 2 | Stedman & Horn, | 5 |
| Perry, B. L. | 1 | Sabistan, Nathan | 4 |
| Perry, B. L. Adm'r of | | Simmons, F. G. | 5 |
| S. S. Becton, dec'd., | 1 | Stone & McDowell, | 36 |
| Pender, Josiah | 6 | Taylor, Mary | 6 |
| Porter, David W. | 2 | Taylor, Richard N. | 7 |
| Porter, John | 1 | Taylor, Alex. | 1 |
| Pelletier, John W. | 5 | Tull, J. G. | 10 |
| Pool, S. D. | 1 | Thomas, F. D. | 1 |
| Primrose, C. S. | 1 | Toler, Charles | 1 |
| Primrose, Ann | 1 | Tingle, W. P. | 1 |
| Promrose, Robt. S. | 1 | Thomas, C. R. | 5 |
| Pearce, W. H. | 6 | Tull, John | 10 |
| Pennington, John L. | 2 | Thompson, E. A. | 7 |
| Parrott, Benj. | 2 | Watson, Rev. A. A. | 3 |

STOCKHOLDERS—CONTINUED.

| NAMES. | SHARES | NAMES. | SHARES |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Whitford, John D. | 22 | Wooten, Council | 10 |
| Whitford, W. C. | 16 | Wooten, R. L. | 2 |
| Whitford, Mary J. | 3 | Wooten, John F. | 2 |
| Whitford, John N. | 1 | Williams, Jas. N. | 6 |
| Williams, W. J. | 1 | Williams, John D. | 5 |
| Willis, W. T. | 5 | Worth, Jonathan | 5 |
| Wood, C. B. | 339 | Whitfield, J. E. | 2 |
| Wood, Hardy O. | 2 | Willis, David | 1 |
| Wetherington, Sol. | 4 | Wood, Johathan | 1 |
| Washington, John N. | 10 | | |
| Wadsworth, W. B. | 5 | Number of shares held | |
| West, Geo. W. | 2 | by individuals, | 2,787 |
| Willis, David S. | 4 | Carolina City Com- | |
| Washington, J. C. | 355 | pany, | 47 |
| Washington, George | 5 | County of Craven, | 1,500 |
| Wash'gton & Burdick, | 13 | County of Lenoir, | 500 |
| Wooten, Jno. P. | 3 | County of Carteret, | 500 |
| Wooten, Council S. | 3 | State of North Caro- | |
| Wooten, John C. | 5 | lina, | 10,666 |
| Wooten, Shade | 5 | | |
| Wooten, John | 5 | Whole No. of shares, | 16,000 |

CONTENTS

| Page | Author | Title |
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| 1 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 2 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 3 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 4 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 5 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 6 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 7 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 8 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 9 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 10 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 11 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 12 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 13 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 14 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 15 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 16 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 17 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 18 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
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| 20 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 21 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 22 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 23 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 24 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 25 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 26 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 27 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 28 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 29 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 30 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 31 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 32 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 33 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 34 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 35 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 36 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 37 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 38 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 39 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 40 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 41 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 42 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 43 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 44 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 45 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 46 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 47 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 48 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 49 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 50 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 51 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
| 52 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
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| 54 | W. H. H. H. | W. H. H. H. |
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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

JONATHAN WORTH,

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DELIVERED AT HIS INAUGURATION

IN PRESENCE OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ON THE 22D OF DECEMBER, 1866.

RALEIGH:

WM. E. PELL, STATE PRINTER,

1866.

INAUGURAL.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons:

It is known to you that the pressure of important official duties, for some days past, has left me no time for the preparation of a formal inaugural address.

The orders of General Sickles, forbidding our Courts to exercise laws which have existed with us and our ancestors for many hundred years, in the face of the previous proclamation of the President, declaring that civil law existed in all the States which had engaged in the late rebellion, astounded the State.

My mission to Washington touching this encroachment on the right of the State to administer her laws, not pretended to be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and other imperative administrative duties since my return, have engrossed my attention and left me no time to prepare an address suitable for the occasion.

This order of a military officer, asserting, in effect, his right to annul such of our laws as he may deem unwise, is suspended by order of the President. This arbitrary step is scarcely arrested, when a measure is proposed by Congress, looking to the sanction of this military supremacy over our laws.

In the midst of the progress of these events we are astounded by a proposition, originated by North Carolinians, and brought before Congress under auspices calculated to alarm us, that North Carolina, one of the original thirteen, is no longer a State, but a territory of the United States.

The scheme proposes that a new Convention be called, the members of which are to be elected by voters with qualifications prescribed by Congress, including negroes, excluded from voting by our Constitution. This Convention, thus elected, is to frame a new Constitution for the District formerly known as the State of North Carolina. The Constitu-

tion, when formed, is to be approved, not by the people, who are to live under it, but by the Congress of the United States, with power in the Congress to approve, modify, or reject the same: and with a test oath framed with apparent intent to reverse the principle, that the majority of the people ought to rule.

It is remarkable that the avowed and prominent projectors of this scheme were distinguished actors in the origination of the present State government, and have sought, or hold office under it.

Under these circumstances, I assume, by the choice of my countrymen, the painfully responsible duties of Governor of the State, without time, in carefully considered commentary, to review these revolutionary movements.

I can only add to the solemn oath which I have just taken, that feeling profoundly the responsibility of the position in which I am placed by the confidence of my countrymen, I shall constantly and fervently pray that the Ruler of the universe will endow me with wisdom equal to the impending emergencies.

I ardently desire, independent of my official oath, to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of North Carolina, and cannot, therefore, assent to any scheme of compromise based on the idea that North Carolina is not a State of the American Union; nor to any scheme of amending the original compact, which the State shall have no hand in proposing. I feel as profoundly as any body can feel, the necessity of composing, on a permanent basis, our national dissensions, and have been unable to conceive of any other means so well adapted to effect this end, as that prescribed by the wisdom of our fathers in the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States.

My intercourse with the people of the North leads me to believe, that the great body of them do not entertain towards us the destroying malevolence, which we would infer from the speeches of many of their intemperate partizan leaders and a portion of the press. The great mass of the nation is patriotic, with becoming charity for what they deem the errors of other sections; but the partizan fury of ambitious dema-

gogues keeps in restraint the will of the great and well meaning masses. If a national Convention could be called, as contemplated in the Constitution, these masses, as I believe, would fill it with sober, and wise, and patriotic men. In such a Convention, proper concessions would be made to the feelings and views of every section. All could be heard. The spirit of compromise, by which the parts of a great nation can alone be held together, would have its due weight. Under the provisions of this article, the amendments to the Constitution, which such national Convention might propose, would have no validity until ratified by three-fourths of the States.■

If my wishes could prevail, North Carolina would be the first State in the Union to hold up to the nation this constitutional olive branch.

I trust that I need not assure you, that no act of mine, official or personal, under any circumstances, will give any countenance to the parricidal scheme of erasing North Carolina from the galaxy of States of the American Union. In making this declaration, I desire to deny the possible implication that there is, within my knowledge, any other *patriotic* citizen of the State, who would voluntarily assent to such degradation.

In my very childhood the lessons of parental instruction taught and impressed on my heart affection for the American Union. The civil war through which we have passed has not erased these impressions. The reflection of riper years but strengthened them. When, in spite of my remonstrances, a sectional war arose, my sympathies and my duty, as I conceived, required me to yield obedience to the *de facto* government of the section in which I lived; but when the party claiming to fight for the preservation of the Union prevailed, I gladly renewed my allegiance to the Union, and will not now invite its dissolution by an act of Congress.

My recent intercourse and observation of the press force me to the conclusion that the main aliment of continued sectional alienation and obstruction "to the restoration of fraternal feeling," which ought to "be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart," is the false and persistent misrepresentation, emanating from bad men in our midst, who seek to make the impression that our Courts and juries, in the administration of

justice, discriminate to the prejudice of Union men and our late slaves.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of our Judiciary, well known to every body here, to have justice impartially administered, a studied effort is persistently kept up, with too much success, to mislead the minds of well meaning people in the dominant States.

Let us not despair. We still have the Constitution, which, in the language of the great and good Gaston, "with all its pretended defects and all its alleged violations, has conferred more benefit on man than ever yet flowed from any other institution, and which, under God, if we be true to ourselves, will insure the blessings of liberty to us and our posterity." If this temple of liberty is to be destroyed, I pray that North Carolina may have no hand in this act of vandalism. Let us in our forlorn condition emulate the example of the present chief magistrate of the nation, who, amidst the tempest of fury which assails him, firmly steers the ship of State by this chart of our liberties, and is thus inscribing his name high on the temple of fame.

Besides the protection to our constitutional rights, which the Executive may give us, I trust and believe the Supreme Court of the United States, the ultimate arbiter of such questions, arising under the constitution, as can be brought under its jurisdiction, may be relied on for an intelligent and fair discharge of its high functions, and I do not entirely despair that Congress may become better advised, and cease to engender dislike to the government by unfounded suspicions of our loyalty.

I do not deem it necessary to add anything to my recent recommendations as to our State affairs. All the information I have been able to obtain tends strongly to confirm my recommendation, that we should promptly erect a penitentiary; and that every citizen of the State, by precept and example, should encourage domestic manufactures, and to carry out this recommendation as far as I can by example, I appear before you to-day, clothed in the handiwork of North Carolina manufacturers and made up by North Carolina mechanics.

As you are about to leave for your respective homes, I trust you will feel it individually your duty to exhort your constituents to attend diligently and quietly to their respective callings; to offer no opposition to any law, State or National, which they may deem unconstitutional, excepting through the regular channel of the courts; to be diligent in bringing malefactors to justice, and thereby giving security to the orderly.

Gloomy and impoverished and depressed, as are our people, if they continue quietly to discharge all their duties, in the end they may expect the rewards which usually follow well doing.

I avail myself of this occasion to return my thanks to the people of the State for the comparative unanimity with which they have re-elected me as their Governor; and I pray God to inspire me with all those qualities of the head and of the heart, necessary to perform aright the duties of my responsible position in this trying period of our history.

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

HON. R. Y. McADEN,

Speaker of the House of Commons :

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of your honorable body, instructing me to render an estimate,

1st. Of the value of the taxable property of the State.

2nd. What increase in the taxes will raise an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, I beg leave, respectfully, to submit the following report :

1. Taking as a guide the Revenue Bill, heretofore submitted, as modified by the Committee on Finance, and now pending before the House of Commons, I have endeavored to ascertain the value of the taxable subjects therein named. It has been impossible to do this in all cases, satisfactorily, for the following reasons :

1st. There is no census of the State. The changes in the property and pursuits of our people, caused by the disasters of the late civil war, render the census of 1860 unreliable as a source of information.

2nd. The second difficulty arises from the successive postponements of the returns of taxes by the Sheriffs into the Public Treasury. Until the returns are fully made, the unlisted taxables, *i. e.* those not rendered to the list-takers in the month of April, cannot be definitely known, nor can the final corrections of the returns made by the list-takers be ascertained.

I have examined and aggregated the returns from the only Counties, 59 in number, from which the taxes have been received.

Most of the statistics given are calculated from the returns of those Counties, assuming that the thirty Counties not reported will be in the same ratio, which I find was the case in 1861.

3d. The third difficulty arises from the fact that the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention, did not provide that the sources, from which the taxes were derived, should be reported; hence, only the aggregate amounts are known.

In listing taxables under the Revenue Act, ratified March 12th, 1866, tax-payers were not compelled to render those subjects on which they had already paid under the Convention Ordinance. It follows, therefore, that the returns under the Act of Assembly, in most cases, give very partial information, covering only the months of January, February and March, 1866, and the deficiency of information cannot be supplemented from the Convention returns, because, as said before, they were made in gross, without itemizing the sources from which the Revenue was derived.

4th. Another obstacle to obtaining a true estimate of the taxable property of the State, is the mis-statements by tax-payers of their liabilities. Even some good men exhibit the ingenuity of the most acute special pleader, in wresting the words of the Revenue Act to support constructions in the last degree, puerile and absurd. Bad men, not only imitate their conduct, but proceed to the commission of the crime of deliberate perjury. The combined effects produced by the ignorance or strong bias of the good men, and the false swearing of the bad, deprive the State of large sums and render it impossible to ascertain from the tax returns, the true number and value of taxable subjects.

On account of the lack of proper statistical information, the statements in the following tables are made with much diffidence. They are believed, however, not to be exaggerated, and I incline to the opinion (without having the information to support it) that in many instances my calculations are under the mark.

If the taxes estimated shall not be realized, I feel confident the failure will be the result of omissions by tax-payers or defective administration of the law.

The estimates are made in round numbers, because perfect accuracy is neither desirable nor possible.

Table A, gives the estimated value of such property, as under the pending Revenue Bill, is taxed *ad valorem*.

Table B, gives a list and estimated number of the subjects taxed specifically.

Table C, contains a statement of the probable annual earnings and receipts of those pursuits, which are rated a percentage tax on said earnings and receipts.

Table D, gives a list of those subjects, in regard to which I can find no data whatever on which to found an estimate.

A considerable amount ought to be raised from these sources, but not more than will be needed to meet extraordinary appropriations, which will doubtless be made by the General Assembly. All the tables show the rate of taxation on each subject, under the pending Revenue Law.

From all these sources, I think it not unreasonable to expect, under the Revenue Bill now pending, if it becomes a law; \$309,392 *per annum*.

The resources of the Treasury may be stated as follows :

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Amount on hand October 1st, 1866, | \$113,205 93 |
| Additional taxes since Sept. 30, 1866, under Revenue Ordinance of Convention, | 6,346 19 |
| Taxes under the Revenue Act of General Assembly, 1866, 59 counties settled, add remainder, estimated total, | 288,186 85 |
| Estimated receipts of taxes under Revenue bill now pending, payable October 1st, 1867, | 309,392 00 |
| Probable receipts from other resources, | 10,000 00 |

Total Receipts, \$727,130 97

2d. What is the amount of interest on the public debt to be provided for?

In the following statement, I assume,

That past due bonds and interest on bonds due in the year 1866, and prior thereto, authorized to be funded under the Act of March 10th, 1866, not yet presented (supposed amount outstanding \$1,624,000) will be funded into new bonds.

This amount estimated may not be strictly accurate, for the reason that coupons of old bonds and of new (war) bonds, were paid during the war indiscriminately at the Treasury, without a separate record being kept of the amount of each. The estimate was made by the present Governor, when Public Treasurer, and I have seen no reason to doubt that it is substantially in accordance with the facts.

Assuming the amount stated, as correct, the interest due and not authorized to be funded, and that to fall due in 1867 and 1868, is as follows :

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| July 1st, 1866, | \$ 57,874. |
| January 1st, 1867, | 218,082. |
| April 1st. 1867, | 111,966. |
| July 1st, 1867, | 266,802. |
| October 1st, 1867, | 111,966. |
| January 1st, 18 8, | 266,802. |
| April 1st, 1868, | 111,966. |
| July 1st. 1868, | 266,802. |
| <hr/> | |
| Total, | \$1,412,260 |

If it be concluded, in accordance with a resolution pending before the House of Commons, to fund the interest due, and principal to become due, April 1st, 1867, and prior thereto, and likewise that due July 1st, 1867, into new six per cent. bonds of long date, (which if the State provides by taxation for payment of interest to mature after the latter date, bond holders will doubtless agree to,) then the interest to become due will be as follows :

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| October 1st, 1867, | \$124,053. |
| January 1st, 1868, | 274,806. |
| April 1st, 1868, | 124,053. |
| July 1st, 1868, | 274,806. |
| <hr/> | |
| Total, | \$709,718 |

If, in addition, under the bill now pending in the General Assembly, the bonds issued for purposes of Internal Improvements during the war, be declared valid, and the interest authorized to be funded and paid in like manner, then the interest account will stand as follows :

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| October 1st, 1867, | \$137,499 |
| January 1st, 1868, | 190,874 |
| April 1st, 1868, | 134,499 |
| July 1st, 1868, | 290,874 |
| Total | <hr/> \$853,740 |

The above is the interest to be provided for at present, that to fall due October 1st, 1868, and subsequently, may be met by the taxes payable in the fall of 1866, if the rates be raised.

The above calculation does not embrace interest on bonds which may be issued hereafter for the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and other companies, under the provisions of acts heretofore passed, as the issuing of any bonds and the amount thereof are mere matters of conjecture.

We have then

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Ordinary expenses of the State for the two fiscal | |
| years ending September 30th, 1868, | \$490,535 |
| Interest on public debt, | 853,746 |
| | <hr/> \$1,344,281 |
| Resources of the Treasury, | 727,130 97 |
| | <hr/> |
| To be provided for | \$617,150 03 |

If the interest on Internal Improvement bonds issued during the war be not recognized, the above amount of interest due will be \$56,028 less.

Assuming that the Revenue bill now pending, will realize \$309,392 per annum, it appears that three times the rates (on an average) on each subject of taxation, or else such an adjustment of the rates as will raise \$617,150 03 additional, will be needed.

In arranging the Revenue bill to satisfy the new requirements, the tax on polls should not probably be more than doubled, making it one dollar.

The rates on other subjects, as a general rule, should be trebled, so that land, monied capital, &c., would pay thirty

cents on \$100 value. In some few instances the rates could not be trebled without defeating the object, would and destroy the tax altogether.

If payment of interest should be resolved on, authority should be given to the Public Treasurer to negotiate temporary loans in advance of receipts of taxes to meet contingencies of deficiencies of a temporary nature.

In conclusion, it may be proper to add, that while I do not claim for the calculations made by me, as to the taxables of the State, anything like perfect accuracy, I feel entire confidence, from a comparison of the returns made by the Sheriffs in 1866, with the returns as given in the Comptroller's Report of 1861, and the years subsequent thereto, together with the census of 1860, and the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that my estimate may be relied on as not exaggerated. The present Revenue bill, *fairly administered*, will raise more than I have stated. I think the amount estimated will be realized notwithstanding the losses caused by carelessness and *fraud*.

I have made a full statement of the data on which I rely in making the foregoing estimates, which is on file in this Department.

Very respectfully,

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

TABLE A.

Property Taxed Ad Valorem.

| SUBJECTS OF TAXATION | RATES PROPOSED. | VALUES ESTIMATED. | ESTIMATED TAXES FOR 1867. |
|---|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Real Property, | 1-10 of one per cent, | \$112,264,000 | 112,264 |
| Solvent Credits, Bonds, Stocks and Money, | 1-10 of one per cent, | 12,000,000 | 12,000 |
| Household and Kitchen Furniture, | 1-10 of one per cent, | 400,000 | 4,000 |
| Merchandise, | 1-10 of one per cent, | 8,000,000 | 8,000 |
| Cattle, Farming Implements, &c., | 1-10 of one per cent, | 8,000,000 | 8,000 |
| Gold and Silver Plate, Jewelry, Watches, &c., | 1-10 of one per cent, | 550,000 | 2,750 |
| Musical Instruments, | $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent, | 200,000 | 1,000 |
| Pleasure Carriages and Horses, | $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent, | 1,000,000 | 5,000 |
| Liquor Purchases, | $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent, (average), | 650,000 | 50,000 |
| Ready-Made Clothing, | $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent, | 180,000 | 900 |
| Riding Vehicles, (Foreign,) | $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent, | 7,000 | 35 |
| Shares of National Banks, | 1-10 of one per cent, | 588,000 | 588 |
| | | | <u>\$204,537</u> |

TABLE B.

Persons and Articles Liable to a Specific Tax.

| SUBJECTS OF TAXATION. | RATES PROPOSED. | ESTIMATED NO. OF EACH. | ESTIMATED TAXES FOR 1867. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Polls, | 50 cents each, | 90,000 | \$ 45,000 |
| Playing Cards, | 25 cents per pack, | 1,000 | 250 |
| Studs and Jacks, (resident,) | 1 Season Price, | 500 | 2,500 |
| Brokers, | \$100, | 25 | 2,500 |
| Billiard Tables, | \$50, | 25 | 1,250 |
| Bowling Alleys, &c., | \$25, | 18 | 450 |
| Bagatelle Tables, | \$25, | 2 | 50 |
| Livery Stables, | \$5 and 50 cents for each stall, | 28 | 750 |
| Liquors Distilled from Grain, } | 25 cents per gallon, } | | |
| Liquors Distilled from Fruit, } | 10 cents per gallon, } | | |
| Itinerant Daguerrean Artists, | Each County \$10, | 15 | 150 |
| Non-resident Studs and Jacks, | 1 Season Price, | 1 | 60 |
| Peddlers, | \$20. | 45 | 100 |
| Itinerant Liquor Dealers, | \$25, | 6 | 150 |
| Theatrical Companies, &c., | For every 24 hours \$10, | | 100 |
| Concerts, | \$5, | | 50 |
| | | 25,000 gals. | * 4,000 |

TABLE B.—CONTINUED.

Articles Liable to a Specific Tax.

| SUBJECTS OF TAXATION. | RATES PROPOSED. | ESTIMATED NO. OF EACH. | ESTI- MATED TAXES FOR 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Menageries, Circus Exhibitions, Pistols, Dirks, &c., Marriage Licenses, Mortgage Deeds, Deeds for conveyance of Real Estate, Gates across Highways, | \$10 per diem, \$20, 50 cents a piece, \$1, \$1, 50 cents, and 5 cents for each \$1,000 over \$1,000 \$20, | 50 400 2,500 4,000 500 1,200 40 | 50 400 2,500 4,000 500 2,000 800 \$ 67,610 |

Retailers and Auctioneers not estimated, the taxes on these subjects belonging to the Literary Fund.

* This amount appears small, but no more was returned.

TABLE C.

Subjects of Taxation which are Taxed on their Annual Receipts or Earnings.

| SUBJECTS OF TAXATION. | PROPOSED RATES. | AMOUNTS ESTIMATED. | ESTIMATED TAXES FOR 1867 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Salaries, | 1 per cent. | 1,800,000 | \$ 9,000 |
| Income, | 1 and one per cent, | 3,000,000 | 22,500 |
| Ferries, (Nett Receipts.) | 10 per cent. | 3,000 | 300 |
| Toll Bridges and Toll Gates, | 10 per cent. | 1,500 | 150 |
| Hotels, Restaurants, &c., | 1 of one per cent. gross receipts | 350,000 | 975 |
| Gas Companies, | 1 of one per cent. " " | 32,000 | 160 |
| Non-Resident Horse Drivers, | 1 of one per cent. " " | 19,000 | 85 |
| Express Companies, | 4 per cent. gross receipts, | 45,000 | 1,500 |
| Telegraph Companies, | 2 per cent. gross receipts, | 4,795 | 95 |
| Foreign Insurance, | 2 per cent. gross receipts, | 54,000 | 1,080 |
| Banks, &c., | 3 per cent. on dividends. | 55,800 | 1,540 |
| | | | \$ 37,245 |

TABLE D.

The following is a table of the subjects, on which no estimate has been made, on account of the absence of data :

Home Insurance Companies.

Lightning Rod Men.

Gypsies.

Spirit Rappings.

Gift Enterprises.

Seals.

Capital Invested in any Business.

Agricultural Products hoarded.

Agricultural Products bought on Speculation.

Shipping.

Other Personal Property.

EXECUTIVE DOC. NO. 27.]

[SES. 1866-'67.]

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Pell, Printer to the State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.

RALEIGH, *January 31, 1867.*

To the Honorable,

The General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the report of the State Geologist, and commend it to your careful consideration.

JONATHAN WORTH.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS
OF THE
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To his Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the progress of the geological survey of this State, since I have had charge of the work. I have prefixed a brief history of the survey itself, from its first inception, thinking it might be of some interest to yourself as well as the public.

My commission bears date April 4th, 1866. After completing the investigation of the subject of the Swamp Lands and the report thereon, which was undertaken at the request of your Excellency and the Literary Board, and, at the same time, acquainting myself with the history and condition of the geological survey, and having ascertained that there were no apparatus or instruments, either for field or laboratory work, belonging to the survey, my predecessor having made use of his own and other laboratories north, I found it necessary, first of all, to provide an outfit, preparatory to taking the field. This brought me to the middle of summer. My work in connection with the actual survey, therefore, dates from this point.

An examination of the reports and official correspondence of my predecessor, having shown that the western portion of the State, beyond the Catawba River, was yet unsurveyed, your Excellency concurred with me in the opinion, that my attention should first be directed to that region. I accord

ingly crossed the Blue Ridge, and addressed myself to the task of making a rapid sketch of the transmontane section, hoping to complete the tour of those eleven counties within the remaining operative months of the year.

The weather having proved so auspicious as to permit outdoor operations until the beginning of December, I was able to carry out my plan beyond my own expectations, having travelled, mainly in the saddle, 1700 miles of mountain roads and mountains without roads, in less than four months. A summary of some of the more important observations is herewith respectfully submitted, with the hope that your Excellency will find something of the same satisfaction, with myself, in the discovery of the great and almost unknown resources, both agricultural and mineral, of the mountainous portion of our State. And it must be remembered that the region beyond the Blue Ridge, to which my explorations were limited, constitute only about one-half of the hitherto unexplored division of the State. The remainder, extending from the Blue Ridge and Yellow mountains, to the Catawba River and Pilot mountain, which will next claim attention, will, I am satisfied, from many general indications, prove equally interesting.

Your most obedient servant,

W. C. KERR,
State Geologist.

EXECUTIVE DOC. NO. 28.]

[SES. 1866-'67.]

Ordered to be Printed.

Wm. E. Peil, Printer to the State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, January 31st, 1867.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a Report from the Chairman of the Board of Managers of the "Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company."

JONATHAN WORTH.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, January 30th, 1867.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The General Assembly at its session of 1848-'49 authorized a Corporation under the name of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, to make said rivers navigable above Fayetteville to and above the Coalfields in Chatham county.

The requisite stock was subscribed and the General Assembly, from time to time, by subscription to the stock and loans of money, contributed large amounts in aid of the completion of said work.

At the session of the General Assembly in 1858-'59, it appeared that all the available means of the corporation had been expended, that the works had not been completed, and that the Company was largely indebted, and that a portion of the creditors had liens on the property and franchises of the Company to a large amount, which liens had priority

over a mortgage held by the State to secure the payment of \$300,000, previously advanced by the State.

At the session of 1858-'59, an Act, chapter 142, was passed, authorizing the Governor, if a sale of such property and franchises should take place before the year 1861, to buy the same for the State, at a sum not exceeding \$450,000.

This act further authorized the Governor, in case the purchase should be made, to appoint four commissioners, who, together with himself, should constitute a board to manage said works and appropriated \$100,000, to be used by said commission in completing said works.

Gov. Ellis, in his message to the General Assembly, at the beginning of the session of 1860, says he purchased the works for the sum of \$365,000, and that "no purchase money was paid beyond that on debts of prior lien to those for which the State was responsible, and which were secured by second mortgage. The amount thus paid is \$34,730.97, and the amount secured by second mortgage to the State is \$300,000, upon which \$35,385 of interest was due at the time of the sale."

He further says that "soon after the sale, the entire works and property of the Company were transferred to the State, and have been managed by a commission, as directed by the Act. Many useful repairs have been made under the direction of this commission, and the river has been opened for navigation, with a minimum depth of five feet of water from Fayetteville to the Gulf in the midst of the Coalfields, a distance of eighty-one miles. The navigation is temporarily suspended in consequence of an accident occasioned by a recent freshet, to which these works will be more or less liable, until substantially rebuilt. A report from the commission, giving a detailed account of their operations, will be laid before you at an early day, for which occasion I will reserve such suggestions, relative to this improvement, as I may deem necessary to its maintenance."

If this report from the Commission, with the proposed suggestions of the Governor was made, or any subsequent report by said Commission, I have been unable to find it.

At the first meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements after the close of the war, no Commissioners were appointed, because the Board could not then learn whether there was anything which such Commissioners could do. It was understood that in 1864 a new corporation had been created by the General Assembly, under the name of the Deep River Transportation Company, and that the Steam Boats, tools and other property of the Navigation Company, had been transferred to this Transportation Company, in consideration of the undertaking of this latter Company to keep up the navigation, and do transportation on the upper portion of the river.

At the meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, in October last, not being able to obtain accurate information as to the affairs of the Navigation Company, the Board of Internal Improvements appointed A. S. McNeill, Isaac N. Clegg, H. A. London and Wm. R. Cox, Commissioners under the Act of 1858. At the first meeting of the Commission in the Executive office in Raleigh, on the —— day of December last, nothing could be done, because the journals of the former Commissioners and the documents in possession of their Clerk, did not satisfactorily show the character of the arrangement between the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company and the Deep River Transportation Company. Measures were taken to obtain this information, and at a meeting of the Commission in Raleigh, on the 24th inst., we became satisfied, from documents then before us, that no effectual transfer of the property and franchises of the Navigation Company was ever made to the Transportation Company.

The \$100,000 appropriated by the Act of 1858-'9 was all expended, as we understand, by the Commissioners appointed by Governor Ellis.

It follows that the State owns the franchises which had been granted to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and such property as that Company owned at the date of the purchase by Governor Ellis, and such property as was acquired by the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Act of 1858-59.

So far as the present Commissioners have been able to ascertain, the only property owned by the Company at present,

a pump in Wilmington, which cost \$1,250, and is believed to be in good order, and the engines and machinery of two small Steam Boats, the hulls of the boats having become rotten and worthless. These engines are landed and under shelter, near Buckhorn Falls.

The dam at Buckhorn and those above there, up to Egypt, are said to be in pretty fair condition, and this portion of the river could be put in navigable condition at a very trifling expense, and thus made a feeder for the Western (Coalfields) Rail Road, the Chatham Rail Road, the grading of which is nearly completed from Morrisville to Deep River.

Below Buckhorn, the dams have been, ever since their erection, an impediment in the way of floating rafts of timber and lumber down the river. The adjacent country abounds in timber, and this impediment has been long felt as a terrible grievance, arresting the rafting business and thus cutting off the inhabitants from a lucrative branch of their business, prior to the erection of these dams. They patiently bore this impediment to the advantages which nature had given them, hoping from year to year, that the works would be completed and a safe transit for their rafts afforded them through the locks. This hope passed away with the close of the war; and persons to us unknown, cut gaps in the dams, wide enough to admit of the passage of rafts, and persons to us unknown have detached and carried off the iron on the lock gates.

The Board of Commissioners have not a dollar of money under their control. They can do nothing to complete the navigation, and they do not deem themselves authorized to sell the engines and machinery of the two boats or the pump which they believe would bring a very inconsiderable sum, if sold.

At Buckhorn Falls, the dam is believed to be in good order, and the water power sufficient, at all seasons, to drive immense machinery. At the spot is an inexhaustible supply of superior iron ore, and a quarry of excellent granite, and some mile below, on the bank of the river in good condition, for the navigation of flats up to Buckhorn, is a vast quarry of laminated granite, in blocks of suitable size for building, with

little expense of blasting or of the chisel and hammer. Immediately around are forests of long-leaf pine, and along the valleys of the river above, plenty of superior white oak and othertimber. To this point, coal could be brought from Egypt at trifling expense. It is a healthy location, in the midst of a fruitful agricultural region, and combines, therefore, striking advantages as a suitable location for a penitentiary, should you deem it expedient to establish one. The only objection to it is its distance—some thirty miles from any Rail Road. Should the Coalfield Rail Road be extended to the North Carolina Rail Road or the Chatham Rail Road be completed to Deep River at an early day, this objection would be removed.

We have forborne to exercise the doubtful power of selling the engines and pump aforesaid, thinking it possible you might prefer to retain them for future use on the river.

We learn that the foundations of all the dams on these works are firm and sound, and that all apprehensions, at one time entertained, that they would be undermined by the flow of water over them, has passed away.

If it shall be held inexpedient that the State do any thing more for the completion of these works, and if you decline to establish a penitentiary, or deem a location on these works an ineligible place for it, we respectfully suggest that the franchise and works should be sold, under such limitations and upon such terms as you may prescribe.

The Commissioners have twice attended here in the discharge of their duties. There is no fund under the control of the Executive out of which even their expenses could be paid. It is hoped that some provision will be made, which will reimburse to them their expenses.

JONATHAN WORTH,

In behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.



